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CATALOGUE

OF THE

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TO THE

LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1862,

FORWARDED THROUGH THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR BENGAL.

COMPILED

Under the Authority of the Government of India.

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PREFACE.

THE reasons which rendered the compilation of an official, classified, and descriptive Catalogue of the Contributions from India desirable, as well as the advantages of having such Catalogue ready on the very day the Exhibition opens, have been fully explained in a Memorandum submitted to the Government of India on the 22nd August last. His Excellency the Governor-General and Viceroy not only approved of the proposal, but directed that the several local Governments should suggest to the respective Central Committees the preparation of a Catalogue in the manner recommended, and to forward a copy thereof to the Central Committee of Bengal, for incorporation into one general Catalogue for the whole of India.

Unfortunately no returns have been received up to this date from either Madras or Bombay, and as the publication of the Catalogue can no longer be delayed, the work falls short from what was contemplated, though it still comprises the productions of Bengal, the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Oude, the Rajpootana States, Central India, the Martaban and Tenasserim Provinces, and of British Burmah; and it is hoped that even on the reduced scale it may prove useful.

THE COMPILER.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1862.

SECTION I.

RAW MATERIALS.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.

CLASS I.—MINING, QUARRYING, METALLURGY, AND MINERAL PRODUCTS.

(a) ORES AND NON-METALLIC SUBSTANCES.

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1 to 3	1504 to 1606	Iron Ore	...	State of Ulwar.	<p>Iron ores are extensively made use of. The fuel employed in smelting it is charcoal obtained from the jungle covering the hills, near which the ore is found. That obtained from the Dhak tree (<i>Butea-franlosa</i>) is the best, and costs about 1 rupee for 6 maunds. To smelt 16 maunds of ore, 24 maunds of charcoal are required, and this will yield 4 maunds of iron, valued at 3 rupees per maund. The details are as follows:—16 maunds of ore, including carriage, Rs. 1-8; 24 maunds of charcoal, Rs. 4; labor, Rs. 4-12; contingencies, Rs. 0-8—total, Rs. 11-8.—<i>Captain G. Hamilton, Officiating Political Agent, Ulwar.</i></p>
	1478	Ditto	...	Dhenkanal, (Cuttack,	<p>An abundance of this ironstone is found in the district of Sumbulpore, and it is plentiful in the Cuttack Tributary States of Talchere, Dhenkanal, Pal-Lahara, and Ungool, and indeed throughout the hilly country bordering the settled districts of this Province on the north-west. The whole of the iron used for various purposes in this division is supplied from these local sources. In Sumbulpore, according to Dr. Shortt, of the Madras Army, who passed through that district in 1855, the crude iron is sold at 1 anna per seer, which is equivalent to about three-fourths of a penny per English lb. From a report by the same observer, the following information, relative to the method of smelting, is gathered. No flux is used; the broken ironstone is mixed with charcoal, which can be prepared in any required quantity on the spot, and the mixing is then, probably in alternate layers, put into the furnace,—a kiln in miniature, standing about 4 feet high, and made of clay. The top is open, and the bottom and sides thoroughly closed. The fire is maintained by an artificial blast, introduced through a fire-clay pipe, which is sealed up with clay after the insertion of the nozzle of the bellows. The slag sweeps, or more probably is raked out, through an aperture made in the ground, and which runs up into the centre of the furnace base. Three men—one to serve the fire, and two to work the bellows, are required to tend each furnace. Nearer home, this ore abounds, as has been observed, in Ungool, Talchere, Pal-Lahara, and Dhenkanal. The specimens sent are from Talchere and Dhenkanal. These are a red-ochre ore, said to produce very excellent metal, without the aid of a flux. The method of smelting here is very similar to that already described, the main difference being that the slag is passed out through an arched opening in the base of the furnace. The</p>
	1479	Ditto	...	Talchere, (Bengal,	

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
					charcoal used is made from the <i>Sisal</i> or <i>Shorea Robusta</i> . Limestone in calcareous nodules is abundant on the spot, in Ungool at least, but is nowhere used in smelting. The price of the crude iron in Ungool is a trifle less than 1 anna per aer. It is, as might be expected, mixed with impurities. A specimen of the Ungool ore, taken from the ground where it had lain exposed to sun and rain, gave 66 per cent. of the protoxide of iron, equal to 46 per cent. of metallic iron. A sample from Pal-Lahara gave 60½ per cent. of the protoxide of iron, equivalent to 47 per cent. of metal. These results are given on the authority of Mr. Piddington, late Curator of Economic Geology, Calcutta. The native method of smelting is, however, rude and wasteful.— <i>Local Committee of Cuttack. W. C. Laary, Esq., Secretary.</i>
	1481	Iron Ore	...	Pegu	These specimens were brought from the base and western slope of a mountain called "Popah," about 3,000 feet in height, 15 miles inland from the River Irrawaddy, on its left bank. The ore is found in large quantity in nodules, and is collected and smelted by the inhabitants of the neighboring villages. They use no flux of any description in smelting. Price, 4 rupees per ton, delivered at the neighboring furnaces.— <i>Local Committee of Rangoon. Major T. P. Sparks, President.</i>
	507	Ditto	...	Makoom, Upper Assam, Bengal	No information received. Presented by Major S. H. Bivar.
	2378	Ditto	...	Monghyr, Bengal	Iron ore is found in the immediate vicinity of Monghyr, in the Kuruckpore Hills, and smelted by natives for local use. The report of the Geological Survey of the hills will put the Committee in possession of the comparative value of the ore. The specimen sent was furnished by E. B. Harris, Esq., the Resident Engineer, and found in excavating the Monghyr tunnel.— <i>H. H. Henderson, Collector of Monghyr.</i>
	2797	Ditto	...	Shahabad District, Bengal	The part of the Vhyudhya Hills forming the southern portions of Shahabad, and of Mirzapore, north and north-west of the Soane River, together with Mirzapore, south of the Soane, Rewah, Palanow, and, in fact, the whole chain and spurs of the Vhyudhya range in this neighborhood, is full of mineral wealth of various kinds, and will doubtless, in the course of a few years, when railways run down the valley of the Soane, connecting the Gangetic valley with that of the Nerbuddah, be found to yield products of immense value. Abundant quarries of the per and prot oxides of iron, as also of sulphate of iron abound in the most accessible portions of the Kymore range. The Kymore range is the north-easterly spur of the Vhyudhya range, and fills all Southern Mirzapore and Shahabad. Most of the ores are peculiarly rich in metal, some of them even yielding 70 to 75 per cent. of pig iron, but without accessible coal they are comparatively useless. Considerable quantities of iron, and that some of the best in India, are annually produced in Palanow, Rewah, Bidjagghur, and Singrowlie. The iron from the latter place in particular bears a high character in the market, being tough, flexible, and easily worked, while

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
					<p>English iron having originally been smelted from an inferior ore (the clay ironstone) and with mineral coal, is almost unworkable by native blacksmiths. The greater portion of the ores, which are spread very largely over the table-lands of the Kymore plateau and in the face of its precipices, are found on what is generally supposed to be the old red sandstone superlying mountain, now fossiliferous limestone; but as the best authorities have not decided yet the age of those rocks, I shall follow the generally assumed theory and call the rocks, as Colonel Sherwill has done, the "old red sandstone." The whole of the Kymore range thus appears to consist of old red sandstone rock, superlying mountain limestone of indefinite thickness, while the jasper rock and trap rock, cropping out occasionally in the Soane, near the base of the main spur, which is the Rohtas range (a minor spur of the Kymore range), would lead us to suppose that strata was the underlying one of the mountain limestone. Again, at Chynepore and at Sonar, near Suseeram, and in other localities, igneous action appears to have taken place upon the sandstone, more or less, rendering it intensely hard and flinty, while interstices here and there are filled with sulphate of iron and a substance resembling iron slag, almost as hard and heavy as iron itself. A little further south, about 7 miles from the southern base of the Suseeram spur, an offshoot of the Rohtas range is found in the granite rocks of Bunmonce, cropping up above the surface to heights varying from one to 60 or 70 feet. These rocks are full of fragments of felspar, hornblende, and quartz, in large and broken masses, and would appear to have been mixed with the great mass while in a soft and ductile state. The base of the whole is a coarse granite. Thus we have three different bases cropping out, which must either wholly or in part underlie the sandstone; 1st, the jasper and trap rock in the Soane; the semi-igneous rock at Chynepore, and the wholly igneous one of Sonar; and, lastly, the conglomerate granite rocks of Bunmonce; while up to the present time, the mountain limestone, which is the visible base, leaves us in the dark as to its origin by a total absence of fossil remains. Although there is abundance of mineral coal in South Mirzapore, in Palamow, Singrowlie, and Rewah, native smelters use only wood charcoal prepared by themselves, and as their furnaces and tools are small, they can all be constructed and arranged by one man in half a day; this fuel and ore are close at hand to the furnace, the latter being made further in the jungle to suit their main requirements, while the wretched hut in which they live may well be prepared in the half day remaining. The process employed by the smelters is a very simple one indeed. The furnace is built of clay, something like a small hollow cone; larger in the middle, and tapering up to the chimney and down to the blow hole, with a table at the top formed of bamboos, covered with clay, and of about 2 to 2½ superficial feet in area. The internal area of the furnace is not more than 2 to 2½ cubic feet, and is not more than 2½ to 3 feet in height. There are two round calabashes with a skin covering, and a string connected with</p>

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
					<p>a flexible bamboo. The smelter treads upon the skin covering with a sort of dancing motion, raising his feet in a peculiar manner alternately, exposing and closing the centre hole in the skin cover of the calabash, and at the same time holding on by his hand to the two bamboos right and left of the furnace, steadying himself, and alternately raising and depressing the string connected with the flap of the calabash with the same motion, occasionally feeding ore and charcoal from the table, with a small wooden scraper, which he holds at the same time in his right hand. Two hollow bamboos cased with clay, each connected with its own calabash, and meeting at the nozzle, which are brought into one focus in the luted fire-hole, constitute a primitive and powerful bellows, causing a constant, and strong stream of air for the blast, and thus keeping the half-melted metal and charcoal in a bright ignition. As the charge falls, more ore and fuel are pushed in from the table, the dancing motion and consequent blast being constant. To each furnace there are two men, and it is kept in full play all day. In each day, if the smelters have wives and children to break up the ore into $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch cubes, and bring charcoal, they will charge the furnace four times, and the day's work will be four or five small malleable pigs of 2 to 2$\frac{1}{2}$ seers each, or in all 12 annas to a rupee's worth of iron. They employ no flux, and the slag runs off first in pipe-like lumps. The furnace is emptied at each charge. The metal never runs liquid from the furnace, but falls to the bottom, below the blast tube, from whence it is taken in a flaming mass by a pair of iron tongs, and which incandescent mass is hammered on a hard stone, or, if the smelter be rather rich, on a rough iron anvil, into a double-wedge shaped pig, and so on <i>ad infinitum</i>, the labor being divided between the smelter and his family, who think themselves fortunate if they can earn 1$\frac{1}{2}$ anna per head. Some years ago I erected a small brick furnace and used three large blacksmith's bellows, using mineral coal and limestone flux, but although I smelted the iron, yet from want of acquaintance with the <i>modus operandi</i>, I ran off metal slag and flux in one homogeneous mass, so that my pigs were of no value. I saw, however, enough to convince me of the extreme richness of the ore. I had bar iron forged under the hammer, which was tested against English rolled bar iron, and found superior in tenacity and strength, but more flexible. Major John Laughton, of the Bengal Engineers, proposed its use for lattice bridges on the Grand Trunk Road, but no further action was taken, nor can any great action be taken till railways or canals bring the coal to the ore, or the ore to the coal, and then the valleys of the Suane, Koyle, and Nerhadda will soon become the Crows and Wolverhampton of India. The cost of the ore would be merely nominal, probably not more than 2 per cent. upon the cost of quarrying; and the ore being all above ground, would reduce the cost of quarrying to a minimum. I should therefore say one rupee per ton for royalty and cost of quarrying would give an ample margin for all contingencies, allowing rates of labor to remain as at present. Charcoal, as at present</p>

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
10	5961	Iron Ore, from Chandoyrie ...	.....	Jhansi	used by native smelters, may be obtained at 10 or 11 maunds per rupee, say 2½ to 3 rupees per ton, in the forest, to which, of course, must be added cost of carriage to site. Native charcoal is, however, made in open kilns in a most wasteful manner. Burnt in closed kilns more than double the quantity, and that of a much better quality, would be obtained, while the tar and wood vinegar obtained at the same time would materially diminish the cost.—R. W. Bingham, Esq., Hon. Asst. Magistrate of Chyngapore.
11	5964	Iron Ore of Dhao	.....	Gwalior	No information.
					Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior. Iron ore (Dhao) is produced in the land lying between Mouzal "Sathoo Narwar" of the Gwalior District and "Punchur," i. e. about 4 coss (8 miles) from east to west, and one coss (2 miles) north to south; also in the hills adjoining. In that neighborhood people dig for the ore: after digging 20 cubits deep and 50 yards square, a description of earth called dhao (the ore), which is like small stones, but very soft, is found. This earth is loaded on bullocks, and taken to "Dhao" and "Dugrowlie" and other places, where it is smelted and iron made from it. The cost of digging and refining the ore is 12 annas per maund, as per following detail:—
					Rs. As. P.
					Digging of Ore 0 0 ½
					Duty do. 0 0 3
					Carriage do. 0 1 0
					Duty paid to Zemindars 0 0 ½
					Charcoal 0 8 6
					Wages for one Blacksmith for three hours... 0 0 4½
					Ditto of men for working the bellows 0 1 1½
					Ditto of Blister 0 0 3
					Total 0 12 0
					At this rate, a piece of iron about 20 seers in weight is made in three hours, at the cost of 12 annas. The price in the bazar of 20 seers of iron is 14 annas, thus a profit of 2 annas is derived by the manufacturer.—Major R. J. Meade, Political Agent, Gwalior.
12	3445	Iron Ore	.....	Kumson	} No information.
13	3446	Ditto	.....	Ditto	
14	3572	Ditto	.....	Ditto, Banda	} No information.
15	3590	Ditto	.....	Ditto, Ditto	
16	5950	Iron Ore, 1st quality	}	Tendookhara, in the Narsingpore District	} The ore actually worked is a large vein or lode in the limestone of the great schist formation of the Indian Geological Survey, and the only rock in its immediate vicinity is hard grey and blue crystalline limestone. It occurs to the north of the Nerbunda in the open flat country between the river and the Vidyutya Hills. Only one mine is worked at present, but ore of a similar quality has been found at one or two other places in
17	5951	Ditto, 2nd ditto			

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
					<p>the neighborhood. The only fuel used is charcoal, which is of very fair quality. Some coal mines also are situated at Mohpance, not far from Tendookhera. The distance of fuel from mines is from five to ten miles. The iron is smelted in small clay furnaces, blown by goat-skin bellows, worked by the hand. It is obtained in small lumps or blooms called "cataha," or raw iron, and is afterwards re-heated and hammered, and then sold as "pucka," or finished iron. Intermixed with the raw iron as it comes from the furnace, is a sort of crude steel, which is carefully selected and used for the manufacture of tools and agricultural implements. The ore is largely smelted by the natives at the town of Tendookhera, about 2 miles from the mines, where during the eight dry months of the year, about sixty furnaces are worked, but the mines having now been leased to the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company formed in London, they will shortly commence work on a larger scale with European appliances. About 5 tons 3 cwt. of iron ore, and 5 tons 12 cwt. of charcoal, are used for the manufacture of one ton of "pucka," or finished iron. The ore contains upon an average about 40 per cent. of iron; it is of a calcareous nature, very fusible, and somewhat resembles the ores of the forest of Dean. The ore is obtained by means of pits sunk from 30 to 40 feet, through the alluvium of the valley, to the ore. They are washed in during the rains, and require to be re-sunk yearly. The iron is obtained at a very small cost, as the Government do not demand at present any royalty from the smelters. The fuel or charcoal is sold at from 3 to 3½ buffalo-loads per rupee, which is equivalent to about 8 shillings per ton. The pucka iron sells at from 5 to 6 rupees, 12 shillings, per goan or bullock-load of 3 maunds, equal to 24 bundles, or from £4-10 to £5-8 per ton. The iron is sent by bullock carts and buffaloes to all parts of any consequence within 100 miles, and in some instances is sent even 200 and 250 miles. From the iron of these mines, several years ago, a very good suspension bridge was built near Saugen.—<i>Local Committee, Jabulpore</i>.—A. M. Russell, Esq., Secretary.</p> <p>The geological description of these mines will best be obtained, as well as those at Tendookhera, from the <i>Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. II., Part 2</i>. It may here be said, however, that the Agureva mines are situated on a hill consisting of iron ore found at 1½ feet from the surface, and extending over an area of about 60,000 yards square and 30 feet deep. The ore exists in thin <i>flakes</i> of a grey iron color and metallic lustre. The nature of fuel used is common wood charcoal, and for refining the metal, bamboo charcoal: the fuel is brought from a distance of about 5 miles from the mines. The ore and charcoal are thrown in small quantities every half hour into an earthen furnace 5 feet high and 2 feet square; a part of the bottom of the furnace is filled with fuel only; this being kindled, a pair of bellows is applied to raise the heat, and a passage made at the side of the furnace for the melted metal to run out. Four maunds (320 lbs.) of ore and 2½ maunds of charcoal</p>
	5922	Iron Ore	.....	Agureva in Jabulpore.	

7
SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
					are daily used in a furnace; the fuel is used in the proportion of 5-8ths or 62 per cent. of the ore for smelting, and 1-6th more for refining the metal. A furnace furnishes daily 2 maunds (100 lbs.) or 50 per cent. of the crude iron from 4 maunds of the ore; this, when forged, yields 30 seers, or nearly 10 per cent. of wrought iron. The ore is simply dug out with pickaxes; it costs 6 pie per maund for excavating and carrying to the furnace. The fuel or charcoal costs Rs. 1-1-6 per every maund of wrought iron. The entire cost of the pure metal obtained amounts to Rs. 1-13 per maund, including labor and materials. The ore is generally sold at the works and conveyed on bullocks to different markets. When brought to Jabalpur, the nearest market, it costs 2 annas 8 pie per maund, exclusive of duty. The specimen from Agureva, the village where it is found, is not far from the proposed branch line of the East Indian Railway to Allahabad. — <i>Local Committee, Jabalpur.</i>
19	3568	Iron Ore	...	Purulia, Chota Nagpore	Iron in this form, or granulated, is found lying on the surface of almost all the high grounds in Chota Nagpore; where it lies the soil is only surface, the rocks primary formation.— <i>Local Committee, Chota Nagpore.</i>
20	3569	Ditto	...	Near Ranchee, ditto	
21	1430	Iron Earth	...	Gholagat, in Assam	Iron is obtained from this earth, which is found in Shrooo Cacharree Mchul, in Gholagat Sub-Division, about 15 or 18 feet under the surface of the ground.
22	1437	Iron Sand	...	Ditto ditto	Containing iron prepared from the above earth.
23	1438	Ditto	...	Ditto ditto	Iron in the rough, procured from the above.
24	1439	Ditto	...	Ditto ditto	Refuse after extracting the iron.
25	3252	Ditto	...	Moulmein	No information.
26	3570	Iron Dust	...	Ranchee, Chota Nagpore	Found in beds of streams.— <i>Local Committee, Chota Nagpore.</i>
27	3571	Ditto	...	Munbluon	
28	1440	Iron Clay	...	Sechaungor, Assam	Obtained in Gellaka Mouzah, in Zillah Sechaungor, Assam.
29	1507	Copper Ore	Boree Tumbiki...	Uwar	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Uwar. Copper is found but in one or two places, and its working cost has not been ascertained, as it is under the direct management of the State.
30	3208	Ditto	...	From Debraghur and Sechaungor	<p>The fuel used for smelting is charcoal made from the extensive forests in the immediate vicinity of the mines and works in Landoo, in Dulbhoom, and Singbhoom, in the south-west frontier of Bengal. The distance of the works from Calcutta is about 110 miles, and may be reached <i>via</i> Midnapore or <i>via</i> Ranegunge and Purulia.</p> <p>Messrs. Phillips and Dartington's analysis of specimens: Oxide of copper, carbonic acid, water, oxide of iron and alumina, lime, sulphur, silicious gangue, silver, and arsenic.</p> <p>By assay this sample gave good copper 31½ per cent. and silver 2 oz. 5 dwts. 17 grs. per ton of ore.</p> <p>The quality of the copper is thus reported on by Colonel Baird Smith, C. S., Mint Master of Calcutta, No. 481 of 1859:</p>

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
					Report on copper, the produce of ore raised from the copper mines of Singhbhum in the South-West Frontier. Three slabs weighing about 139 lbs. These were subjected to lamination and proved to be well suited in all respects for purposes of coinage. The quality of this metal is excellent, being scarcely inferior to the best, equal to the average, and decidedly superior to several shipments of imported copper.— <i>Presented by the Proprietor of the Mines, D. C. Mackey, Esq.</i>
31	3898	Gold Sand	...	Chota Nagpore	Gold dust is extracted from sand in the beds of rivers in Maunbloom and Palamow, but not in large quantities.— <i>Local Committee, Chota Nagpore.</i>
32	3899	Ditto	...	Ditto	
33	4126	Ditto	...	Sumbulpore, Cuttack	Gold washers' sand from Sumbulpore. It is a matter of regret that a more ample specimen has not been forwarded. Such as it is, the Committee submit it. The tools and vessels used in washing are so primitive and simple, that it has not been thought worth while to forward specimens.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>
34	3819	Ditto	...	Rangoon	Deposit from which gold is washed on the Meh-Tyne stream, a tributary of the Shoa'y Gyeeen River.
35	3818	Ditto	...	Ditto	Deposit taken from the bottom of Shoa'y Gyeeen River, containing gold.
36	3917	Ditto	...	Ditto	Sand containing gold, deposited by the Nars Rivers at the mouth of the Martaban stream, a tributary of the Shoa'y Gyeeen River.
37	3918	Ditto	...	Ditto	
38	3919	Ditto	...	Ditto	
39	4127	Gold Washings	...	Ditto	From Meh-Tyne stream, a tributary of the Shoa'y Gyeeen River.
40	4128	Gold Dust	...	Ditto	From the sowers of the Meh-wine stream, a tributary of the Beeling River.
41	4129	Ditto	...	Chota Nagpore	
42	6280	Ditto	...	Jubbulpore	The gold dust is found in the Paidliur Nullah, in the Sconee District. The little stream rises in the Konyu range of hills, and falls into the River Wyne-Gungah. The gold is obtained by washing the sand, and the natives say they never get more than four annas worth by a day's work, and would consider it unlucky if they did, as the goddess who is supposed to make it would then leave their locality.— <i>Local Committee, Jubbulpore.</i>
43 & 44	940 & 941	Coal	...	Cuttack	Specimens of this mineral are forwarded with considerable diffidence by this Committee. It is called locally " <i>Pathar Koela</i> ." The first specimen, A, was procured from Talchere. Coal is also found in Ungool, and may exist in different localities throughout the immense extent of wild and jungle country comprised in what are called the "Garjats" or Hill States, forming part of this Province. A correct judgment of the economic value of the mineral found here may not fairly be formed from an inspection of the specimens sent, which betray too evident signs of having been taken from the surface stratum. Within the limits of the Sumbulpore District, extensive veins are said to exist (B. is a specimen of Sumbulpore coal). A careful, though unprofessional observer, writing in 1855, states that

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.																																																						
					<p>about sixty miles north-west of Sambulpore, there is such a bed of coal, while, in other localities visited by him, the country around for miles indicated the existence of coal deposits extending up the "Ede," a tributary of the Mahanuddy. Strata of from 16 to 22 feet were to be seen forming the banks of a nullah, while drifting down the river were masses of coal, which ignited readily and burnt well. With regard to the coal, so culled, found nearer Cuttaek, and mainly in the Tributary State of Talcheer, we have fuller particulars, for not only has the vein or field been frequently visited by Europeans, but samples have been analytically examined. The value of this mineral, if found here in sufficient quantity and of proper quality, would, of course, be infinitely greater than of that found in Sambulpore, because of the comparative facilities afforded for transport to the sea, by river carriage. The best coal, such as it is, in "Talcheer," is to be found at and in the vicinity of "Gopalpershad," a village in the above-mentioned estate. For 4 or 5 miles above this place, the alleged coal deposit crops out along the bank of a nullah, here and there forming abrupt cliffs 20 to 25 feet high. Blocks of coal are also found scattered about in the circumjacent forest. This bed is said to be of considerable extent, running far into the Government estate of Ungool. There is also another field reported to exist in the estate itself. Two specimens of "Talcheer" coal, one of them from "Gopalpershad," were submitted for examination to the Curator of Economic Geology at Calcutta in 1855, and, allowing for the rejection of what was wholly shale, the results were for picked "Gopalpershad" coal—</p> <table> <tr> <td>Specific Gravity</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>1.43</td></tr> <tr> <td>Gaseous Matter</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>36.90</td></tr> <tr> <td>Water</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>3.25</td></tr> <tr> <td>Carbon</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>51.75</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ash (fawn-colored)</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>8.10</td></tr> </table> <p>For the second specimen, which was not absolutely shale, the results were as follow :—</p> <table> <tr> <td>Gaseous Matter</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>17.75</td></tr> <tr> <td>Water</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>14.87</td></tr> <tr> <td>Carbon</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>35.63</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ash</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>32.25</td></tr> </table> <p>It is only fair, however, to state, that the results of these analyses, while they are the most recent, are the most favorable, at least the first, which we have been able to obtain for Cuttaek coal; and, moreover, that specimens taken from the same locality had been previously submitted to professional examination, and tested both in the crucible and the steam engine, with very unfavorable results; and it must be further added, that the results of a geological survey of the so-called "Talcheer" coal fields, made in the season of 1855-56, are decidedly against the discovery of any workable coal, in "Talcheer" at least, the geological conformation existing commonly with coal deposits being found to be wanting.—Local Committee, Cuttaek.</p>	Specific Gravity	1.43	Gaseous Matter	36.90	Water	3.25	Carbon	51.75	Ash (fawn-colored)	8.10	Gaseous Matter	17.75	Water	14.87	Carbon	35.63	Ash	32.25
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SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
45	2577	Coal	.....	Chittagong	This coal was found up the Kurnafulloo River amongst the hills; no information was furnished of the locality where found, and the officer who sent it has left the district.— <i>Local Committee, Chittagong.</i>
46	610	Ditto	.....	Tiroo, Assam	No information.
47	935	Ditto	.....	Burdwan	Presented by Baboo Govind Pundit of Banooorah.
48	3604	Ditto	.....	Assam	No information.
49	6958	Ditto	.....	Mohpanee, in Nursingpore	Three specimens are sent, marked No. 2, No. 3 A, and No. 3 B C. The coal mines in Nursingpore are entirely confined to the south side of the Norbudda Valley, where they form a strip or band of irregular width, along the foot of the Puchmurree hills. Thin seams of inferior coal, from 18 inches to 3 feet thick, have been found also on the Shere River, but the only workable seams are at Mohpanee on the Seta-Bewah River. At this point three seams, respectively 10 feet, 6 feet, and 3 feet 6 inches thick, are found. The coal is of very fair quality, resembling that of Bengal, and small quantities that have been used experimentally by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company and the Indian Navy, have been very favorably reported of. The mines have been leased to the Norbudda Coal and Iron Company, and will shortly be worked.— <i>Local Committee, Jubbulpore.</i>
50	3692	Ditto	.....	Maunphoom, Chota	There is a great deal of coal lying on the surface in many rocky parts, apparently merely washings of no depth.— <i>Local Committee, Chota Nagpore.</i>
51	3694	Ditto	.....	Nagpore	
52	3698	Ditto	.....	Hazareebaugh	
			.....	Ditto	
53	6099	Ditto	.....	Kurhurbalee	<i>Kurhurbalee</i> is in the district of Hazareebaugh. It contains several valuable seams of coal varying from 7 to 16 feet in thickness, and is worked by the East Indian Railway Company. In 1890-91, 275,256 maunds of coal were raised. This coal is superior to any of the coals raised elsewhere in Bengal. A comparative trial in the locomotives of the East Indian Railway, continued for three months, showed a superiority, amounting to 13 per cent., over the good steam coals of the Raniganj field.
54	6100	Ditto	.....	Kasta	<i>Kasta</i> is situated to the north of the Adjai River, in the extreme north of the great Raniganj field. Here an immense mass of upwards of 30 feet in thickness crops to-day, and is worked in open quarries. The lower 11½ feet of this are of superior quality, and from these the specimen has been selected, which is of a quality much above the average of this pool. At Kasta 11,892 maunds were raised, in 1890-91. It is less accessible than other collieries.
55	6101	Ditto	.....	Chokidanga	At <i>Chokidanga</i> , the most northerly of these, a fine seam of 15½ feet, is worked. The average outturn of three years has been 360,000 maunds.
56	6102	Ditto	.....	Toposi	At <i>Toposi</i> , a seam (higher in the series of rocks) of 22 feet is worked. In 1890-91, 300,000 maunds were raised.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
57	6103	Coal	.....	Banara	<i>Banara</i> is another seam still higher in the series, of about 7 feet in thickness. In 1860-61, 70,000 maunds were raised.
58	6104	Ditto	.....	Mangalpur	<i>Mangalpur</i> , a long-established colliery, a seam of 16½ feet, (including 9 inches of <i>shale</i>), is worked, yielding 1,000,000 maunds, in 1860-61. The Chokidanga, Toposi, Banara, Mangalpur, Bahadul, and Hariapur collieries are all on the Singarun, a feeder of the Damuda River, and in the eastern portion of the great Raniganj coal field.
58 A	6621	Ditto	.....	Bahadul	<i>Bahadul</i> and <i>Madhubpur</i> (or <i>Hariapur</i>) are situated in the lower portion of the Singarun stream, and are the most eastern collieries in the field. From <i>Bahadul</i> 81,000 maunds, and from <i>Hariapur</i> 440,000 maunds, were raised, in 1860-61.
58 B	6618	Ditto	.....	Madhubpur	
59	6105	Ditto	.....	Ragonathchuk	<i>Ragonathchuk</i> is on the banks of the Damuda River, and is one of the oldest collieries in the field. The bed is 12½ feet thick, and yielded, in 1860-61, 300,000 maunds of coal.
59 A	6619	Ditto	.....	Raniganj	<i>Raniganj</i> .—The most extensive workings in the field are near the Damuda River. The entire seam is 13 feet in thickness, divided by a band of shale into two seams of 9 feet and 3 feet. From each of these specimens are sent. The Raniganj workings yielded 1,000,000 maunds in 1860-61.
59 B	6620	Ditto	.....	Ditto	
59 C	6622	Ditto	.....	Bhangaband	<i>Bhangaband</i> is in the same neighborhood and yielded, in 1860-61, 250,000 maunds.
60	6106	Ditto	.....	Banali	<i>Banali</i> is a recently opened colliery, where a fine seam of 12 feet is worked at a depth of 43 feet below the surface.
61	6107	Ditto	.....	Futtehpur	<i>Futtehpur</i> is on the Grand Trunk Road. The bed is of 10 feet in thickness, and of excellent quality. In 1860-61, 150,000 maunds were raised. The Ragonathchuk, Raniganj, Bhangaband, Banali, and Futtehpur collieries are in the middle of the Raniganj field.
62	6108	Ditto	.....	Hattinal	<i>Hattinal</i> .—This colliery is in the west of the Raniganj field, near the junction of the Barakar and Damuda. The seam is 8½ feet thick, the pits only 42 feet, the outturn in 1860-61 200,000 maunds.
62 A	6617	Ditto	.....	Chinakuri	<i>Chinakuri</i> (Chennacooree) is close to Hattinal, and coal has long been worked here. In 1860-61, its out-turn was 3,200,000 maunds.
62 B	6616	Ditto	.....	Damarkunda	<i>Damarkunda</i> lies to the west of the Barakar, and is the most westerly colliery now worked in the field. These three collieries, Chinakuri, Hattinal, and Damarkunda are all in the western portion of the Raniganj coal field.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
63	6109	Coal	.....	Panchbini	At Panchbini a 7 feet seam has been worked to some extent in open quarries.
64	6110	Ditto	.....	Chilgo	At Chilgo a 5 feet seam yielded 20,000 maunds in 1860-61.
65	6111	Ditto	.....	Oormoo and Bankijora	At Oormoo, two seams of 7 feet and 3 feet produced 30,000 maunds in 1860-61, and at Bankijora, a thick bed of 10 feet, worked in open quarries, produced 30,000 maunds. The Chilgo, Oormoo, and Bankijora collieries are often spoken of as the Alubera collieries.
66	6112	Ditto	.....	
67	6113	Ditto	.....	Bhorah	At Bhorah, a thick seam of 17 feet produced, in 1860-61, 700,000 maunds. This colliery is only 20 miles from the Ganges. It is worked in open quarries.

The foregoing 21 specimens give a fair average representation of the coals of Bengal. They are from three distinct districts: 1st,—The detached coal field of Kurshabaw; 2nd,—The great coal field of Raniganj, or, as it is not uncommonly called, the Burdwan field; and 3rd,—The Rajmahal hills. The following is the general classification of all these coals, with the names of the proprietors, and arranged in the order of the relative amounts of fixed carbon which they contain, which may be taken as a fair index of their relative value as fuel.

Names of Collieries.	Thickness in feet.	COMPOSITION OF COAL.			PROPRIETORS.
		Carbon.	Volatile matter.	Ash.	
Kurshabaw	7 to 10	64.70	21.90	8.40	East Indian Railway Com- pany.
Panchbini	10	63.90	23.00	11.20	Messrs. Ayrer & Co.
Dumakunda	10	63.40	22.60	10.90	Bengal Coal Company.
Kanta	30	61.40	28.00	10.90	East Indian Coal Com- pany, and Messrs. Nicol and Sage.
Chakidanga	15½	56.90	34.00	9.90	Messrs. Nicol and Sage.
Chimabari	10½	55.70	30.90	11.70	Bengal Coal Company.
Huttal	11	52.60	33.00	14.40	Burdwan Coal Com- pany.
Madhupur	17	51.10	35.40	13.20	Bengal Coal Company.
(Haripur)					
Raniganj	9	50.80	36.60	12.30	Ditto.
Ditto	8	50.20	36.20	13.40	Ditto.
Tapan	23	49.20	35.40	15.40	East Indian Coal Com- pany.
Bansa	13	47.00	40.00	13.00	Ditto.
Ragonathchuk	10½	46.90	39.00	18.10	Burdwan Coal Com- pany.
Bahadur	17	46.00	35.40	15.60	Bengal Coal Company.
Chilgo	5	45.50	43.50	11.00	Messrs. Eaton & Brown- ing.
Oormoo	7 & 3	45.00	44.00	10.40	Ditto.
Panchbini	7	44.20	34.10	21.70	Messrs. Mackay & Co.
Mangpur	10½	43.90	35.40	17.70	Burdwan Coal Com- pany.
Bankijora	10	43.30	42.00	14.30	Messrs. Eaton & Brown- ing.
Banail	13	42.00	44.70	18.20	Burdwan Coal Com- pany.
Hanaghand	7	40.20	34.10	21.30	Bengal Coal Company.
Bhorah	17	35.20	7.20	27.40	East Indian Railway Com- pany.

These collieries are all in the Rajmahal hills. That of Panchbini is on the Brahmini stream, at the extreme south of the hills. The Alubera collieries are near the Bansol stream in the centre of the hills; and the Bhorah colliery to the north end.

Alubera Collieries.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.																																																
					<p>If, on the other hand, these coals were arranged according to the relative amounts of ash in each, which for many purposes is a more useful classification, they would stand as follows:—</p> <table><thead><tr><th colspan="2">Amount of Ash</th><th colspan="2">Amount of Ash.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Kurhurbaleo</td><td>8.45</td><td>Madhubpur (Haripur)</td><td>13.80</td></tr><tr><td>Chokidanga</td><td>9.20</td><td>Hatinal</td><td>14.40</td></tr><tr><td>Oormoo</td><td>10.45</td><td>Bankijora</td><td>14.60</td></tr><tr><td>Kasta</td><td>10.60</td><td>Dumarkunda</td><td>15.00</td></tr><tr><td>Chilgo</td><td>11.00</td><td>Toposi</td><td>15.40</td></tr><tr><td>Puttehpur</td><td>11.30</td><td>Mangalpur</td><td>17.70</td></tr><tr><td>Chinakari</td><td>11.30</td><td>Ragonathchuk</td><td>18.10</td></tr><tr><td>Banera</td><td>13.00</td><td>Rahool</td><td>18.60</td></tr><tr><td>Banali</td><td>13.20</td><td>Panchbini</td><td>21.70</td></tr><tr><td>Ramiganj, (average of 2 seams)</td><td>13.30</td><td>Bhangaband</td><td>31.30</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Bhorah</td><td>37.60</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Some curious <i>Ball-Coal</i> from the Dumarkunda mines are also sent.</p> <p>Full statistics of amount of coal raised in the years 1858-59-60 are given in the <i>Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India</i>, copies of which are sent. The above specimens of coal have been contributed to T. Oldham, Esq., Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, by the several proprietors, and by him assayed and forwarded for exhibition.</p>	Amount of Ash		Amount of Ash.		Kurhurbaleo	8.45	Madhubpur (Haripur)	13.80	Chokidanga	9.20	Hatinal	14.40	Oormoo	10.45	Bankijora	14.60	Kasta	10.60	Dumarkunda	15.00	Chilgo	11.00	Toposi	15.40	Puttehpur	11.30	Mangalpur	17.70	Chinakari	11.30	Ragonathchuk	18.10	Banera	13.00	Rahool	18.60	Banali	13.20	Panchbini	21.70	Ramiganj, (average of 2 seams)	13.30	Bhangaband	31.30			Bhorah	37.60
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Banera	13.00	Rahool	18.60																																																		
Banali	13.20	Panchbini	21.70																																																		
Ramiganj, (average of 2 seams)	13.30	Bhangaband	31.30																																																		
		Bhorah	37.60																																																		
68	6114	Coal	Lower Damuda Rocks near Taldanga ...	<p>Indurated and rendered columnar by the intrusion of trap rock.</p> <p>The coals in the lower portion of the Damuda coal field are very frequently found intersected with basaltic trap, and in most cases the structure of the coal is entirely changed. The coal has become beautifully prismatic or columnar, and this may be seen over large areas. The columns are often not more than half an inch diameter, and generally are so completely separated, that it is exceedingly difficult to procure a specimen which will show more than one single prism.—Contributed by T. Oldham, Esq., Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India.</p>																																																
69	2196	White Earth	Cuttack	<p>White earth from the Hill State of "Dhenkanal." This is what is locally called "Taelack" earth. It is used for the purpose of making the marks on the forehead, nose, arms, and breast, more particularly by Hindoo devotees, and also by high class natives in the Madras Presidency.—Local Committee, Cuttack.</p>																																																
70	1431	Ditto	Assam	<p>Obtained near Seol-Chitta, in the Jummooah Nuddaspin Nowgong Zillah, and used by the natives in painting.</p>																																																
71	1432	Ditto	Ditto	<p>Obtained from the banks of the Nambur Nuddoo, Zillah Nowgong; this specimen has been washed.</p>																																																
72	1433	Ditto	Ditto	<p>Ditto ditto unwashed.</p>																																																
73	1434	Ditto	Ditto	<p>Obtained from the banks of the Dhumsorio Nuddoo; used by the natives for making a white paste to plaster over their idols, &c.</p>																																																

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
74	1435	Black Earth ...	.....	Assam	Used for making a white paste to plaster over native idols, &c.
75	.....	Kaolin Earth ...	.....	.....	From Assam, near the Falls of the Nambur.
76	5249	Earth ...	.....	.....	From Amroha, in the Meradabad District. From this, extremely light pottery is manufactured.
77	97	Chalk ...	.....	.....	CHALK is abundantly dug on the limestone range in the valley of the Soane, and it varies in color from yellow, when it is starred with oxide of iron, to pure white; also from the dense hard substance of bluish white stone, which has to be crushed and re-made by water, to the pure white chalks. Quantities of this mineral are exported to the river markets on the Ganges. The best quality is worth about £1-10 to £3 per ton on the banks of the Soane.— <i>R. W. Dingham, Esq.</i>
78	3214 to 3217	Geeroo ...	.....	.....	GEEROO, much used in painting. It is abundant in some parts of the range, and is nothing but a pure chalk, densely colored by protoxide of iron. This is about half the price of chalk.— <i>R. W. Dingham, Esq.</i>
79	7	Flexible Sand-stone ...	.....	Jubbulpore.	
80 & 81	2723 & 2724	Flexible White Stone ...	.....	Ulwar	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.
82	412	Micaceous Sand-stone ...	.....	Mike Hills, Assam.	
83 & 84	3573 & 3574	Two slabs of Sandstone with impression of plants ...	.....	Banda.	
85	6268	Moss Sandstone	.....	Jubbulpore.	
86 to 87	2748 2757 2760 2762	Sandstone ...	.....	Shahabad	The sandstones of this range have a high commercial value at Chunar and Mirzapore, being used as flagstones, and for ornamental purposes. The stones at those places owe their advantage to the proximity of the Ganges, which affords an easy river carriage; otherwise they are the worst and most destructible description of stone in the range. The millstones of Chynepore, Sasaram, and Tilowhoo (perhaps I may also add Aekbarpore) are famous, but must always be dear in a distant market for want of river carriage. The Soane causeway and the Koylan railway bridge are built of the dense sandstone of Sasaram, while even little quantities are found in the higher portions of the range towards Rohas. The best stone, while easily workable, is almost as hard as granite, and may be had of any color, viz. white, crystalline, blue, grey, and all shades to a dark red.— <i>R. W. Dingham, Esq.</i>
98	420	Limestone ...	.....	From the Falls of the Nambur, Assam	
99	421	Shell Limestone	.....	From the Falls of the Nambur	Conglomerate of shells and sand, and earth of Nambur Falls.
100	423	Limestone Boulder	.....	From Soopora, Assam.	Brought down by the Digaroo River.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
101	308	Limestone ...	.....	Assam.	
102	3082	Limestone Block	.....	Ditto.	
103	936	Limestone ...	.....	Hong Circle, Akyab.	
104	936	Ditto ...	.....	Ramree Onay, Ditto.	
105	937	Ditto ...	.....	Ranthet, Ditto.	
106	938	Ditto ...	.....	Sandoway, Ditto.	
107	939	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto, Ditto.	
108	2576	Ditto ...	.....	Chittagong.	This lime was found up the Kurnasfulloo River amongst the hills; no information was furnished of the locality where found, and the officer who sent it has left the district.— <i>Local Committee, Chittagong.</i>
79 & 110	3596 & 3597	{ Limestone ... Ditto 1st sort ...	.....	Hazareebaugh } Chota Ditto, } Nagpore.	
11 to 115	5954 to 5958	Ditto ...	.....	Vicinity of Jabulpore..	There is close to Jabulpore a range of low hills within a circumference of about ten miles, interspersed with masses of limestone both above and below the surface. The fuel generally used and most available for burning the lime is brushwood. It is cut and brought from a distance of 7 or 8 miles. The stone is broken into fragments of 6 to 12 inches in size, then piled like a dome over a hole of about 9 feet diameter dug in the ground, and a passage left for introducing the fuel. This kiln is kept burning continually for the whole of the day, and the lime removed on the following morning. The fuel is used in the proportion of 40 maunds to every 75 maunds of limestone. Seventy-five maunds of the stone yield about 80 maunds of well-burnt lime. The stone is simply collected and broken up by manual labor, and the cost of collecting and putting it in the kiln amounts to 3 Rupees for every 100 maunds of lime. The fuel costs from 5 to 8 Rupees for every 100 maunds of lime. The entire cost of preparing the lime varies from 8 to 10 Rupees per 100 maunds. The lime is at present only used in the city and station of Jabulpore, and the locality is leased by Government to a farmer from year to year for a trifling sum; but the railway works shortly to commence will enhance its value. The hills are conveniently situated both as regards the line of railway to Bombay as well as to Mirzapore.— <i>Local Committee, Jabulpore.</i>
to 124	{ 2739 to 2742 2753 to 2764 2745 to 2746 2764	{ Limestone ...	.....	Shahabad	I have already stated that the so-called mountain limestone underlies the whole of the Kymore range in Shahabad, and it also shows itself along the valley of the Soane as far at least as Mungeyar peak in Mirzapore. In some parts, as in Rohias, it crops up boldly to 200 or 300 feet, forming a sloping base to the precipitous sandstone rock. In these places, it appears to me there are three well-defined strata, viz. an upper one of a yellowish blue mixed with disintegrated sandstone, sulphate of iron, and chalk,—all in thin plates. Below that a more bluish grey limestone with occasional calciferous crystals, but generally of the same nature as a German lithographic stone, (I had stone

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
125 to 132	2767 2771 to 2775 2743 & 2744	Poristone	.....	Shahabad	<p>for lithographic purposes made from it, and it was used in the office of the Surveyor-General.) The first stone was made by me, and used in the press of Shah Kubeerooddin Ahmad of Sasseram. It answered admirably for the purpose, but the stone must be freshly quarried or it chips, as after exposure to the atmosphere it grows intensely hard, and could then only be sawn into shape. Outside stone of limited size can only be obtained, owing to the ages of debris and decay which cover the main strata, but after quarrying some feet into the living rock, I feel satisfied from observation, that lithographic stones of any size can be obtained. This discovery may be of interest, as lithographic limestone, I believe, has not been found elsewhere in India. Under the aforesaid strata lies a very dense bluish grey limestone mixed with veins of calc spar. It is not used by native lime-burners, as being untractable. This is the lowest strata that I have seen, and would be an almost indestructible building or flooring stone from its great hardness, much harder than granite, and approaching to porphyry. It may be had in large blocks, and, if sawn into slabs, would be a very handsome building stone, bluish grey with white streaks, and moreover it would probably make a superior kind of lime. Immense quantities of lime are made from the quarries of the western bank of the Soane, and exported down the Soane and the Ganges as far as Monghyr. Perhaps 300,000 to 400,000 tons are made annually, and the material is inexhaustible. The same limestone rock crops out on the northern face of the range at intervals, between the Soane river and Mirzapore; and again, especially in the singular and interesting limestone caverns of Goopteswar in the valley of the Doorgawtee River, at Boetree Band, in Khawah Koh at Mussay, on the Soorch River, and near Mirzapore. With canals and tramways, these quarries could supply all Northern India with the finest lime in the world. The cost of the lime at these quarries varies from 6 to 16 Rupees per 100 maunds, or say 5 to 14 shillings per ton. The present system of lime-burning is a very imperfect one, and indeed only suited to native wants, but with European supervision, although the material could not perhaps be produced cheaper, it could be produced with much more certainty and evenness in quality. The great fault of these limes in the market is their excessive adulteration with chalk, white clay, (disintegrated limestone,) and wood ashes, but the ores are pure and, when burnt according to European practice, leave nothing to be desired.—R. W. Dingham, Esq.</p> <p>Is found in several parts of the range, and from some quarries can be had in large slabs and in great varieties of color. It takes a high polish, and might be used for a great deal of ornamental work. Want of cheap carriage is against its being much worked. It is at present simply taken to Benares for the purpose of making images of gods for temples</p>

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
					of private worship, or used locally. I call it potstone, because it has many of the qualities of that stone, and it is called "indurated potstone" by Colonel Sherwill in his Geological Survey. I do not, however, think that it is potstone, but would rather suppose it to be a fine sandstone, stained of a darker hue, varying from greenish to dark-brown, (and, when polished, black) by some mineral oxide, and hardened by the igneous action which I have elsewhere described as characteristic of portions of this range. It is, however, a useful stone, and deserves to be better known than it is.—R. W. Bingham, Esq.
133	413	Granite ...	.....	Mikir Hills, Assam ...	
134	430	A specimen of decayed Granite...	.....	Assam ...	From the hill near the mission house.
135	431	Ditto ...	.....	Bhomorah, Assam ...	
136	2758	Granite ...	.....	Bummonco Rock, Shalabud ...	
137	2759	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	
138	2760	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	
139	2765	Porphyritic Granite or Sienite...	.....	Ditto ...	Contributed by R. W. Bingham, Esq.
140	2768	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	
141	2768	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	
142	2747	Felspar Granite rock of Bummonco ...	.....	Ditto ...	
143	422	Shell Marble ...	.....	From the Nambur Falls, Assam ...	
144	.....	Block of Marble	.....	Jubbulpore ...	From Bhers (Ghat on the Nerbudda near Jubbulpore (10 miles), on the line of the railway to Bombay. The marble is plentiful and easily accessible. It has been used in a limited degree at Jubbulpore, sometimes to make lime and other times for metalling roads. It is made up into images by natives, but does not take a good polish. A block was sent to the late Paris Exhibition, and pronounced to be equal to Italian marble for statuary purposes.—Local Committee, Jubbulpore.
145	2579	Emery ...	.....	Manglyr ...	
146	2107	Grey Slate ...	.....	Cuttack ...	Grey slate from Nilgiri, used for the purpose of making the marks on the forehead, nose, arms, and breast, more particularly affected by Hindoo devotees, and also by high class natives in the Madras Presidency, and by Stirling called 'Meerchaum,'—Local Committee, Cuttack.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
147	3031	State and Pencils	.....	Ulwar ...	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.
148	3022	Slate Tile ...	.....	Eastern Bengal ...	Contributed by the Department of Public Works of Bengal.
149	3503	Slate ...	.....	Maunbhoom, Chota Nag-pore ...	No information.
150	1471	Chloride ditto ...	Moongnee ...	Cuttack ...	Specimen of what is locally known as <i>Moongnee Stone</i> , apparently a kind of chloride slate. According to locally received accounts, this stone, when freshly quarried, is comparatively soft and easily workable, but by long weathering becomes highly indurated, black, and bright. It comes from the hill state of "Nilgiri," in Orissa, where extensive quarries are said to exist. This stone is used principally for the manufacture of utensils, such as those noticed under Nos. 884—86, and 3046. Idols are also made of it, and if the popular assertion that it is the true " <i>Moongnee</i> " be accepted, this stone is that on which the finest specimens of native sculpture extant in the province are executed, to wit, the " <i>Aroon Khumba</i> ," a polygonal column of considerable grace and beauty now standing before the principal entrance of the Pooree Temple, the elaborately carved and figured slabs that adorned the top and sides of the doorways of the old Temple of the Sun at <i>Kanarac</i> , in the same district, and the gigantic figures of certain native deities of <i>Jajpore</i> , in the Cuttack District. It is probable, however, that " <i>Moongnee</i> " is a general term confined, not to one species of stone, but applying to several, and that the specimen in what is called the " <i>Kharac</i> " or slate " <i>Moongnee</i> ."— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack</i> .
151	1477	Species of Kharac Stone ...	Kharac ...	Ditto ...	Specimen of what is locally called "Kharac," which is used, among other purposes, for the manufacture of pencils and balls for writing on the ground or floor, being so used in all rural schools, and by native accountants.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack</i> .
152	2598	Slate ...	.....	Monghyr ...	No information.
153	2198	Talc ditto ...	.....	Cuttack ...	Slate locally called "Ahl" and "Ahrak." This substance is found in Dhenkanal. Both its European and Asiatic use are too well known to need mention here. The Committee only regret that what is sent of this article is more debris than a fair sample.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack</i> .
154	3595	Mica ...	.....	Hazroebaugh ...	No information.
155	474	Jasper ...	.....	Chiran.	
156	3576	Ditto ...	.....	Banda.	
157	3577	Ditto, reddish ...	.....	Ditto.	
158	3585	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto.	
159	4170	Ditto knife handles	.....	Ditto.	
160	4171	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto.	
161 & 162	4184 to 5	2 Paper Weights of Jasper and Goodurroon Stone...	.....	Ditto.	

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
163	4190	Jasper, polished...	Banda.	Used all over Burmah and Pegu as pencils for writing on a black coarse paper of native manufacture; price—50 Rupees per 366 lbs. at Rangoon.— <i>Local Committee, Rangoon.</i>
164	1473	Steatite ...	.....	Selling in Durmah • ...
to 168	3586 to 89	4 specimens of Agates ...	.....	Banda.
to 188	4189 to 58	20 unset Moss Agate Stones for Brooches ...	•	Ditto.	
to 198	4159 to 63	5 sets of unset Agate Bracelets	*	Ditto.	
to 198	4164 to 68	5 ditto Agate Sleeve Buttons	*	Ditto.	
199	4169	A dozen of Agate Knife Handles	*	Ditto.	
200	4172	Agate Paper Knife	*	Ditto.	
201	4173	Ditto ditto, broken	*	Ditto.	
to 207	4178 to 83	6 sets of Agate Shirt Studs ..	•	Ditto.	
to 216	4194 to 202	9 pieces of colored Agates for Brooches ...	•	Ditto.	Described in the first part of the <i>Paleontologia India</i> , by Mr. H. F. Blandford. Collected by the Geological Survey of India, and contributed by T. Oldham, Esq., Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India.
217	5972	5 specimens of Moss Agates ...	.....	Jubbulpore.
218	5976	1 Ditto Agate ...	.....	Gogera.
to 221	4191 to 98	3 pieces of Grass Agate ...	.....	Banda.
222	5970	Fortification Agate	.....	Jubbulpore.
223	5971	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto.
224	3578	Petrified Palm Tree	.....	Banda.
225	3579	Ditto Bamboo ...	.....	Ditto.
226	3582	Petrified Shells ...	•	Ditto.	
227	5960	Fossil head of a Hippopotamus	.....	Nerbudda Valley, Jubbulpore.
228	5966	A piece of Fossil Wood ...	.....	Jubbulpore.
229	5967	A ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto.
230	5968	A ditto Fossil Bamboo ...	.....	Ditto.
231	5969	A ditto ditto root of Bamboo ...	•	Ditto.	
232	6117	A full series of the Fossil Cephalopoda (Belemnites and Nautilidae) ...	.....	From the Cretaceous Rocks of Southern India

* These specimens have been included in the above class to show the degree of polish of which the stones are susceptible.—*Note by the Compiler.*

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
233	426	A lot of Pebbles...	Buruli River, Assam.	Presented by R. W. Bingham Esq.
234	427	11 Pebbles ...	.....	Omli River, ditto.
235	428	Pebbles ...	.....	Soma River, ditto.
236	2777	Flint ditto ...	.....	Shahabad ...
237	2793	A box of Pebbles ...	.....	Ditto ...
237A	5973	3 specimens of Moss Pebbles...	Jubbulpore.	No information received, and name of contributor unknown.
238	6331	Turquoise ...	.....	Ditto.
239	402	Rock or formation from the left bank of the Harijan ...	.....	Assam.
240	403	Scoria from the Rungajam Mookhs, left bank of the Dhuniri River	.....	Ditto.
241	404	Rock forming the falls of the Kur-noua ...	.....	Ditto.
242	405	Rock from above the falls of the Jumoona ...	.....	Ditto.
143 & 244	406 & 7	Rock from the right bank of the Diphloo River ...	.....	Ditto.
145 & 246	408 & 9	Rock from the rapids of the Diphloo River	.....	Ditto.
247	410	Boulder from the Diphloo River	.....	Ditto.
248	411	Conglomerate from the Hari- ojan ...	.....	Ditto.
249	414	A calcareous Stone from the Hari- ojan ...	.....	Ditto.
250	415	Fragment of a sup- posed cast of a Tortoise, 19 in- ches in diameter.	.....	Ditto.
251	416	Rock formation from the Hari- ojan ...	.....	Ditto.
252	418	Rock forming the falls of the Nam- bur ...	.....	Ditto.
253	419	Fracture from the falls of the Nam- bur ...	.....	Ditto.
254	424	Fragment of a sup- posed cast of a Trionyx, 20 inches in diameter	.....	Ditto.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
255	*425	5 specimens of stone used in the old Temples, Taspore ...	.....	Assam.	
256	*429	4 specimens of Bhurnah Rock	.....	Ditto.	
257	*433	Specimen of a stone lying about on one of the Bhurnah Hills ...	.....	Ditto.	
258	*435	1 specimen of stone from the Dogong River...	.....	Ditto.	
259	*436	3 ditto ditto ditto	.....	Ditto.	
260	*437	1 ditto of ditto from the Deohulaloes ...	.....	Ditto.	
261	*438	Stone from Chota Oongpoong Mookh ...	.....	Ditto.	
262	*439	Ditto from the line of road between Saipoon and Chota Oongpoong ...	.....	Ditto.	
263	*440	Ditto ditto Chota Oongpoong and Boro Oongpoong ...	.....	Ditto.	
264	*441	Ditto between Dalahmah and Deshamlai Rivers ...	.....	Ditto.	
265 to 286	*442 to 473	32 sealed papers with stones	.....	Ditto.	
297 to 322	*476 to 500	26 specimens of stones	.....	Ditto	
323 to 328	*501 to 506	6 ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto.	
329	1470	Deulmala Stone...	.....	Cuttack	Specimen of what is locally called the stone; procured from the hill state of <i>Dhankaul</i> , in Orissa; this is used to make the little tripods on which sandal-wood is ground, and the small mortars used by natives.
330	1472	Dalumba ditto ...	.....	Ditto	Stone as locally called; a hard, granulated coarse stone, very common, and worked into utensils of various kinds.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>
331 to 332	*1491 to 1492	2 specimens of stone ...	.....	Assam.	
333	2769	Quartz stone conglomerate ...	.....	Shahabad.	
334	2770	Conglomerate ...	.....	Sonar, Ditto	
335	2796	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto.	
336	3214	Geroo ...	.....	From the Rohtas Spur, Shahabad.	

* The above description had to be deciphered from half obliterated labels, and, up to the moment of going to press, the name of the sender remains unknown.—Note by Compiler.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS—(Continued)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
337	3316	Kasson or vitriol	.....	From the Bohtas Spur, Shababad.	
338	3317	Geroo, as above...	.....	Ditto.	
339	3375	Goodurree stone	.....	From the Kany River, Banda.	
340	3380	Map stone, rough and polished	.....	Ditto.	
341	3381	Polished Goodurree stone	.....	Ditto.	
343	3391	Goroo Soleymannee stone	.....	Ditto.	
343	433	Kuskar	.....	Assam	From the line of road between Joraim and Jaran villages.
344	434	2 specimens do.	.....	Ditto	From Joraim village.
344 A	3583	Moostone.	.....	Banda.	
344 B	3584	Ditto	.....	Ditto.	
344 C	4186	3 pieces do.	.....	Ditto	For a brooch.
344 D	4187		.....	Ditto	
344 E	4188		.....	Ditto	
344 F	4189	1 piece do.	.....	Ditto	Ditto.
344 G	5974	3 specimens do.	.....	Jubbulpore	
344 H	4174	4 pieces of Lapis lazuli	.....	Banda	For brooches.
344 I	4175		.....	
344 J	4176		.....	
344 K	4177	3 specimens Coriandria	.....	Jubbulpore.	
344 L	5975		.....	
344 M	1487		.....	
344 N	1488	Jados	.....	Rangoon.	
344 O	1489		.....	
345	1488	Iron refined	.....	Rangoon	From iron of this description blacksmiths manufacture all the implements for common use throughout Burmah. In Pegu English iron and tools of British manufacture are rapidly supplanting the native articles.—Price—£12 per ton on the spot.—Local Committee, Rangoon.

(b) MINERAL PRODUCTS.

346	1490	Crude Iron	.....	Assam.	
347	3093	Ditto	.....	Kumson.	

SECTION I—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
348	2636	Welded Iron	Wumeroe Hills	Iron is found in considerable quantity, and of a very fine description (the magnetic), closely resembling the Swedish, in the Himalayas, about 30 miles north-east of Dharmsala, in the Kangra district; close to the sanctatum of Dalhousie, in the native states of Masdi and Kotkai; in the Sulymani range near Koinchi, on the western frontier of the Punjab. In all these places mines are worked, but iron is also to be found in the Salt range, in the Adli hills to the west of Peshawur, and the Mowatti hills of the Gorgana district. But there is one great obstacle to the successful working of iron mines in all these localities, viz., the absence of coal. In the year 1858 sixty bars of Kangra Iron were sent to England, in order to ascertain the quality of the metal and its value in the European market. On being tested at the Atlas works of Messrs. Sharp, Stewart and Co., of Manchester, while the best English iron yielded at a pressure of about 55,000 lbs. to the square inch the Kangra iron, in the state in which it was received, required a force of 61,300 lbs. per square inch to break it; and, after being hammered in Manchester sustained a pressure of 71,800 lbs. The quality was considered "equal to that of Yorkshire iron." At present, however, its cost in Kangra, about 30 miles from the mines, is no less than £14 a ton.— <i>Control Committee, Lahore.</i>
349	3839	Iron	.....	Peshawur
350	3640	Iron Slag	.....	Kangra Hills
351	1474	Crude Iron	Cuttack	Vide Iron ores from Cuttack.
352	1475	Ditto	.....	Pal Lahara
353	1480	Ditto	.....	Dhenkanal
354	1482	Ditto	.....	Telohere
355 & 356	5063 & 5065	Bloom or Pig Iron, two kinds	Gwalior	Presented by His Highness the Maha Raja Scindia, Gwalior.
357	3572	Iron	.....	Chota Nagpore.
358	3069	Iron smelting	Shahabad.	Vide Iron ores.
359 to 363	2778-81	Pig iron from Sirkee, Rohtas Spur of Kymore Range	.....	Ditto.
363 to 367	2782-86	Ditto from Big-geryghur, ditto	.....	Ditto.
368 to 372	2788-92	Ditto from Singrowlee	.....	Ditto.
373	2702-4	Ditto from Sirkee	Ditto.	Contributed by D. C. Maskey, Esq. Vide Copper ores.
374	3812	Slab Copper made from the ores of Landoo	.....	Landoo in Dalhousie
375	3213	Sheet Copper rolled in the Calcutta Mint from slabs of this Copper	.....	Singhoom, in the South-West Frontier of Bengal
376			.....	

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
376	1178	Lead	.....	Bangoon	Exported by sea from Bangoon, in the year 1890-91, to the value of £12,000.— <i>Local Committee, Bangoon.</i>
377	4296	Plumbago brick	.....	Sikkim	Used to make ink with rice-water.— <i>Contributed by Dr. A. Campbell, Darjeeling.</i>
378	3645	Plumbago	.....	Goorgaon	This specimen is taken from a plumbago mine, discovered by Dr. W. J. Thomson, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Goorgaon, in October 1861. It is found in masses of variable sizes, and in general quite detached; though, in some cases, the rock all round is full of plumbago mixed with finely divided micaceous particles. Provision has been made in the Budget of 1862-63 to admit of further enquiries and examination of the deposits being carried on.— <i>Central Committee, Lahore.</i>
379	4999	Antimony	.....	Candahar	Sulphurate of antimony is said to be found in the Salt range near the Keura salt mine. Vast quantities of antimony have been found by Major Hay in the Himalayan ranges of Spite. Tri-sulphurate of antimony is imported from Cabul, and is said to be found in small quantities in the Salt range.— <i>Central Committee, Lahore.</i>
380	4130	Gold, manufactured	.....	Chota Nagpore	Found in the beds of rivers in Parnalia, Chota Nagpore.
381	4131	Ditto	.....	Assam	From the sands of the Dirjunch River, Lunkimpore.
382	6229	Gold washings	.....	Found in the Indus, Peshawur	Gold is found in minute scales in the sandstone of the Salt range, a lower range of hills running parallel to the Himalyan chain, between the Rivers Indus and Jhelum; it is also found in small quantities in the sands of the Indus, Jhelum, Rana, and Sutlej; but the occupation of gold-washing is not very remunerative, amounting on an average to not more than from 3d. to 6d. a day, and the proceeds of the annual lease of gold-washing amounted last year to but £81. Gold dust is also imported from Elaché, in Khoktan.— <i>Central Committee, Lahore.</i>
383	3063	Petroleum	.....	Yunnanyoung, in Burmah	Supply unlimited, but price high, being a close monopoly of the King of Burmah.— <i>Local Committee, Bangoon.</i>
384	3143	Ditto	.....	Assam.	
385	3146	Ditto	.....	Ditto.	
386	3147	Cheduba ditto.	.....	Akyab	Used by natives for burning, by Europeans for medical purposes, by both for varnish and to preserve wood; also put on the bottoms of boats, it being an excellent preservative of wood from insects and worms. In the Island of Rangoon there are 15 wells, in Cheduba 22 wells. Each well produces about 2 mounds per season, the aggregate produce of all the wells being 70 mounds per annum. The produce might be increased some 10 to 20 mounds by digging more wells. No petroleum is exported from the province. The petroleum is thick and dark colored.— <i>Local Committee, Akyab.</i>
387	3146	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

CLASS II.—CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND PRODUCTS, AND PHARMACEUTICAL PROCESSES.

(a) ALKALIES, EARTHS, AND THEIR COMPOUNDS.

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
388	1321	Scinde Kurkutch Salt, 1860-61	Cuttaek	Salt produced by solar evaporation.—Contributed by Government.
389	1323	Chilka Kurkutch Salt, 1865 ...	.....	
390	1326	Chilka Pungah Salt, 1866 ...	.....	
391	1322	Khoredah Pungah Salt, 1866 ...	.....	
392	1325	Balasore Pungah Salt, 1866 ...	.....	
393	1324	Cuttaek Pungah Salt, 1866	Tumlook	Ditto.
394	1327	Pungah Salt, 1867 S. S. (Ghaut Narainpore) ...	.....	
395	1328	Ghaut Puor-ghattah Salt, 1867 S. S. ...	.....	
396	1329	Ghaut Russool-pore Salt, 1867 S. S.	Hidgelee Agency	Boiled salt.—Contributed by Government.
397	1330	Ghaut Ramnuggur Salt, 1867 S. S. ...	.....	
398	1331	Ghaut Kalinug-gur Salt, 1867 S. S. ...	.....	
399	1332	Ghaut Kisenug-gur Salt, 1867 S. S.	Narainpore	Manufactured under excise during season 1860-61, at the factory of Messrs. Collins and Ellis, at Narainpore, within the limits of the Barripore Salt Chokey Superintendency, Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, Bengal.
400	1333	Salt ...	.....	
401	1334	Ditto ...	.....	
402	1335	Ditto	Saugor Island	Manufactured under excise during season 1860-61, by Baboo Mohendronarain Dutt, in Lot No. 122, within the limits of the Barripore Superintendency, Zillah 24-Pergunnahs.
403	1336	Pungah Salt, Southern Arunga manufacture of 1867 ...	.....	
404	1337	Pungah Salt, Ne-zampore Arunga manufacture of 1867	Ditto.	
405	1339	Salt	Midnapore.	

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
406	1341	Common Salt ...	Pungah Salt ...	Cuttack ...	<p>Two specimens are sent, furnished by W. J. Money, Esq., Salt Agent of Pooree. The first, called <i>Pungah</i> salt, is obtained by boiling to a residuum highly concentrated brine. The second sample is the <i>Kurkutch</i>, or gravel salt. As the word signifies, it is produced by the aid of solar evaporation only, from sea-water. The water is introduced into small beds prepared with a smooth bottom of clay, slightly depressed in the ground, and surrounded by a slight ridge of earth. A few hours' exposure in the burning sun of March and the two following months, is sufficient to evaporate the water in these beds, which deposits the salt it held in solution. A fresh supply is then let in, and the process of total or only partial evaporation is continued, till the bottom of the beds is covered with a layer of this salt, more or less thick, which is then scraped up and is the salt of the sample.</p> <p>Both these kinds of salt are produced all along the seaboard of the province from February to June, and under what is practically a Government monopoly. The last season's manufacture amounted to 50,000 tons of the one and 44,000 tons of the other. The production is considered handsomely to remunerate the petty contractors who engage with Government for its supply, at 10 annas and 4 annas per maund for each kind respectively, which is equivalent to 35s. 5d. per ton for the one, and 14s. 5d. per ton for the other, in English money and measure. To the <i>Pungah</i> must be added about 50 per cent., to the <i>Kurkutch</i> about 25 per cent., for expenses of superintendence, &c. To the more extended manufacture of the white salt, the present insalubrity of the manufacturing localities and the consequent difficulty of procuring labor, as well as the insufficiency of the fuel supply, are obstacles. The coarser kind may be manufactured <i>ad infinitum</i>, but is no where appreciated so much as locally, that is, in the district, as, not being "cooked" like the <i>Pungah</i>, it is more acceptable to the scrupulous caste prejudices of the Oriyas. The bulk of both kinds is exported to Calcutta. The local retail price at Cuttack in the shops of the bazar for <i>Kurkutch</i> is 6s. 3d. per maund of 100 English lbs.; <i>Pungah</i> is sold at the Government depôts at 8s. 3d. per maund.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—This Committee, in specifying the local prices of articles, do so with this explanation, that it is impossible to give any rates which are average ones, or which are in any degree equally applicable all over the district. Where any particular article is produced, there it is cheapest, and the cost and difficulty of transport and the want of competition are such, that a distance of 50 miles between the place of production and the central market, makes a difference in price of 50 or 100 per cent. in the rates at which some articles are bought and then sold. This is especially the case with the oil seeds of the province, cotton, &c. Under these circumstances it would have been impossible for this Committee to have stated any average rates. The prices which have been generally mentioned in the Catalogue are the local, that is, the Cuttack bazar retail prices. It may be as well to state that all articles coming from</p>
407	1340	Gravel ditto ...	Kurkutch ...	Ditto ...	

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
408	1338	Common Salt ...	Cha ...	Ramree ...	Sumulpore or elsewhere, by river carriage, are cheapest in the months of July and August, when the rivers first admit of navigation, and that between July and January the rates for the same articles may vary so much as 50 per cent.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i> Used with food by the inhabitants; price—1 Rupee per maund; annual production, 100,000 maunds, but could be extended to 500,000, if necessary. The surplus salt not required for consumption in the province is exported by Government to Chittagong. The salt is manufactured by boiling the salt sea-water after it has been allowed to stand for some days on land prepared to receive it.— <i>Local Committee, Akyab.</i>
409	1508	Salt in lumps on wood ...	Isadaing ...	Ditto ...	Used with food by the inhabitants; price—1 Rupee per maund. The quantity annually manufactured is 400 maunds.— <i>Local Committee, Akyab.</i>
410	1342	Salt ...	Raoee Niruok ...	Lucknow ...	This is an impure chloride of sodium. Formerly the greater part of salt consumed by natives of Oude was made in this province; now it comes from other provinces, and this is the only kind made at present in Oude.— <i>Central Committee, Oude.</i>
411	3844	Ditto ..	.....	From salt mines of the Shahpore District	There are five salt mines worked by Government in the Salt-range; one at Kulabugh, across the Indus, and several in the Kohat district, and the supply from these sources may be said to be inexhaustible. An excise duty of Rupees 3 per maund of 80 lbs. is now charged upon all salt sold, the rate having been lately increased (two years ago it was but 2 Rupees); and the revenue derived from this source amounted to upwards of £280,000. The salt mines are the means of supplying the traders of the Panjab with a kind of paper currency. By payment of the regulated price at any of the Panjab treasuries, a warrant for the delivery of so much salt at the mines may be obtained; these documents are transferable, and pass from hand to hand like bank notes.— <i>Central Committee, Lahore.*</i>
412	1847	Nitre Saltpetre...	Black ...	Cuttack ...	Nitre saltpetre, locally " <i>Khor jalkhni</i> ." Two samples of this salt are sent. No. 15 is manufactured by a process of solution and filtration, which it would be unnecessary here to describe, from a thin whitish effluence scraped off old mud walls and buildings, &c., where it is produced more or less in all localities freely, and continually exposed to the action of sea air in the cold season, and dependent on the existence of certain conditions. The other specimen, No. 16, is the same salt more carefully prepared for the most part, as far as the Committee are aware, only in the hill tracts, from a similar river or effluence found in the cold months on the base of cow-house walls, and there generated, it is to be supposed, by the action of the ammonia thrown off from the urine of the cattle. Neither kind is manufactured extensively enough for commercial purposes, still the local manufacture furnishes a good deal of the petre, if not the bulk of it, used in native gunpowder for shooting and fire-works.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>
413*	1348	Ditto ..	White ...	Ditto ...	

* This specimen ought to have been classed under Class I., but the information has only been received after the foregoing pages had been printed off, and hence its insertion here.—*Note by Compiler.*

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
414	3221	Saltpetre, 1st quality	.....	Ulwar	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.
415	3222	Ditto, 2nd ditto...	.....	Ditto	
416	6192	Ditto	.....	Jhansi	
417	1344	Nitrate of Potash	Shorah	Lucknow	No information.
					For gunpowder and frigorific mixtures; 2 seers per Rupee; made in various parts of Oudh. This is purified nitre, and is the kind only used for making gunpowder.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
418	1343	Sal-ammoniac	Rausadar	Ditto	For tinning and frigorific mixture; 12 annas per seer; made in various parts of Oude. It is manufactured from the contents of cesspools, and is used for tinning copper pots and pans; mixed with common salts, nitre, &c., forms a frigorific mixture.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
419	1345	Nitrate of Potash	Shorah	Ditto	For frigorific mixtures for gunpowder; 3 seers per Rupee; made in various parts of Oude. This is nitre of the first crystallization; nitre is found in the earth of old buildings and ruins, which has been long exposed to the air; water is filtered through this earth, and then boiled and concentrated. This kind is only used for frigorific mixtures.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
420	1346	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	For frigorific mixtures and gunpowder; 2 seers per Rupee; made in various parts of Oude. This is nitre of the second crystallization, and is only used for frigorific mixtures.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
421 & 422	3219 & 3220	Saltpetre	.....	Shahabad	<p>Saltpetre and salt are produced abundantly in some parts of Shahabad, but crude saltpetre is prepared at from 6 to 7 Rupees per local maund by the Nonesahs; this in its crude state would be £15 to £18 per ton, while the salt produced with the saltpetre is of a coarse kind, and only sold to the poorest of the community, under the name of "<i>Kharree Nisack</i>." It can, however, easily be purified by boiling and then is a good and pure salt.</p> <p>I may here notice the important and singular fact, that the strata both on the north, east, and south faces, (where the face of the plateau towards the plains is invariably precipitous) has a considerable dip inwards, varying from 5 to 45 degrees. This circumstance prevents any springs making their appearance on the face, which would have the effect of leaving the table lands dry, and would render them a desert. This fortunate dip has a contrary effect, retaining the moisture as in a basin, and water in consequence may be had in most places on the table lands at a moderate depth, while in several localities springs of pure and limpid water flow above the surface all round the year, consequently numbers of villages about the table lands, and I am of opinion that not many years more will elapse before large tracts are brought into a more profitable cultivation of coffee, cotton, and oil seeds, by European energy and skill. The finest rice produced in the district is already grown in their shallow valleys, and, when the soil has been subjected to the plough, proves by its abundant crops what it might produce under a proper cultivation.—<i>R. W. Bingham, Esq.</i></p>

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
423	2210	Vitriol ...	.....	Shahabad	Vitriol was once largely manufactured on the banks of the Soane, in Shahabad, from sulphate of iron, the product of the Kymore range; but the death of the gentlemen who instituted the manufacture stayed it. It is now only a native manufacture on a small scale.— <i>R. W. Bingham, Esq.</i>
424	2212	Soap ...	Sabun	Lucknow	Made from cow's suet and a peculiar efflorescence gathered from barren land, called by natives Oosur. The efflorescence is called Béh. Used for washing, 8 seers per Rupee.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
425	2218	Tinder from the Sago Palm ...	Boewah Toolah	Dhirooghur	Presented by Major H. S. Bivar. This tinder is found under the leaf of the sago palm tree, and ignites very easily.
426	.....	Bat's dung ...	Tingnoo Khoe	Moulmein	This dung is mixed with water and ashes and strained and left to dry, when ammonia effloresces, and is used as an ingredient for gunpowder. It is also used for manure (guano).— <i>Local Committee, Moulmein.</i>
427	3841	Sajjee ...	.....	Mooltan	Used in soap manufacture. Sajjee is made in considerable quantities in the districts of Mooltan, Jung, Jhelum, and Thanesur. It sells for about 32 lbs. per shilling.— <i>Central Committee, Lahore.</i>
428	3842	} Ditto ...	.....	Jung	
429	3843		.....	Jung	

(b) METALS PROPER AND THEIR COMPOUNDS.

430	1485	Red Sulphuret of Arsenic ...	}	Rangoon	Burning articles of export from Rangoon, to the value, in 1880-81, of £2,750.— <i>Local Committee, Rangoon.</i>
431	1486	Yellow ditto ...		.....
432	3806	Proto-sulphate of Iron ...	.....	Calcutta	Prepared by Messrs. Bathgate and Co. of Calcutta.

(c) OIL SEEDS.

433	1231	Ricinus Communis ...	Bheerco	Shahabad	Has two or three marked varieties, and is largely cultivated, principally for home use, though a considerable quantity finds its way into the castor-oil factories of Singapore. The native process only succeeds in making a very impure oil, which is so offensive for its smoking qualities in burning, that it is not sought after by them for that purpose, but only for anointing leathern well ropes, shoes, &c., and, being a cheap oil, is largely used for the latter purpose. It is thick and viscid, and, extracted under the native process, soon turns rancid, while by the European process, it is next to the coconut oil, one of the purest and best burning oils known. The plant requires scarcely any cultivation, and in South Shahabad is often sown on the borders of a valuable field as a hedge than for any other purposes. It loves, however, a sandy loam, and will not grow in the clays. Its yield under the native process is about 33 per cent. of the impure oil above described, and I believe a
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SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
484	1230	<i>Ricinus Communis</i> ...	.....	Lucknow	<p>larger quantity, and I know a purer oil, is extracted by the European process. Newly cleared jungle lands grow the castor plant abundantly, and its extended cultivation is only bounded by the demands in the market, so long as the rates are remunerative; for although the sowing and tendence of the plant costs little trouble, yet the picking of the seed is a troublesome process, and it requires a much larger amount of room to come to perfection. The natives sow and uproot the plant yearly. I do not know why this should be, as it grows and yields abundantly, the second and third years, in hedges, or other open places. When cultivated by itself, the natives always sow the seed too close, and consequently the plant is comparatively small; for attaining its full perfection no place is better for it than a hedge or a bank.—<i>R. W. Bingham, Esq.</i></p> <p>Cultivated as a mixed crop. It is sown in June by almost all the villagers, not extensively, but principally for their own use. Its cultivation can be extended all over Oude. This oil is extracted by bruising the seed and then boiling it in water. The oil is afterwards skimmed off. This is the only seed out of which the oil is extracted by boiling, as in this case it is found cheaper than the method used for other seeds, which is by pressure. The cost of the seed is one Rupee per maund, and the price of the oil is from 2 to 5 seers per Rupee, according to the abundance of the crop in the season. The proportion of the oil yielded is about half the weight of the seeds boiled; used only for burning.—<i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i></p>
485	1285	Ditto ...	Jara ...	Midnapore.	
486	3892	Ditto ...	.....	Chota Nagpore.	
487	2771	Ditto ...	Guba or Juda ...	Cuttack	<p>The plant is grown all over the province, a good deal in patches of newly cleared land in the jungles of the Tributary States and Sambalpur. The oil is extracted in two ways. It is used for burning and culinary purposes, and, medicinally also. The local market is now 11½ petals of the seeds per Rupee. Both the native methods of extracting oil are wasteful and tedious, and therefore expensive. European oil presses and a knowledge of some methods of clarifying the expressed oil, seem only to be required to render the oil seed crops of this extensive division of great value.—<i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i></p>
488	1211	<i>Linum Usitatissimum</i> ...	Tussee	Midnapore	<p>One maund of linseed produces 26 seers of oil; cost of conveyance to Calcutta, Rs. 14 per 100 maunds, in rainy season; and in dry season, Rupees 10 per 100 maunds.—<i>R. F. Cockcroft, Esq.</i></p>
489	1212	Ditto ...	Ditto	Lucknow	<p>Grown all over Oude, and only cultivated for the sake of the oil of its seed. Some fishermen make their nets from the fibre. This is cultivated as a mixed crop, principally with grain, all over Oude. It is sown in the month of October, and never irrigated. It is never sown thickly, as the object is to get a large amount of seed for oil, and not fibre. It can be cultivated extensively, and there is no doubt that, with proper treatment, profitably for its fibre. The oil is extracted by pressing. The</p>

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
439A	1213	Linum Usitatissimum	Tissoo	Shahabad	<p>seed sells for 16½ seers per Rupee, and the oil for 8 seers per Rupee. Every 6 seers of seed yield 1½ seers of oil by the native process of pressing: used for cooking and burning.—<i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i></p> <p>Is a well-known plant almost all over the world, but is in most parts of civilized Europe more cultivated for its flax than for its seed. In Russia and in India the contrary is the case, and it may fairly be said that in India its flax-producing qualities are unknown. It is therefore cultivated as an oil-seed alone. It is, however, probable, that the stunted plants grown in India would be of little use as a flax bearer, until improved cultivation had again raised its standard of height. In the Punjab and in Sindh considerable attention has of late been paid to this subject, and it would be an additional staple added to the agricultural resources of Shahabad and Behar, could it be brought under cultivation as a flax bearer here, which it doubtless could be with the same advantage as in the Punjab. It is always grown in Shahabad as an auxiliary crop with wheat, masoor, barley, and the spring crops; its bright blue flowers are a pleasing relief to the yellowish brown of the other cereals. I have never known it cultivated alone, so that I have no data as to its probable yield per beegah or acre. It would probably not be found to differ much from the linseed crops of England in that respect, were the cultivation equal: that is to say, were the same labor bestowed upon its cultivation, which, however, is not the case in this district at least. Its favorite soil appears to be the black clay (<i>kurite</i>), but it is sown largely in other soils, and the only difficulty to its indefinite extension appears to be want of facilities for carrying the crop to market. It is therefore grown in south Shahabad, principally for home consumption, and is used largely for lamps under the name of <i>Tissoo-ka Tel</i>. Under the native process it produces 25 per cent. of oil: what it would produce with the European method I am unable to say. The native method produces a tolerably clear-looking oil, but it smokes much in burning, showing that a large proportion of vegetable fibre finds its way through the rude press into the pure oil. Considerable quantities are grown near the Ganges for export. The price varies much according to the season and the quantity in the market. I have known it sell for Rs. 40, or £4 sterling per ton, and I have known it fetch double that price. Until roads, railroads, and canals, with better modes of conveyance than exist at present, equalize prices, no average of price can be given with any certainty, as one season in one part of the country may have been favorable, and in another part unfavorable, all within a radius of twenty miles, and the two places show a difference of 50 per cent. in the selling price as well as in production: thus proving how imperfect are the means of transport from one part of the country to another, which would otherwise equalize the produce in the dearest market till a medium was found, or in other words, till further export to that place was unprofitable.—<i>R. W. Bingham, Esq.</i></p>

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
440	3230	<i>Linum catenatum</i> ...	.....	Mooltan	Price at Lahore about 12 lbs. per shilling.— <i>Central Committee, Lahore.</i>
441	6198	Ditto	.....	Jhansi.	
442	6928	Ditto	.....	.....	Received without advice, list, or letter.
443	1214	<i>Sinapis Ramosa</i> ...	Sarson	Midnapore	One maund of mustard produces 13 seers of oil; cost Rupees 5-3. Cost of conveyance to Calcutta, in dry season, Rupees 10 per 100 maunds.— <i>R. F. Cockrell, Esq.</i>
444	1215	Ditto,	Ditto	Hooghly	From the banks of the Damuda.
445	1216	Ditto, white	Ditto	Beerbhoom.	
446	1217	Ditto, black	Ditto	Ditto.	
447	1218	Ditto, ditto	Ditto	Patna.	
448	1219	Ditto, white	.....	Ditto.	
449	1220	<i>Sinapis Juncea</i> ...	Sarson	Lucknow	They are not sown together, but each is cultivated as a mixed crop, with either grain, barley, wheat, or peas. In this way it is cultivated all over Oude. The oil is extracted in the usual way. The cost of the seed is 15½ seers per Rupee, and that of the oil varies from 3 to 8 seers per Rupee. The proportion of oil extracted is 1½ seers from every five seers of seed: used for cooking and burning.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
450	1221	Ditto <i>Ramosa</i> ..	Rase	Ditto	
451	1411	Ditto ditto	Sarson	Shahabad	These are grown generally mixed with the rape seed, also called sarson, although the plant is a distinctly differing one, and the seed is a whitish-yellow: while the seed of the rape (<i>Sinapis Dichotoma</i>) is a dark-brown. I have never seen them grown separately, though such is the case in many parts of the country, and ought to be the case here. It is grown extensively all over the district principally for local consumption, and being sown in the month of October, is generally sown as an auxiliary with grain crops, amongst which its white and bright yellow flowers are easily distinguished. Being always sown as an auxiliary, it is impossible to ascertain what would be its yield per acre if sown separately. It loves the loam, and does not take kindly to any of the clays. It is ready before the close of February for cutting, and is always cut slightly green, or the seed pods would burst and scatter the seed. Being cut, the plant is dried on the threshing-floor by the heat of the sun, which does its work in three or four days, when the seed is easily threshed out. Cattle eat the broken stalks, but I should not imagine it was a very nourishing food for them. It is sold in the bazar at from 16 to 20 seers per Rupee, and yields, under the native method of crushing, 30 per cent. of a tolerably pure oil, while the residue, or cake, is used as a food for cattle. It would yield more and a purer oil, under the action of the oil-pressing and purifying processes of Europe; and I think nearly 35 to 40 per cent. of its gross weight. It is largely used by the native community with their food instead of ghee, under the name of <i>metak</i> , or sweet oil; although for all other purposes it passes under the name of <i>kurwah</i> , or bitter oil. Meet natives
452	1412	Ditto <i>Dichotoma</i>	Ditto	Ditto	

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
452 A	3694	<i>Sinapis Dichotima</i>	.....	Chota Nagpore.	prefer it for the preparation of their curries and other warm dishes. The native oilmen give 1 seer or 25 per cent. of the expressed oil for every 4 seers of seed sent them, they keeping the balance and the cake as the price of labor; so that, with the seed at 16 seers per Rupee, the value of the oil would be 4 seers per Rupee.— <i>R. W. Bingham, Esq.</i>
453	3003	Ditto <i>Ramosa</i> ...	.....	Mooltan	} Selling price at Lahore 12 lbs. per shilling.— <i>Central Committee, Lahore.</i>
454	6183	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Umritaur	
455	6184	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Umritaur	
456	1225	<i>Sesamum Orientale</i> ...	Teel	Shahabad	Of this useful plant there are in this district two kinds, and both are extensively sown in various parts. The first is sown in July, and is ready for reaping in Kartick or Aghun, say in November; the second is sown in August, but they are both ready nearly at the same time. These plants are also sown as auxiliaries, but with the highland rain crops, such as Buhar, Motha, &c., &c. The seed has about the same value as <i>Sesum</i> in the bazars, but the oil being thicker and purer, and almost tasteless, while burning with little smoke, is extensively used in Indian perfumery. It is extracted from the seed in the same manner as other oils. The residue or cake is eaten by the poorer classes as an article of food, and is greedily devoured by cattle. It grows on sandy loams.— <i>R. W. Bingham, Esq.</i>
457	1411	Ditto <i>Indicum</i> ...	.....	Lucknow	There are two varieties of this plant. The one white seeded, called "Teelce," the other black seeded, called "Kala Teel." The two kinds are never sown together, but each is cultivated as a mixed crop with either <i>Eleusine Coracana</i> , "Merwah," <i>Paspalum scorbiolatum</i> , "Kodo," <i>Cajanus Indicus</i> , "Arlur," or with cotton in the month of June. These plants grow all over Oude without the slightest difficulty, and without any care being taken of them. They are often met with growing luxuriantly by the road sides. The oil is extracted by pressing. The cost of the seeds of the white variety is 11 seers per Rupee, and of the black 12 seers per Rupee. The oil of the former fetches from 24 to 4 seers per Rupee, and of the latter 3 to 8 seers per Rupee. Every 5 seers of each kind yield 1½ seers of oil. These seeds are also eaten by the natives made into sweetmeats; used for cooking and burning.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
458	1222	Ditto <i>Orientalis</i> ...	Teel	Midnapore	One maund of Teel seeds produces 13 seers of oil. Cost, Rupees 4-12. Cost of conveyance to Calcutta, in dry season, Rupees 10 per 100 maund.— <i>R. F. Cockrell, Esq.</i>
459	1223	Ditto, white ...	Teelce	Lucknow	All over Oude, and cultivated for the sake of the oil contained in the seed. It is used for cooking and burning, and the seed boiled in sugar makes a sort of sweetmeat. It is often grown as a mixed crop: 13 seers per Rupee.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
460	1234	Sesamum, black...	Kala Teel ...	Lucknow ...	This is the seed of the black variety of sesamum. It contains more oil than the white kind, and is eaten with <i>goor</i> : 11 seers per Rupee.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
461	1227	Ditto, white ...	.....	Rangoon ...	The white and black sesamum are ordinarily used in the manufacture of oil.— <i>Local Committee, Rangoon.</i>
462	1228	Ditto, black ...	.....	Ditto ...	
463	2177	Ditto, ditto ...	Nhan Mai ...	Moulmein ...	Used as oil for household purposes. One basket will yield about 25 <i>vis</i> of oil.— <i>Local Committee, Moulmein.</i>
464	2178	Ditto, white ...	Nhan Fyon ...	Ditto ...	
465	3004	Ditto, black ...	Asi ...	Lahore ...	Price at Lahore about 9 lbs. per shilling. Both Teel and Linseed are mentioned by Strabo as staple products of this part of India. Of late years the cultivation of these seeds and oilseeds generally has greatly increased, especially in the Mooltan and Ferozepore districts, and considerable quantities have lately been exported to France.— <i>Central Committee, Lahore.</i>
466	6324	Ditto, ditto ...	.....	No locality mentioned whence dispatched.	
467	6325	Ditto, white ...	.....	
468	1229	Brassica Erucastrum ...	Teera "Gomvah" or "Semvah" ...	Lucknow ...	Is cultivated in the same way as the above, the cost of the oil is from 3 to 10 seers per Rupee. Used for burning. <i>N. B.</i> —All oils in Oude are extracted by the native press called "Kolho," turned by means of bullocks, with the exception of the castor oil seed, the oil from which is extracted by boiling in water, and afterwards skimming.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
469	1222	Carthamus Tinctoria ...	Kussoom ...	Ditto ...	It is sown in October either alone, or along the edge of wheat crops; both light and heavy soils are adapted to it. It is cultivated in every village, but not extensively. There would be no difficulty in further cultivating it to any extent. The oil is extracted by pressing. The cost of the seed, which is called "Barro," is 18½ seers per Rupee, and the cost of the oil is from 3 to 4 seers per Rupee. This plant is also useful for the bright scarlet dye that its flower yields; used only for burning.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
470	1232	Bassia Latifolia...	Mohwah ...	Ditto ...	Is a middle-sized tree, grows wild in the Tarai, and is also planted in groves in most parts of Oude, near villages, &c. Its cultivation can be extended all over Oude, and it thrives without any trouble. Its flowers have a thickened and enlarged tube, in which is contained a considerable amount of sugar. They are dried and eaten by the natives, and also fermented for the manufacture of <i>Mohwah Spirits</i> . The cost of the oil extracted is Rupees 3 per <i>manud</i> . The proportion of oil yielded by native process is about half the weight of the seed; used only for burning.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
471	3908	Ditto ...	.....	Allahabad.	

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
472	1233.	<i>Papaver Somniferum</i> ...	Poshtab-ka-danna	Shahabad	The poppy plant is largely cultivated in all parts of Shahabad and Behar, as also in the neighboring districts, for the drug (which is a Government monopoly, the well known opium of commerce). The seed has no intoxicating qualities, but has a sweet taste, and is used, parched, by the lower class of natives as a food; it is also much used by the sweetmeat-makers as an addition in their wares. This and the seed of the Tree " <i>Sesamum Orientale</i> " are the only oilseeds, with the exception of the coconut, which, so far as I know, are used for that purpose. It produces, under the native method, a clear limpid oil, which, however, has the disadvantage of burning very quickly. About 30 per cent. of oil is extracted, and the cake is then sold as a food to the poorer classes. The oil at present sells at about 5 seers per Rupee. It appears to me that this oil, if properly prepared, would, from its thin and limpid character, be admirably adapted to supersede many of the purposes, if not all, where the more expensive olive oils of southern France and Italy are now used, and would be an admirable watch-maker's oil. I throw this out as a suggestion for some practical men to decide. The production of this seed is only limited by the production of the poppy.— <i>R. W. Bingham, Esq.</i>
473	1234	Ditto ...	"Poshtab"	Lucknow	Cultivated.—Each ryot sows from 2 to 4 bheegahs in the month of October. It is capable of being cultivated all over Oude. The oil is extracted by the common native press. The cost of the seed is 10 seers for the Rupee, and the oil sells for 3 seers for the Rupee; two-fifths of the weight of the seed employed is about the proportion of oil yielded by the native process. The poppy seed is eaten by the natives made into sweetmeats, provided the opium has been extracted from the seed vessel, otherwise it is bitter and narcotic, and under these circumstances the oil extracted is also bitter. Used for cooking and buring.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
474	1413	<i>Anacardium Occidentale</i> ...	.....	Calcutta.	
475	1237	<i>Hibiscus Cannabifolius</i> ...	.....	Lucknow	Sown along the borders of fields, especially sugar-cane and bajrah; also mixed with other crops. Cotton, Arar, and <i>Hibiscus Cannabifolius</i> form a favorite crop.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
476	3229	Ditto ...	"Pectsoo"	Gwalior.	
477-478	6202-3	Ditto ...	Diswalla	Chansio.	
479	2170	<i>Gossypium Herbaceum</i> ...	.....	Lucknow.	
480	184	Ditto ...	.....	Assam.	
481	2580	Ditto ...	.....	Moonghyr.	
482	6181	Ditto ...	.....	Umritsur.	
483	6182	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto.	

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
484	1236	Sonogaja	Midnapore.	<p>Calcutta.</p> <p>Chota Nagpore.</p> <p>Lahore.</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Cuttack</p> <p>Cuttack</p> <p>These seeds are grown to a very considerable extent all over this province, and are, at least in, the sesamum beginning to be an important item in its exports, principally to Marseilles, where it is used for the manufacture of Lucas oil. Large quantities are brought down from <i>Sambulpore</i>; and <i>Ungool</i>, <i>Dhanakal</i>, <i>Hindole</i>, and <i>Talcher</i> also supply a good deal of these oil seeds. In the above-named states the cultivation of these crops can be extended to an indefinite degree, as the principal oil seeds there grown, the sesamum and castor, are sown broadcast over slightly tilled land, from which the jungle has been superficially cleared, or on rocky ground unfitted for the cultivation of any other crop. The oil of these seeds is expressed in the common native <i>Ohana</i> or oil mill. For private domestic use the farmer generally extracts the oil from the above as from other oil seeds, by making a mash of the seed and boiling that, by which process he obtains more oil of a better quality than from the oilman, though the cold-pressed oil is purer or clearer. Mustard seed oil is used generally for culinary purposes, and with the other oils for burning. The linseed plant, though grown extensively in the Sambulpore district, and more or less all over the province, is nowhere cultivated for the flax it yields. All these oils are mixed together and sold under the name of mols, or thick oil. The local price of this common oil is, at the time of writing, 17s. 6d. per Cuttack maund, 28 of which go to the ton weight. A good deal of this oil is exported to Calcutta, where the ruling prices are more than double the local. The most valuable of these oilseeds, namely, the sesamum, is of two kinds, named respectively <i>Mughee</i> and <i>Rhodoe</i>, after the months in which they are plucked. The latter is the plumper seed, and yields the more oil. The season and prospects of the crop so govern the rates for these seeds that no average prices can be safely given. The present Cuttack wholesale rates are as follows, the petal being about 3½ English lbs. weight:—</p> <p>Mustard seed, 7 petals per Rupee—oil, Rupees 11-8 per maund of 100 lbs.</p> <p>Linseed, 11½ petals per Rupee—oil, the same as above.</p>
485	1236	Amora Rolutuka*	.....	
486	1239	Polanisia leosandra	.....	
487	1240	Mimosa Elengi.	.....	
488	1241	Chironia Sapida...	.....	
489	1242	Arachis Hypogaea.	.....	
490	1243	Terminalia Ostapa, Cabl Almonds	.....	
491	1244	Ditto ditto ...	.....	
492	3225	Flax Seed ...	.....	
493	3905	Oosoon Seed ...	.....	
494	2975	Polung Seed*	Cuttack	<p>vide remarks under the head of "Oils."</p>
495	2173	Sinapis Dichotoma	.....	Cuttack
496	2172	Sesamum Orientale.	.....	
497	2174	Linum Usitatissimum.		

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
					Sesamum seed, Mughee, 8½ petals per Rupee.
					Ditto, Bhodoe, 7 " "
					Ditto oil, Rupees 11-8 per maund.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>

(d) OIL SERIES.

499	3142	Garjun Oil	.....	Chittagong	<p>This oil is obtained from a large tree, formerly common in the hills of this district; it grows up with a straight stem to the height of 30, 40, and 50 feet before it throws out branches, which grow horizontally, and produce flowers and seeds during the rainy season. The seed may be said to be somewhat winged, the lower part contains the seed, and the upper part is composed of two stiff leaves. If they fall when there is a breeze of wind, they are carried a considerable distance, but so far as it is seen very few of them germinate in a natural state. The oil is obtained by cutting a hole in the tree, about 3 feet from the ground. The cut being about 4 to 5 inches deep into the trunk of the tree. The base is hollowed out to retain the oil. The whole of the hollow is cleared with fire, without which no oil exudes; after it is cleared the oil exudes, and is collected in the hollow at the base, and removed at intervals. The oil is thus extracted year after year, and sometimes there are two or three holes in the same tree, while the tree does not die. The oil is allowed to settle when the clear part separates from a thick portion, which is called the "Guad." If a growing tree is cut down and cut to pieces, the oil exudes and concretes on the stem and ends of the pieces, very much resembling camphor, with an aromatic smell also. It is said that the tree yields from 3 to 5 maunds yearly, i. e., 240 to 400 lbs., and the same tree will yield oil for several years. It is a good balsamic medicine, and is very generally used as a substitute for copaiba; but it would be more valuable as a varnish: it is preservative to wood, to which it gives, with little trouble of application, a fine surface and polish; it becomes, however, white and milky if exposed to wet. It can be had here in large quantities at Rupees 10 per maund.—<i>Local Committee, Chittagong.</i></p>
500	3129	Chalmugree or seeds of the Gynoe Cardia Odorata, natural order Pan-gaeae	.....	Ditto	<p>The tree which produces the seed from which this oil is expressed is a slender tree, with very delicate but tough branches. The leaves are lance-shaped and dark-green, the fruit is produced</p>

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
					at the ends of the branches. It is very like a wood-apple, but rough, about 3 inches in diameter, and is filled with the seeds, each about an inch long, of an irregular shape, and about 1½ inches in circumference in the thickest part of the kernel, is covered with a thin hard shell of an earthy color. The seeds are obtainable in the north of this station, but it cannot be stated how much could be procured in any one season. The oil is very successfully used by native physicians for the cure of bad sores.
					The Civil Assistant-Surgeon of this station, Dr. Beaton, remarks, that "there is no doubt that the oil expressed from the Chalmogree seeds is a most valuable remedy in leprosy, and in obstinate ulcers of all kinds." He has seen ulcers, both leprosy and non-leprosy, take on a healing action on the application of Chalmogree, after resisting every kind of treatment. The oil obtained in the bazaar is coarse and unpleasant, but as it is now well known and generally used in India, superior specimens will probably be sent from other stations.—Local Committee, Chittagong.
501	3139	Oil extracted from Shree Katta ...	.....	Chittagong	..... This is the oil from Argemone Mexicana, a common papaveraceous plant in Bengal. It is too well known to need a detailed description.—Local Committee, Chittagong.
502	3134	Caron Oil ...	.....	Ditto	..... The tree from which this is obtained is a crooked tree, grows in wet places near fresh water, very common in the sides of ditches which surround native dwellings. The seed is bean-shaped, and produced in a flat pod: the pods grow several together. The flower is pink and white, of the shape of a bean flower or blossom. The oil is used for burning in native lamps, and in large quantities for boiling with dammer to soften it for the seams and bottoms of ships. It is also often used by native practitioners for the cure of itches. A maund of seeds costs Rupees 1-8, and the extraction of the oil by heat costs 8 annas: the oil produced amounts to 6½ seers per maund.—Local Committee, Chittagong.
503	3119	Nageshar Oil ...	.....	Ditto	..... The tree from which the seeds are obtained grows wild in the jungles in the hills of this district, and has been planted many years ago on the sides of the road leading to some of the dwelling houses in the station. The seeds are contained in a strong brown skin, one, two, or three in each. When ripe the skin bursts and the seeds drop out. The seed is covered with a thin hard shell. The oil is an excellent cure for cutaneous diseases, particularly itch.—Local Committee, Chittagong.
504	3114	Arunda Oil ...	.....	Ditto	..... The bush from which the seed is obtained is used for fencing ground, it is readily increased by cuttings, which rapidly take root. The seeds are three or four, contained in a thin skin, which is black; the seed is of the same color, and grows in branches; the stems of the bushes are not strong, but they answer excellently for fences, with split bamboo tied on each side to keep them straight and together, and the great advantage is that no kind of cattle eat them. The seeds are collected and the oil

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
					expressed in the usual way. The Committee are not aware that it has any medicinal qualities, neither has any experiment been made. As to its produce it has no price in the market.— <i>Local Committee, Chittagong.</i>
503	3809	Mohowa Oil ...	.....	Allahabad.	
506	6100	Linseed Oil ...	.....	Jhanswa.	
507	3889	Sesamum Orientale ...	Teel ...	Chota Nagpore.	
508	3891	Bassia Latifolia...	Mohowa ...	Ditto.	
509	3894	Sinapis Dichotima	Karna ..	Ditto.	
510	3896	Anga Kar ...	.....	Ditto	An etheric oil.— <i>Local Committee, Chota Nagpore.</i>
511	3895	Kurunj ...	.....	Ditto	Made from the Oleodupa Arborea; and produced in large quantities.— <i>Local Committee, Chota Nagpore.</i>
512	3892	Ricinus Communis	Randi ...	Ditto.	
513	3890	Terminalia catappa	Badam ...	Ditto.	
514	3893	Surgoojah Oil ...	.....	Ditto	In most common use. Made from a low plant, bearing a yellow flower. It is grown in very large quantities, being a favorite crop of easy cultivation, and giving good returns.— <i>Local Committee, Chota Nagpore.</i>
515	3897	Lemon Grass Oil	.....	Ditto	An etheric oil.
516	6316	Roosa or Scented Grass Oil ..	.....	Jubbulpore	The specimen sent is not supposed to be the pure produce, but every endeavor to obtain unadulterated oil has failed. The best is said to be pressed at Ajmere. A miserable imitation of this oil is occasionally manufactured at Saugor. Twenty seeds of the grass, which grows wild over the station and district, are mixed with two seeds of common Teel oil, and then slowly distilled. The oil thus becomes highly impregnated with the peculiar roosa flavor, and is sold as such at 4 Rupees a seer. Grass oil is never taken internally by natives, but they have a great faith in it as a stimulant to the functions of the several organs, when rubbed on externally. They also use it as a liniment in chronic rheumatism and neuralgic pains, and though they place great reliance on its virtues, its expense prevents its being used generally. It has a fragrant aromatic smell, persistent, and very agreeable at first, but after a time the odour becomes unpleasant, and gives many people a feeling of sickness with headache. The natives use it for slight colds also, to excite perspiration, by rubbing in a couple of drachms on the chest before the fire or in the heat of the sun. From information collected, it appears that the pure unadulterated oil has been used by many European Officers with most wonderful effect in cases of severe rheumatism, and indeed such appears to have been the effect of its application, that two good rubbings of the pure oil on the part affected, produced such severe burning, as to render a third application almost impracticable. In the cases brought to notice, the second application was found sufficient to ensure perfect cure.— <i>Local Committee, Jubbulpore.</i>

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
617	6317	Kunjee Oil ...	.....	Jubbulpore ...	This oil is extracted from seeds obtained from the pods of a bean. The tree grows to a good height, and is found in the jungles about, as well as in the station of Jubbulpore. It is used by natives for skin-diseases, and the following is Dr. Wilson's opinion regarding it: "Kunjee oil is extracted from the seeds of a leguminous plant, cultivated in gardens; it is used externally in the treatment of itch, but is far inferior in its effects to sulphur. Internally it is said to be poisonous in large doses."—Presented by J. B. Williams, Esq., Jubbulpore.
618	3122	Rottleria Tinctoria, or Polang Oil.	.....	Cuttack ...	The tree, from the seeds of which this oil is obtained, is common in the Poores district, and not cultivated to any extent elsewhere. It is very productive. The oil is used for burning and to adulterate other oils. It is extracted from the white kernel, found within the seeds or fruit, in the ordinary way. The oil costs about 17s. a maund of 100 lbs.—Local Committee, Cuttack.
619	3123	Bassia Latifolia ...	.....	.....	Specimen of the oil of the Bassia, extracted from the fruit or flower. This oil, besides being burnt as ordinary oils, is used to adulterate, and as a substitute for "ghet" or clarified butter.—Local Committee, Cuttack.
620	3140	Cashew Oil ...	.....	.....	This oil is obtained by roasting the seed or nut, which has been already noticed; it is reported to be useful as an unguent in rheumatic pains.—Local Committee, Cuttack.
621	3151	Teak Oil ...	.....	.....	From Sumbulpore.
622	3119	Choon Oil ...	.....	.....	This peculiar oil is distilled from the jhoona or resin that has already been noticed, a few fragrant substances as sandalwood and "khus-khus" being mixed with the compound. It is used as an unguent by people who can afford to purchase it, and medicinally in cutaneous diseases. The best sort sells at 5 lbs. weight per shilling.—Local Committee, Cuttack.
623	6178	Argemone Mexicana ...	.....	Malda.	
624 to 626	2874 to 2879	Cocos Nucifera ...	.....	Cossipore, near Calcutta	Six specimens.—Presented by Messrs. Sainte Brothers, the manufacturers.
630	6178	Argemone Mexicana ...	Sho-al-kanta ...	Malda ...	This phial contains oil from the Argemone Mexicana, or the "Sho-al-kanta" of Bengal. The plant from which the oil is obtained is a very common, troublesome weed, growing almost everywhere, on any abandoned heap of rubbish, and found in great abundance in Bengal and Hindocstan; at times with difficulty kept down in fields and gardens. The plant itself is well known, having prickly, thistle-like leaves, and bright yellow flowers. The seed yields a large quantity of oil, nearly as much as the common mustard seed. The price of mustard oil is, and has been for some time, 20 Rupees per maund, equal to 40s. for every 80 lbs. of oil. On submitting my Annual Report last year, in which I made

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
					mention of this oil, Dr. Mout, the Inspector-General of Prisons in Bengal, directed its use in jails for burning purposes, whereby a saving of 14 Rupees in every maund has been effected in the Maldah jail. The oil burns well, and would answer admirably for machinery purposes.— <i>Presented by Dr. R. F. Thompson, Malda.</i>
531	.....	Wood Oil ...	.....	Pegu Passim ...	<p>This is a balsam obtained from the dipterocarpus laevis, one of our commonest forest trees, growing to an enormous size, and yielding as much as 30 gallons of oil each season, without injuring the tree.</p> <p>The medical properties of this balsam are identical with those of the balsam of Copaiba, for which it has been successfully substituted in hospital practice by Dr. O'Shaughnessy and other physicians.</p> <p>This is only one of its many known valuable qualities, and doubtless others remain to be discovered. It is an excellent solvent of caoutchouc; it has been used as a substitute for fish-oil in curing leather, and found to answer. It makes an excellent house varnish, and the Burmese employ it extensively in the manufacture of torches: specimens of which are exhibited.—<i>Local Committee, Rangoon.</i></p>
531 A			Nhan-pyai ...	Moulmein ...	This seed is made into oil for lamp and other household use: one basket will give about fifty-five viss of oil.— <i>Local Committee, Moulmein.</i>
531 B			Nhan Mai ...	Ditto ...	This seed is made into oil for lamp and other household use: one basket will give sixty-five viss of oil.— <i>Local Committee, Moulmein.</i>
531 C			Poay Ngat ...	Ditto ...	This is used for caulking boats.
532	3118	Ricinus Communis .....	.....	Ditto ...	} For information, vide oil seeds from Cuttaek.
533	3121	Sinapis Dichotima .....	.....	Ditto ...	
534	3124	Linum Usitatissimum ...	.....	Ditto ...	
535	3135	Wood Oil ...	Capawa ...	Ditto ...	Out of this oil dammer is made, and a kind of torch used by the poor classes, instead of a lamp.— <i>Local Committee, Moulmein.</i>
536	3137	Ditto ...	Kee-sintso ...	Ditto ...	
537	3141	Sesamum Orientale ...	.....	Cuttaek ...	} Vide oil seeds.
538	3143	Cocoanut Oil ...	.....	Ditto ...	

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
539	3138	Sinapis Ramosa...	.....	Hooghly.	
540	3133	Wood Oil ...	Kee-sintsee ...	Akyab District ...	Rupees 5 to 7 the maund. Not exported: used in the Province.
541	2209	Ditto ...	Eintsee ...	Sandoway ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
542	6175	Corbera Therotin Oil ...	.....	Calcutta ...	Mr. Blechynden, of South America, had consulted several books, but none made mention of the seed yielding oil, and as it was not included among the numerous samples submitted at the Great Exhibition of 1851, it is hoped it may be new and well reported on. The difficulty is to get at the kernel.—Presented by C. B. Wood, Esq.
543	6177	Nahar Oil ...	.....	Calcutta ...	From the nut of the Mesua Ferrea, well known as the iron tree of Assam. This specimen is considered to be very good.—Presented by C. B. Wood, Esq.
544	6176	Safflower Seed Oil .....	.....	Ditto ...	Presented by C. B. Wood, Esq.
545	3132	Sinapis Juncea ...	Sarson ...	Lucknow ...	They are not sown together, but each is cultivated as a mixed crop with either grain, barley, wheat, or peas. In this way it is cultivated all over Oude. The oil is extracted in the usual way. The cost of the seed is 15½ seers per Rupee, and that of the oil varies from 3 to 8 seers per Rupee. The proportion of oil extracted is 1½ seers from every 5 seers of seed: used for cooking and burning. Central Committee, Lucknow.
546	3120	Ditto Ramosa ...	Race ...	Ditto ...	
547	3126	Brassica Erucas-trum ...	"Teora," Gomvah or Senwah ...	Lucknow ...	Pide oil seeds.
548	3131	Bassia Latifolia...	"Mohwah" ...	Ditto ...	
549	3132	Ricinus Communis	"Reice" ...	Ditto ...	Cultivated as a mixed crop. It is sown in June by almost all the villagers, not extensively, but principally for their own use. Its cultivation can be extended all over Oude. This oil is extracted by bruising the seed and then boiling it in water. The oil is afterwards skimmed off. This is the

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
550	3136	Papaver Somniferum ...	"Poshtah" ...	Lucknow	<p>only seed out of which the oil is extracted by boiling—as in this case it is found cheaper than the method used for other seeds, which is by pressure. The cost of the seed is one Rupee per maund, and the price of the oil is from 2 to 5 seers per Rupee, according to the abundance of the crop in the season. The proportion of the oil yielded is about half the weight of the seeds boiled: used only for burning.—<i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i></p> <p><i>Cultivated.</i>—Each ryot sows from 2 to 4 beegahs in the month of October. It is capable of being cultivated all over Oude. The oil is extracted by the common native press. The cost of the seed is 10 seers for the Rupee, and the oil sells for 3 seers for the Rupee. Two-fifths of the weight of the seed employed is about the proportion of oil yielded by the native process. The poppy seed is eaten by the natives, made into sweetmeats, provided the opium has been extracted from the seed-vessel, otherwise it is bitter and narcotic, and, under those circumstances, the oil extracted is also bitter: used for cooking and burning.—<i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i></p>
551	3130	Linum Usitatissimum ...	"Tiere" or "Al-seo" ...	Ditto	<p>This is cultivated as a mixed crop, principally with grain, all over Oude. It is sown in the month of October, and never irrigated. It is never sown thickly, as the object is to get a large amount of seed for oil, and not fibre. It can be cultivated extensively, and there is no doubt that, with proper treatment, profitably for its fibre. The oil is extracted by pressing. The seed sells for 18½ seers per Rupee, and the oil for 5 seers per Rupee. Every 5 seers of seed yield 14 seers of oil by the native process of pressing: used for cooking and burning.—<i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i></p>
552	3128	Carthamus Tinctoria ...	"Kusoom" ...	Ditto	
553	3127	Sesamum Indicum, black ...	Kala Teel ...	Ditto	<i>Vide oil seeds.</i>
554	3125	Ditto white, ...	Teelco ...	.....
555	2922	Papaver Somniferum ...	.....	Bohar.	<p>This material is one of considerable commercial demand here: it is expressed by means of a heavy circular stone, placed on its edge, made to revolve by a long lever, and the apparatus is set to work by draught bullocks.</p>

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
556	3284	Papaver Somniferum ...	Posth ...	Calcutta ...	Contributed by Baboo Doss and Dey, Chemists and Druggists, Calcutta.
557	3277	Gynocardia Odorata ...	Chalmagrees ...	Ditto ...	
558	3272	Linum Unitatisimum ...	Mosine or Tisseo ...	Ditto ...	
559	3278	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	
560	3280	Anacardium Occidentale ...	Hegli Badam ...	Ditto ...	The pericarp of the nut contains a black acid oil, called <i>cardole</i> , and is a powerfully vesicating agent. The oil is also applied to floors and wooden rafters of houses to prevent the attack of white ants.—Contributed by Baboo Doss and Dey, Chemists and Druggists, Calcutta.
561	3279	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto (kernel) ...	Ditto ...	Kernels yield a bland oil, similar to olive oil.—Contributed by Baboo Doss and Dey, Chemists and Druggists, Calcutta.
562	3276	Ricinus Communis	Ditto ...	Contributed by Baboo Doss and Dey, Chemist and Druggists, Calcutta.
563	3274	Sesamum Orientale ...	Teel ...	Ditto ...	
564	3275	Cocos Nucifera ...	Nariel ...	Ditto ...	
565	3281	Terminalia Catappa ...	.....	Ditto ...
566	3283	Bassia Latifolia ...	Mowah ...	Ditto ...	
567	3273	Sinapis Dichotoma ...	Race ...	Ditto ...	
568	3282	Carthamus Sinctorius ...	Kussoom ...	Ditto ...	

(c) ESSENTIAL OILS.

569	3254	Michelia Cham-paca ...	Champa-ka-Utter	Contributed by Baboo Kany Lal Dey, Calcutta.
570	3256	Pandanus Odoratissimus ...	Kawrah-ka-Utter ...	.....
571	3257	Artemisia Indica ...	Donan-ka-Utter ...	.....
572	3258	Mesua ferrea ...	Nagkusa-r-ka-Utter ...	.....
573	3259	Jasminum Hirsutum ...	Motis-ka-Utter ...	.....
574	3260	Pogostemon Patchouli ...	Puchaput-ka-Utter ...	.....
575	3261	Phoenix Dactylifera ...	Kurna-ka-Utter	

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
576	3202	Jasminum Grandiflorum ...	Tore-ka-Utter ...	.....	Contributed by Baboo Kany Lal Dey, Calcutta.
577	3263	Minuosa Elenzi	Bookool-ka-Utter	.....
578	3265	.....	Sollag-ka-Utter ...	.....
579	3204	Belgachia Villa Boquet ...	.....	.....	This essence is prepared purely from the Indian utter (or essential oil) dissolved in April.—Contributed by Baboo Kany Lal Dey, Calcutta.
580	3265	Essence Bahar ...	.....	.....	It is the essence of the scented herbs used principally by the native females as perfume.—Contributed by Baboo Kany Lal Dey, Calcutta.
581	3268	Matthagussa Oil...	.....	.....	Common mustard, scented by mataghusa. It is used as hair oil by Hindoo females.—Contributed by Baboo Kany Lal Dey, Calcutta.
582	3929	Pandanus Odoratissimus ...	Keenla-ka-Utter, Rs. 2 per tola ...	Lucknow	Essential oil extracted from male flower of <i>Pandanus Odoratissimus</i> . Cultivated in very small quantities in Lucknow.—Central Committee, Lucknow.
583	3925	Jasminum Sambar	Motia or Bella-ka-Utter, Rs. 2 per tola ...	Ditto	Essential oil extracted from petals of the <i>Jasminum Sambar</i> . Cultivated extensively in gardens in Lucknow for the sake of its flower; colored red by means of dragon's blood.—Central Committee, Lucknow.
584	3926	Jasminum Grandiflorum ...	Chameleo-ka-Utter, Rs. 2 per tola ...	Ditto	Essential oil extracted from the petals of the <i>Jasminum Grandiflorum</i> . This plant is extensively cultivated in gardens in Lucknow for the sake of its flowers.—Central Committee, Lucknow.
585	3927	Lawsania Inermis	Hina or Mehndee-ka-Utter, Rs. 2 per tola ...	Ditto	Essential oil of the petals of <i>Lawsania Inermis</i> . Forms extensive hedges in all native gardens all over Oude; colored by means of dragon's blood.—Central Committee, Lucknow.
586	3930	Rosa Damascena	Golah-ka-Utter, Rs. 2 per tola ...	Ditto	Essential oil of the petals of the <i>Rosa Damascena</i> . Cultivated in gardens in Lucknow for the sake of its flowers.—Central Committee, Lucknow.
587	3928	Andropogon Muricatum ...	Khusa-ka-Utter, Rs. 2 per tola ...	Ditto	Essential oil extracted from the roots of <i>Andropogon Muricatum</i> . Grows spontaneously and plentifully in all the jungles of Oude; roots also used for making tatties and leaves for thatching.—Central Committee, Lucknow.

(f) STARCHES.

589	2187	Arrowroot	Cuttack	This plant grows remarkably well in this district. It is not easy to decide whether the wild is identical with our garden arrowroot. A cup of arrowroot made of the one is not distinguishable from a cup made of the other, except, perhaps, by a
590	2188	Wild ditto	Ditto	

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
					slightly earthy taste and smell observable in the wild arrowroot, which is easily accounted for by its imperfect manufacture. The cultivation and more perfect manufacture of the garden arrowroot have been comparatively recently introduced into the province, so that it is neither generally grown nor its produce used by the natives. The specimen sent was made from plant of his own growing by a native Christian of "Khundittar," who sells his produce among the European residents of Cuttack, his price being a little under 6d. per English lb. This arrowroot is of excellent quality, and the process of manufacture as simple as may be. The tubers are taken up in the cold season, washed, put into a large wooden mortar, and mashed. The mash is then taken out, and well washed in cold water, the water drained off, and set to stand in large flat vessels, in which it deposits a large proportion of the arrowroot flower, which is re-washed in cold water, and set to dry in the sun. The wild arrowroot, known in the bazaar as "Palooa," is a plant growing abundantly in the jungles of the district. It is collected in the cold season by the Sahars, the tubers pounded and mashed, and the sediment dried in the sun. By these people it is eaten and sold for the manufacture of what is called "Abluer." In the Sambalpur, and to a less degree, also in the Cuttack District, the wild arrowroot is made into cakes, or boiled with milk, and thus used as an article of food. This Committee had intended to send specimens of sago and tapioca meal; the trees being indigenous, but the time or the season of the year has prevented it— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>
596 to 597	4442 to 4449	8 Canisters of Speed's steam-made Arrowroot of season 1862	.....	Alipore	Presented by A. George, Esq., the proprietor.
598 to 605	4450 to 4457	8 Canisters of Speed's steam-made Tapioca of season 1862	.....	Ditto	
606	1418	Trapa Bispinosa	.....	Calcutta.	Presented by A. George, Esq., the manufacturer.
607	4440	Arrowroot	.....	.....
608	4441	Tapioca	.....	.....
609	2189	Arrowroot	.....	Burdwan.	
610	3204	Ditto	.....	Ditto	Presented by Mr. Golpin, the manufacturer.
611	2186	Ditto	Rembowah	Cheduba and Akayab	
					Used as food. Large quantities can be produced if required. This description of arrowroot is prepared from the Pamban Oo root obtainable in large quantities. Price—4 Rupees per maund.— <i>Local Committee, Akayab.</i>
612	3873	Ditto	.....	Chota Nagpore	Presented by M. Leibert, Esq.
613	3876	Ditto from a plant growing in the jungles	.....	Ditto.	
614	1417	Starch made from the wild ginger	.....	Chittagong	This plant grows everywhere in this district; it is very difficult to eradicate it from land, as the smallest root or piece

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
615	6005	<i>Behchandoe</i>	.....	.....	<p>of a root has an eye, and will spring up again. The plant dies off in December. A rough experiment was made with this root by the Civil Assistant Surgeon of this place, Dr. W. B. Beaton, and the yield was estimated at one ounce of starch from one pound of the root. The experiment, however, was not precise enough to be satisfactory, and he is inclined to think that the yield would be much larger, as the microscope shows the root to be loaded with starch granules. The supply of the root being inexhaustible, any quantity of starch might be extracted from it yearly, and it might be found a valuable article of commerce, there would be no expense of cultivation, and allowing for the cost of digging the root, and manufacturing the starch by bruising and macerating the root in water and drying the deposit; the product would be cheaper than Arracan rice, which is believed to be largely exported to Europe to be used, not as food, but in manufacture for glazing linen, &c.—<i>Local Committee, Chittagong.</i></p> <p>This substance, if pulverized, resembles arrowroot, and is made use of by natives on fast days, prepared in various ways. It is obtained from the glutinous matter which issues from the stems of a jungle plant, after being soaked in running water for some days. The Gonds prepare the Behchandoe. It can be had in any quantity in the Jabalpur bazaar, but most of it comes from Mundla and Seonee.—<i>Local Committee, Jabalpur.</i></p>
616	6328	.....	.....	.....

(g) RESINS AND GUM RESINS.

617	.....	<i>Khair or Kut</i>	.....	Cuttack	<p>"<i>Khair</i>" as locally called the kut or cutch of commerce, catechu—exploded name Terra Japonica. This is the inspissated juice of the <i>Mimosa Catechu</i> (Linn), known locally as the "<i>Khair</i>" tree. The tree is common throughout the jungle tracts of this division. The <i>modus operandi</i> of its extraction is as follows:—A tree being felled, is barked and branched, and the sound wood cut into logs and split into pieces of the proper size. These are then placed in large earthen pots, filled with water, on the fire, and thoroughly boiled. The liquid thus impregnated with the resin or juice is then drained off into smaller pots, which are frequently replenished, and the process of boiling continued, till the water is evaporated, and the <i>residuum</i>, a thick cake of "<i>Kut</i>," is then removed, or the resin in a semi-liquid state is turned out into leaves pinned together in the shape of cups or moulds, and then left to drain and harden. A small portion only of this produce is locally consumed, the rest exported. Here it is principally used with "<i>pain</i>," in solution as a lotion for suppurating wounds, and by the dyer. The local retail price in the bazaar is 15s. for the maund of 100 lbs. English.—<i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i></p>
18 to 626	1493 to 502	Catechu or Cutch	.....	Pegu	<p>Obtained from the <i>Acacia Catechu</i>, of which tree there are vast numbers all over Pegu and Burmah. This is one of the staple exports of Pegu: the value of Cutch exported in the year 1860-61 being £72,000. Price—Rs. 20 for 365 lbs.—<i>Local Committee, Rangoon.</i></p>

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
627	1280	Shorea Robusta...	Sakhoo ...	Lucknow. Spontaneously in the Tarai ...	A kind of resin which exudes from the above tree; natives boil it with linseed oil and use it instead of tar, called <i>Dhoona</i> or <i>rai</i> , and also for varnishing. 3½ seers per Rupee.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
628	1281	Terminalia Bellirica ...	.....	Calcutta ...	From the bazaar.
629	1282	Ditto ditto, variety ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
630	1283	Boswellia Thurifera ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
631	1429	Benzoin ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
632	2180	Balsamodegdon Agallocha ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
633	2181	Fir Turpentine ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
634	2182	Pinus Longifolia ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
635	2183	Resin ...	.....	Cuttack ...	Resin, locally called " <i>Jhona</i> ," " <i>Dhoona</i> ." This is apparently a resinous gum, which is obtained from the <i>Shorea Robusta</i> , one of the most abundant forest trees in our jungles. It is procured by making incisions in the stem of the tree from which the resin exudes, and is collected. The distilled oil, noticed under No. 78, is obtained from the compound of which this resin is the principal component. The local retail price is about 3 annas, that is 4½d. per seer of 2½ pounds weight.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>
636	2186	Black Varnish ...	Shet Loo ...	Moulmein ...	This varnish is used as first coat before gilding on lacquered boxes and on pagodas.— <i>Local Committee, Moulmein.</i>
637	2184	Wood, Resinous ...	Ing Douy ...	Ditto ...	This is a hard substance used for caulking boats.— <i>Local Committee, Moulmein.</i>
638	.....	Sonparce or Gou ...	.....	.....	The Goobak of the Sangseret class—the nut of the <i>area catechu</i> . This graceful tree is cultivated to any extent only in the Poores district. The nut is used in this Province almost exclusively in conjunction with other ingredients, with the leaf of the " <i>Piper Betel</i> ," forming together the well-known masticatory of the East " <i>Pan</i> ." Locally at Cuttack the best nuts are retailed at about 2 annas per English lb. weight. The tree is grown in company with the cocoanut in plantations in moist situations, and, like the cocoanut, is productive and valuable. The cultivation of both trees, but more especially the cocoanut, was, up to a recent date, almost entirely in the hands of a class of <i>Susum Brahmins</i> , who were enabled so long to maintain the monopoly by the aid of a superstitious belief that a fatality attached to the planting of these trees by any one not a Brahmin. An astringent extract is also, the Committee believe, obtained from old <i>area</i> nuts, which is used in dyeing process. The Committee have not considered it necessary to send specimens of the cocoanut which is plentiful in the Poores district.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
639	.....	Naptha ...	Benares ...	Ramree, Akyab, Laying Circle ...	Used as varnish for oiling boats, posts, &c. There are two wells; they each produce about 14 maunds per annum. No great increase is expected. The Naptha is clear and bright, and none is exported. Price—from 6 to 7 Rupees per maund of 80 lbs.— <i>Local Committee, Akyab.</i>
640	3880	Stick Lac ...	.....	Chota Nagpore ...	Found in large quantities in the jungles.— <i>Local Committee, Chota Nagpore.</i>
641	6184	Lac from the Babul tree ...	.....	Jaloun, Jhansi Division	
642	2101	Stick Lac, very fine	.....	Pegu ...	Specimen No. 55 is of an unusually large and fine description. No. 56 is the kind commonly in the market; exports in 1880-81, £9,500. Price—Rupees 65 for 365 lbs.— <i>Local Committee, Rangoon.</i>
643	2102	Ditto do., ordinary			
644	3054	Thetee Varnish, 1st quality, No. 57 ...	.....	Ditto ...	This is the celebrated Burmese black varnish, obtained from <i>Melanorrhiza usitatisimum</i> . In varnishing an article the Burmese first give it a coat of No. 59; when this is dry, they lay a coat of No. 58 over it, and finish with a coat of No. 57 over all. Price—Rs. 120 for 1st quality, Rs. 80 for 2nd, and Rs. 60 for 3rd quality, for 365 lbs.— <i>Local Committee, Rangoon.</i>
645	3055	Ditto, 2nd quality, No. 58 ...	.....	
646	3056	Ditto, 3rd quality, No. 59 ...	.....	
647	.....	Wood Oil ...	Kee-cintee ...	Kaladyne, in Akyab District ...	Used for burning and varnishing; 100 maunds or more procurable. Not exported; used in the Province. Price—from 5 to 7 Rupees per maund.— <i>Local Committee, Akyab.</i>
648	.....	Ditto ...	Fintee ...	Sandoway ...	Ditto ditto.
648 A	.....	Black Varnish, 1st quality ...	.....	Burmah.	Duplicates of Nos. 644 to 646
648 B	.....	Ditto, 2nd quality	.....	Ditto.	
648 C	.....	Ditto, 3rd quality	.....	Ditto.	

(A) GUMS.

649	1277	Acacia Arabica ...	Babool ...	Lucknow ...	This is an inferior kind of Gum Arabic, which the natives call <i>Jaid</i> ; it exudes from the tree <i>Acacia Arabica</i> : 4 seers for the Rupee.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
650	2583	Caoutchouc ...	.....	Durrung ...	Presented by Lieutenant W. Phaire.
651	929	India Rubber from the Cosia Hills	.....	.....	Contributed by J. N. Martin, Esq.
652	1278	Acacia Arabica ...	.....	Calcutta ...	From the bazaar.
653	1279	Acacia Catechu ..	.....	Ditto ...	
654	1302	Do. do. variety ...	.....	Ditto ...	

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
655	2190	Dhamner	Moulmein.	This is the gum of either <i>Pterocarpus Indicus</i> , or <i>Pterocarpus Wallichii</i> . One of the most abundant of the forest trees. Any quantity of Gum Kino might be exported, but the demand is at present limited. Price—Rs. 5 per 385 lbs.— <i>Local Committee, Rangoon.</i>
656	2204	Odina Woodier ...	.....	Calcutta.
657	2305	Shorea Robusta ...	.....	Calcutta.
658	2206	Gum Kino ...	.....	Rangoon
659	3019	Catechu, crude, as manufactured in the Robins spur of the Kymore Range	Shinhabad	Presented by E. W. Bingham, Esq.
660	3020	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto
661	3824	Specimens of the Kuba tree (<i>Acacia Catechu</i>), both in its raw and prepared state	Shahjehanpore District	Used as glue for joining woods.— <i>Local Committee, Chota Nagpore.</i>
662	3915		.....	
663	3877	Gum Dhoomah, 1st quality ...	.....	Chota Nagpore.
664	3878	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto.
665	3882	Bark of the Buglar tree ...	.....	Ditto
666	3893	Gum as found in the trees in jungles, in natural state ...	.....	Ditto.
667	3884	Ditto, prepared, 1st quality ...	.....	Ditto.
668	3885	Ditto, 2nd quality ...	.....	Ditto.
669	3888	Powder prepared from the Buglar tree bark ...	.....	Ditto.
670	3913	Acacia Catechu ...	.....	Ditto.
671	3916	Styrax Bedrym ...	.....	Shahjehanpore.
672	6193	Gum Arabic, from Jaloun ...	.....	Jhansi Division.
673 to 676	5673 to 76	4 specimens of Indian Caoutchouc	Goruckpore	Contributed by George Osborne, Esq.; a new production, collected and prepared from the various plants of the district of Goruckpore.

(i) INTOXICATING DRUGS.

677 & 678	1404 & 05	Cannabis Sativa ...	Bang	Lucknow	There are two specimens; the coarse are the flowers of leaves called "Gaujah," which is more intoxicating than the other. The
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SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
679	1406	Cannabis Sativa...	Churrus ...	Lucknow ...	fine is called <i>Bhang</i> , and consists of the pounded leaves; what is called <i>Churrus</i> is the resin collected from the surface of the plant.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
680	1407	Nicotiana Tabacum ...	Tamabeco ...	Ditto ...	This is the resin which forms on the external surface of the Cannabis Sativa, when collected into masses it is called <i>Churrus</i> . It is smoked by the natives.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
681	2302	Opium ...	.....	Ditto.	Here are two kinds; that marked "Calcutta" is of foreign seeds, and is considered the best, and often sells for double the price of the other, which is called <i>Dasee</i> , or country seed tobacco.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
682	2194	Prepared Tobacco	.....	Ditto	This is a specimen of the tobacco as used by natives in their <i>hukkahs</i> ; the leaf is pounded and mixed with raw sugar, acorns, &c.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
683	2203	Opium ...	.....	Uluar ...	Presented by H. H. the Maharajah of Uluar.
684	2201	"Gunjah" ...	.....	Cuttack ...	Specimen of " <i>Gunjah</i> ," the Cannabis Sativa. The sample consists of the flowering head or top of the plant. It is not grown except surreptitiously within the limits of what are called the Regulation Provinces, so far as this division is concerned. But the produce of the hill and jungle tracts, to which the Government excise laws do not extend, is considerable. The sample was grown in the Government Estate of <i>Uagool</i> . The locally grown hemp is reputed to possess more of the medicinal properties of the drug than that imported from Bengal, and is therefore preferred in medical prescriptions. The top or head is smoked, and forms the intoxicating ingredient in the sweetmeat called " <i>Moodaky</i> ," which is very generally used by natives of all classes, and in a variety of other preparations.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>
685	1408	A new but inferior kind of Gunjah ...	.....	Chittagong ...	It grows wild in some parts of this district, and its leaves are generally used as <i>Bhang</i> .— <i>Local Committee, Chittagong.</i>
686	2200	Tobacco ...	Saythay ...	Moulmein ...	This is cultivated in those provinces, and much used by the natives, but not exported.— <i>Local Committee, Moulmein.</i>
687	1312	Ditto ..	.....	Burmah ...	The tobacco grown in this province is inferior, though the soil is well suited to the finer kinds; yet though seed has been largely distributed, and many efforts made to improve the cultivation, the Burmese continue wedded to their old ways. Price—35 to 40 Rupees per 365 lbs.— <i>Local Committee, Rangoon.</i>
688	1403	Ditto ...	.....	Midnapore.	
689 to 692	1622 to 25	4 specimens of ditto ...	.....	Durrung, Assam ...	Presented by Lieutenant W. Thaire.
693	1518	Tobacco ...	.....	Cuttack ...	Two specimens of this leaf, grown in this division, are sent. It is feared that the plant has here very much deteriorated
694	1520				

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
					through careless and negligent culture. The dry leaf is barely smokable by any one not a native, almost on account of the imperfect manner in which it has been cured. Such as it is, it is grown for local consumption pretty generally on what is called "Pattoo" soil, a rich, black, clayish deposit found on the banks and in the beds of rivers. The Ooryahs are great smokers. No. 23A is the ordinary country tobacco. No. 23B is grown, as far as can be learnt, only in "Dhenkanal," on the banks of the River Brulminee. It is much stronger than the common kind. The wholesale price of the first ranges from 6 Rupees or 12s. to 8 Rupees or 16s. the 100 couple. The sample is what is called a couple. The rates for the second sample are considerably higher.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>
695	1509	Tobacco	Lay	Kaladine, in Akyah District	Used for smoking; 5,000 maunds produced, but might be increased, if required. Price—25 Rupees per maund.
696	1510	Ditto	Ditto	Sauloway.	20,000 maunds procurable. The country and soil will not admit of any material increase of cultivation. For some years Messrs. Mohr, Brothers and Co. exported Sauloway tobacco to Europe, but for the last two years none has been exported thither. The bulk of the crop is consumed by the Mugs in this province, in the shape of cigars in smoking, and some 2,000 maunds are taken to Calcutta and Chandernagore, and are there manufactured into cigars. Price—12 Rupees per maund.— <i>Local Committee, Akyah.</i>
697	1511	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	

(J) MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES.

698	1676	Cinnamon	Khekya-pno Khadat Kouk	Moulmein	This is medicinally used in flatulency and in impurity of blood.
699	1686	Three-leaved Caper	Khadat Kouk, Ann Kouk	Ditto	This medicine is given in debility, and as an external application in swellings and dropsical diseases.
700	1729	Cardonia	Nuag Yau	Ditto	This medicine is given in fever, and also dropsical diseases and dysentery.
701	1680	.....	Tac You	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
702	1670	.....	Oopathetgah	Ditto	This is a cooling remedy, dried, ground into powder, and applied to the skin during pyrexia.
703	1696	Charodendron	Boo-yet	Ditto	For dysentery and dropsical diseases.
704	1703	Connarces	Gay-donk	Ditto	This is used as an external application on swollen edematous parts.
705	1664	.....	Hoon-myei	Ditto	This root, pounded, is used for poisoning fishes.
705 A	.....	.....	Than-mat	Ditto	A decoction used in tooth-ache.

Forwarded by the Local Committee, Moulmein.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
706	1646	Poirca	Than-ma-ka	Moulmein	This root, pounded and mixed with honey, is given in hysterical complaints, and the expressed juice of the leaf is given as an antidote to poison. It acts as an emetic.
707	1738	.....	Kurway	Ditto	This seed is used in eruptive swellings and in impurity of blood, ground into a paste with water.
708	1608	Nux Vomica	Kaboung-gyee	Ditto	The root of this tree is given in dyspepsia and in fever; it is ground on a flat stone with water and a little salt, and then rubbed on the tongue.
709	1443	.....	Thuman Kya	Ditto	For dyspepsia and hysterical complaints.
710	2133	.....	Phwa-bet	Ditto	This medicine is given as a purgative.
711	2131	Wild Croton	Shettyenggee	Ditto	This is given in impurity of blood, dyspepsia, and as a purgative also.
712	1661	.....	Daucekoo	Ditto	Used in all diseases of the impurity of blood, the pounded root being mixed with water and drank off.
713	1682	.....	Ngabyey Jin	Ditto	This is given in dyspepsia and to promote secretion of milk. The decoction of the root is taken internally.
714	1446	.....	Nga Styu	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
715	1721	.....	Nga P'oung Tsou	Ditto	This is a valuable medicine in flatulency.
716	1699	.....	Bon-ma-yaya	Ditto	This is given internally in dyspepsia. The powder is also applied to the fauces in sore throat, also (mixed with aloes) given as a purge to horses.
717	1442	.....	Thenwen	Ditto	This is given in cough; the powdered root, mixed with lime juice, is given as a draught.
718	1453	Chaste Root	Kyoungban Myit	Ditto	This is given in flatulency.
719	1660	.....	Gin-dine-tsaynee	Ditto	This medicine is used in impurity of blood.
720	1677	.....	Mahagah	Ditto	This is given in febrile diseases.
721	1672	.....	Yo-don	Ditto	This is used in rheumatism externally and internally.
722	1452	.....	Ton-tha-ngay Myouk	Ditto	This root is ground on a flat stone, with water and a little salt, and then rubbed on the tongue in fever.
723	1728	.....	Kinpoon Myit	Ditto	This medicine is used in hysterical complaints.
724	1600	.....	Makoe Tuka	Ditto	It is given to those that are attacked with leprosy, used internally.
725	1440	Rangoon Croton	.....	Ditto	Used as a cathartic and in rheumatism of the joints.
726	1440	.....	Gon-ga	Ditto	This root is ground on a flat stone, with water and a little salt, and then rubbed on the tongue in fever.
727	1681	.....	Kapmhat	Ditto	This medicine is used in impurity of blood.
728	1709	.....	Tacy-na-khan	Ditto	This is used on sores rubbed as an unguent.
729	1714	.....	Thamay	Ditto	It is given in hysterical complaints.

Forwarded by the Local Committee, Moulmein.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
730	1719	.....	Soin-ta-ban ...	Moulmein ...	This is given in leprosy.
731	1708	.....	Yin Bya ...	Ditto ...	This medicine is used after child-birth as a draught, the patient being kept close to the fire, when puerperal fever threatens.
732					
733	1700	.....	Than Thet Ngui ...	Ditto ...	In flatulency and impurity of the blood.
734	1701	.....	Thee-ha-yaza ...	Ditto ...	This medicine is used in fever by being rubbed on the tongue.
735	1703	Acaia Root ...	Get Myit ...	Ditto ...	Used in leprosy.
736	1085	.....	Kouk-kho ...	Ditto ...	Used in weakness and general debility.
737	1693	.....	Twee-doan ...	Ditto ...	This medicine is used as an external application in edematous swellings.
738	1462	.....	Tsau Bah ...	Ditto ...	Used in impurity of the blood.
739	1675	Jambo Bark ...	Tha Bya Kouk ...	Ditto ...	Used in flatulency and impurity of blood.
740	1683	.....	Karamel ...	Ditto ...	Used in flatulency, impurity of blood, and as pearl powder by Burmese females.
741	1689	.....	Kyee-pya ...	Ditto ...	For dysentery.
742	1715	.....	Than-zyet Kyee ...	Ditto ...	Used in flatulency and in impurity of blood.
743	1656	.....	Nga-ra-uin ...	Ditto ...	This is given in weakness and general debility, and acts as a tonic.
744	1655	.....	Thug-rey Zin ...	Ditto ...	This is used in enlargement of liver.
745	1468	Vitex Arborea ...	Touk Tsa ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
746	1418	.....	Tha Ta Tsa ...	Ditto ...	Used in flatulency.
747	1447	Trumpet Flower Bark ...	Kyonk Tsha Gouk ...	Ditto ...	This is used by the Burmese by grinding and rubbing on swollen parts, to keep down the swelling in recent wounds.
748	1467	Odina Wodier ...	Na Bai ...	Ditto ...	Used with Kyonk Tsha Gouk.
749	1460	Agile Marmelos...	Oak Sbet Myit ...	Ditto ...	This is used in hysterical complaints and dysentery.
750	1468	.....	Mee Young Nasy ...	Ditto ...	Used in weakness and debility.
751	1684	Picus Glomerata	Thaphan Myit ...	Ditto ...	Used in dropsical diseases.
752	1649	.....	Ak Nyah ...	Ditto ...	This medicine is given in hysterical fits.
753	1695	.....	Kadoan Nga-nhat ...	Ditto ...	This medicine is given in fever and bowel complaints.
754	1697	Mussa ...	Kankan Myit ...	Ditto ...	Used in impurity of blood.
755	1451	.....	Deewoot ...	Ditto ...	It is given in febrile diseases.
756	1316	.....	Thatpoof Gye ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto
757	1404	Sulfa ...	Kyn Yin ...	Ditto ...	Used as a cathartic.
758	1691	.....	Ngat Kysap ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
759	1712	Clarendon ...	Baggye Myit ...	Ditto ...	This is given in hysterical complaints.
760	1678	.....	Tha Min Ya-pya ...	Ditto ...	Used in dropsical diseases.

Forwarded by the Local Committee, Moulmein.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
761	1727	.....	Theling Kutha ...	Moulmein ...	This wood is used in fever by being rubbed on the tongue.
762	1064	.....	Twin Bagoo ...	Ditto ...	Used in fever.
763	1730	.....	Shin Ka See ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
764	1717	.....	Mayo Myit ...	Ditto ...	This medicine is given in impurity of blood, and when put in milk causes it to curdle.
765	1097	.....	Padai Kungya ...	Ditto ...	This is used in cough.
766	1674	.....	Myat Meway ...	Ditto ...	This is used in impurity of blood.
767	1737	.....	Thas-gya-yoo ...	Ditto ...	This medicine is given in bowel complaints.
768	1724	Long Pepper Root	Faingyini Myit ...	Ditto ...	Used in cough.
769	1704	Lahente	Yoon-na Bah ...	Ditto ...	This is given in fever as odorific.
770	1431	.....	Ming-gah ...	Ditto ...	It is given as a cathartic.
771	1688	Zingiber ...	Kan-ait ...	Ditto ...	Used in dysentery.
772	1401	Ditto ...	Mait Thalin ...	Ditto ...	This is given as a sedative.
773	1463	Cicca Disticha ...	Yee-byoo-thee ...	Ditto ...	This is given in cough.
774	1445	Terminalia Belle- rica	Phangutlee ...	Ditto ...	The dried fruit powdered is used, rubbed on the tongue in fever and sore throat.
775	1073	Gloriosa Superba	Tee-mee-doukoo	Ditto ...	This is used as a purgative.
776	1441	.....	Thit Shain-thee	Ditto ...	Used in fever.
777	.....	.....	Zey Myau-thee	Ditto ...	This is used as an external application in swollen breast or milk abscess.
778	1731	.....	Tsin-douu Nony	Ditto ...	This is given in cough.
779	1706	.....	Ato Gtyoo	Ditto ...	It is given in detention of urine, produces a cold feeling, and relaxes stricture.
780	1453	.....	Mahala Nony	Ditto ...	This root is used with snuff, and considered good for head-ache.
781	.....	.....	Kin Pouk	Ditto ...	This is used in tooth-ache, applied to the tooth.
782	1718	.....	Kan Gyouk Nee	Ditto ...	Used in flatulency and impurity of blood.
		Red Lily	Kya Nee	Ditto ...	Used in impurity of blood.
783	1735	White ditto	Kya Phu	Ditto ...	Ditto.
784	1711	.....	Kha Ngeo	Ditto ...	Used in impurity of blood and fever.
785	2132	.....	Kha Padoon Mah	Ditto ...	Ditto.
786	1447	.....	Kya-thee	Ditto ...	Used in fever.
787	1458	Acanthus	Kayapnn	Ditto ...	This is given in impurity of blood.
788	1683	Nauclea Cincho- nacin	Tin-bwen	Ditto ...	This is used in impurity of blood, causing ver- tigo, &c.

Forwarded by the Local Committee, Moulmein.

SECTION I—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
789	1644	Oak-leaved Polypod ...	Zangyuoup-douk	Moulmein	Used in fever.
790	1662	Ginger ...	Gyin	Ditto	Used in fever and flatulency.
791	1662	Aralia ...	Thyet Maouk-thee	Ditto	Used in flatulency and impurity of blood.
792	1645	Long Pepper ...	Pait Khul-thee	Ditto	This is given in fever and flatulency.
793	1463	.....	Yoy-gyee-thee	Ditto	Used in fever.
794	1660	.....	Nga-rok-young	Ditto	Used in bowel complaints.
795	1636	.....	Tayootha-tong	Ditto	Used in weakness of any kind before or after illness.
796	1469	.....	Kyoo-thee	Ditto	Used in leprosy.
797	1651	.....	Kaya-seet	Ditto	These seeds are given in fever, and also made into a gluten with water for fastening paper, &c.
798	1456	.....	Aik Mong-thee	Ditto	Used in impurity of blood.
799	1638	.....	Yoy-pyoo Tsau	Ditto	This medicine is given to children for colds and dyspepsia. The kernel of the fruit is used.
800	1667	.....	Caraway-thee	Ditto	Used in impurity of blood.
801	1444	.....	Kakanwoot Tsau	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
802	1662	Cassia ...	Kalan Tsau	Ditto	Used in leprosy.
803	1736	.....	Noay Gyo	Ditto	This medicine is given in palpitation of the heart; it depresses circulation, &c.
804	1710	.....	Nauwen-dét	Ditto	This medicine is given when the body is heated and feverish.
805	1707	.....	Taythangaigyee	Ditto	Used in impurity of blood.
806	1723	.....	Lam Nai	Ditto	Used in bowel complaints.
807	1708	.....	Ga Moungmhong	Ditto	Used in impurity of blood.
808	1732	.....	Kanaka Tsau	Ditto	Used as a cathartic.
809	1647	.....	Dundoongoup	Ditto	Used in hysteria.
810	1713	.....	Thetdoupkouk	Ditto	Used in dropsy.
811	1726	.....	Kalani Myit	Ditto	Used in leprosy.
812	1720	.....	Aigareet Myit	Ditto	This root is said to deprive spirituous liquor of all its strength. This liquor is then given to an intoxicated person, and renders him immediately sober.
813	1722	.....	Tset-ga-doung-youk	Ditto	Used in fever and on external swelling.
814	1734	.....	Kap Boo	Ditto	Used in impurity of blood.
815	2133	.....	Poung Myit	Ditto	Used in debility and weakness.
816	1725	.....	Fya Noug	Ditto	Used in fever.
817	1659	.....	Alan Dai	Ditto	This root is used in fever, rubbed on the tongue.
818	1671	.....	Oung Malphu	Ditto	This is used in sore-eyes.
819	1686	.....	Kyet-thaheng	Ditto	This is given as a purgative.
820	1733	.....	Kalan Tsau	Ditto	Used in leprosy.

Forwarded by the Local Committee, Moulmein.

SECTION I—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
821	1694	Cardamom ...	Pahla ...	Moulmein ...	This is used in fever; the powder mixed with Nga' rok Goung acts as stomachic.
822	1666	.....	Marayan ...	Ditto ...	Used in impurity of blood.
823	1668	.....	Ban ya Khin ...	Ditto ...	This is given as a cathartic.
824	1687	.....	Dhanah angah ...	Ditto ...	This is given as a cathartic.
825	2134	.....	Ngoo thee ...	Ditto ..	This is given in debility, and as a cathartic.
826	2910	Bow' wax ..	Pa young ...	Ditto ...	An antheimetic.
827	3224	Aconite ...	Mismee Bih ...	Mibrooghur ...	This poison, when fresh, is very deadly. A wound in the body from an arrow poisoned with it causes death in 20 minutes.—Presented by Major H. S. Jicar.
828	2136	Gentian ...	Mismee Titah ...	From Mismee Hill ...	This article is much prized and considered an excellent tonic.—Presented by W. G. Wagenvrieter, Esq.
829	2507	Weaver's bird's nest ...	.....	Luckimpore ...	Contributed by Major H. S. Bivar.
830	1285	Latta utkuringja...	.....	Chittagong ...	Seeds of <i>Cuscutaria Bonducella</i> , produced on a creeping shrub, something like the brambles in England. It is covered with thorns with small leaves, and the seeds are produced in pods, which are perfectly covered with sharp spines, one, two or three seeds in a pod: the shell of the seed is very hard, and the kernel is bitter. It grows well in waste land and in the jungles of this district. It is used as a febrifuge administered in pills, 4 grains of the pounded kernel with 4 grains of the black pepper. It is a very effectual remedy, but to make it so, the pills must be given fresh. If the seeds are not broken, they will keep good for years, but if broken and the kernel kept for four or five days, they become useless as a medicine for fever.—Local Committee, Chittagong.
831	1286	Teoria ..	.....	Ditto ...	Is a creeper which grows wild in many places of this district. It is largely used by native physicians as a purgative. It has no price in the market.—Local Committee, Chittagong.
832	1287	Lau Chitta ...	.....	Ditto ...	Is a species of <i>plumbago</i> , with bright red flowers; the Mugs use the roots of this as an irritant; they bruise a piece of the root and lay it on any part of the human body, and in a very short time a blister rises, but the action is so violent and painful that it could not be generally employed in practice.—Local Committee, Chittagong.
833	2154	Reetha ...	.....	Cuttack ...	"Reetha," locally the <i>Sapindus detergens</i> ; a fruit yielding a natural lather. It is found in the jungles, and is used to a small extent in cleaning tussar cloth, and for washing the hair.—Local Committee, Cuttack.

Examined by the Local Committee, Moulmein.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
834	4410	Trisulphuret of Antimony ...	Sonoma ...	Kandahar ...	Alterative and cosmetic. Price—8 annas per seer.
835 & 30	4362 & 63	Rhenm Khubarh-root ...	Bewand Chini ...	Kangra ...	Purgative. Price—4 annas per seer.
837	4369	Sinapis Niger ...	Rai ...	Multan ...	Diuretic. Price—1 anna 6 pie per seer.
838	4432	Antidote for Opium ...	Airmassr ...	Thibet and Ladakh ...	Ditto. Price—2 annas per seer.
839	4305	Ditto ditto ...	Hirbi ...	Found in the Hills ...	Aromatic. Price—8 annas per seer.
840 & 41	4367 & 98	Ditto ditto ...	Pakhan Bed ...	Kangra ...	In dysentery. Price—5 annas per seer.
842	4424	Sulphate of Iron ...	Heera Kasis or Kye ...	Pind Dadan Khan ...	Tonic. Price—2 annas per seer.
843 & 44	4374 & 75	Costus Arabicus ...	Kuthumtha ...	Kabul ...	Aromatic and anodyne.
845	4398	Hedysarum Gangeticum ...	Saluparui ...	Kangra ...	Diuretic.
846	4383	Pomia Mucronata Sarcocolla ...	Auzerut ...	Kabul ...	Astringent. Price—2 annas per seer.
847	4403	Orris-root ...	Bekh Soseen ...	Kashmeer ...	Aromatic. Price—5 annas per seer.
848	4123	Ditto ...	Bistanz or Kanauj ...	Bokhara ...	A fever aperient. Price—2 annas per seer.
849	4402	Egle Marmelos, Indian (M.) fruit ...	Belgiri ...	Found in the Hills ...	Astringent. Price—2 annas per seer.
850 & 51	4350 to 4438	Rubia Manjistha or Induan Madder ...	Majet ...	Dera Ishmael Khan and Punjab Frontier ...	Used for dyes, red dye, and also as a purgative. Price—4 annas per seer.
852	4426	(?) ...	Pocir ...	Hills ...	Used for curing bruises. Price—2 annas per seer.
853 & 54	4360 & 61	Rhus ...	Sohaga or Tunkal ...	Thibet ...	A flux. Price—5 annas per seer.
855	4117	Leaf of Bhang, called Sam Bhang ...	Bhang ...	.....	An infusion used to produce intoxicating effects, a lb. cold water to about an ounce of leaves is the proportion. Price—3 annas per seer.
856	4389	.....	Multrance Mittee ...	Multan ...	Used also for yellow dye. Price—2 annas, per seer.
857	4115	Sulphur ...	.....	Shahpore District.	
858	4413	Resinous exudation from hemp plant ...	Charas ...	Ladakh ...	Charas is a resinous exudation from the hemp plant of the tract north of the Punjab. It is brought into the Punjab from Ladakh <i>via</i> Kulu, Kangra and Cashmere; also from Yarkand and Persia <i>via</i> Peshawar and Dera Ishmael Khan on the western frontier of the Punjab. A small quantity placed in the hookah and smoked produces almost immediately an intoxicating effect. Price—8s. 4d. a lb.—Central Committee, Lahore.

Prescribed by the Central Committee, Lahore.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
859	4427	.....	Bartang	.....	Astringent.
860	4408	Centaurea Belmeu	Baman Lal	Kābul	Aromatic and tonic. Price—3 annas per seer.
861	4419	Ditto	Kund bahari	Kangra	Tonic.
862	4431	A sort of Manna	Shirkhist	Kābul	Laxative. Price—4 annas per seer.
863 & 64	4376 & 77	Nardostachys or Tuhna-si	Ruttsi	Hills	Aromatic and expectorant.
865	4379	Spikenard root...			
865A	.....	.....	Kakar Singi	Kangra	Expectorant. Price—3 annas per seer.
866	4396	Hyosciamus Nig- er—Henbane seed	Khernam Ajwain	Kābul	Sedative. Price—8 annas per seer.
867 to 69	4397, 4435 & 4436	Asarum Europæum Ocorutacea	Asarun	Kangra	Expectorant and aromatic. Price—4 annas per seer.
870 & 71	4433 & 54	.....	Ikhalber	Ditto	Used for toothache. Price—5 annas per seer.
872 & 73	4360 & 70	Borax (a flux, &c.)	Sohaga or Tinkal	Unbulla District	Price—5 annas per seer.
874	4411	Sulphate of Copper	Nila Tutheia	Officalat at Lahore	Astringent. Price—12 annas per seer.
875	4382	.....	Cholura	Kangra	A lichen aromatic.
876	4391	.....	Sulajet	Ditto	Price. 2—annas per seer.
877	4373	Anchusa tinctoria —Dyer's maul- der dye	Batinjat	Hills	Used as an astringent. Price—8 annas per seer.
878	4390	.....	Marelaure	Kangra	Price—12 annas per seer.
879 to 81	4451 & 52 to 4457	Lavendula Stoe- chus—French Lavender	Yestakhudus	Kashmeer	Aromatic. Price 2 annas per seer.
882	4406	Aristolochia longa	Yarawind dhary	Mu Kābul	Tonic. Price—8 annas per seer.
883	4387	.....	Goneh	Kangra	Tonic. Price—4 annas per seer.
884	4398	Protacin laticifus —Mastic resin	Mastki	Kābul	A varnish, used also as an astringent. Price—1 rupee per seer.
885	4412	Agathotes che- royta—Chiretta herb	Charayta	Hills	Bitter tonic. Price—4 annas per seer.

Forwarded by the Central Committee, Lahore.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
886	4304	.....	Kanachar or Datar	Kangra	Astringent.
887	4400	Strychnos Nux Vomica	Kuchla	Ditto	Tonic.
888	4405	.....	Mahasti	Ditto	Ditto.
889	4383	Carbonate of Lime or Iceland Spar	Sarna safed	Kābul	Dosicant. Price—2 annas per seer.
890	4430	Orchis Salip	Saleh Moseri	Ditto	Nutritive. Price—16 rupees per seer.
891	4355	.....	Tukham-i-Kasum-lā	Kangra	Expectorant. 1 anna 6 pie per seer.
892 & 93	4364 to 4430	.....	Mai Churān	Ditto.	
894	4380	Febrifuge	Kaswan	Chilan.	
.....	.....	.....	Brangi	.....	Expectorant.
895	4389	Cuscuta Reflexa—Dadda Plant...	Wdman	Hills.	
896	4422	Strychnos Potatorum—Cleming nut	Nermalli	Ditto	Used to clear water. Price—8 annas per seer.
897	4421	Terminalia Bellerica—Myrabolan fruit	Behra	Hills	Astringent. Price—6 pie per seer.
898	4118	Northex Asafoetida—Gum resin	Hing	Bokhara	Anti-sporadic. Price—10 annas per seer.
899	4407	Liquorice	Malathi	Peshawar	Expectorant. Price—2 annas per seer.
900 & 901	4371 & 72	Caraway Seed or Carum Nigrum, black	Zera	Common all over the Punjab, but best in Kashmir	Aromatic stimulant. Price—11 annas per seer
902	4134	Artemisia Indica or Wormwood	Ofsantin	Kābul	Tonic and febrifuge. Price—12 annas per seer.
903 & 4	4357 & 58	Coscin Senna or Senna	Senna	Peshawar.	
905	4100	Zizyphus Jujaba	Unah	Kābul	Alterative and refrigerant. Price—8 annas per seer
906	4378	.....	Saleh Meeri	Ditto	Nutritive tonic. Price—10 annas per seer.
907	4401	Calamus Aroniticus of sweet scented flag	Bach	Kangra	Aromatic tonic. Price—5 annas per seer.
908	4381	Terminalia Chobula—Myrabolan fruit	Hazar	.....	Price—1 rupee per seer.
909	4396	Psychotria Involucrata, substitute for Anise	Anisan	Kābul	Aromatic. Price—12 annas per seer.
910	4386	Manna Hydynamum	Alhangri	Ditto	Purgative. Price—1 rupee 4 annas per seer.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
911	4420	Rottleria Tinctoria ...	Kamila ...	Hills ...	Vermifuge. Price—6 annas 6 pie per seer.
912	4428	Vitis Vinifera—Dried grapes ..	Angur ...	Kābul ...	Tonic.
913	4404	Centaurea Belma—White Behn-root ...	Baman Safed ...	Ditto ...	Price—6 annas per seer.
914	4303	Opium ...	.....	Shahpore ...	The opium used in the Punjab comes principally from Kulu, in the Himalays, north of Kangra, but it is grown also in the plains, especially in the district of Shahpore. The poppy however is grown generally in the Punjab, and a decoction or infusion called "post" is made by steeping the unripe poppy head in water. Shahpore opium sells at Lahore at £1 per lb.—Central Committee, Lahore.
915	4381	Saltpetre ...	.....	Multan ...	Saltpetre is found in considerable quantities in many parts of the Punjab, especially on the sides of old villages and towns, but it is produced in greatest abundance in the districts of Shahpore, Gujerat, Multan, and Jhung, from which districts a brisk export trade with Karachi is carried on.—Central Committee, Lahore.
916	4414	Alum ...	Phathuri ...	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Alum is manufactured from a black shale found principally at Kalsbag on the Indus, where some 430 tons are annually turned out and sold at £7-10-0 a ton. The process of its manufacture is almost identical to that employed in European Alum works.—Central Committee, Lahore.
917	4120	Majun ...	.....	Lahore ...	Price—1 anna per seer.
918	4123	Opium ...	.....	Kulu.	
919 & 20	4365 & 60	Brami ...	.....	Ditto.	
921	4392	Lead, white ...	Saffreda.		
922	4133	Star, bark and leaf of the Daphne			
923	4416	Refined Saltpetre	.....	Jung.	
924	1208	Pomegranate ...	Anar ...	Ditto ...	The bark of the pomegranate is a powerful astringent, and a solution of it is given for worms. It is also used for other

I recorded by the Central Committee, Lahore.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
925	1532	Bamboo fungus...	.....	Vegu	purposes; while the cooling sherbet prepared from the fruit is particularly grateful in fever.— <i>R. W. Bingham, Esq.</i> This fungus is formed at the roots of Bamboos. It is a favorite vermifuge with the Burmese, and has been used with much success by our own Medical Officers in their practice. Dose, a piece about the size of a large cherry pounded and administered in any convenient vehicle.— <i>Local Committee, Rangoon.</i>
926	1662	Sarsaparilla specim.	.....	Cuttack	Specimen supposed to be a species of Similax or Sarsaparilla. The local synonymes, Aunna Mool, " <i>Sala</i> ," " <i>Chenreene</i> ." It is presumed this is the Sarsaparilla of the European Pharmacopæia. It abounds in a wild state throughout the district, and it may not be unworthy of remark, that very much the same medicinal qualities that are ascribed to Sarsaparilla in Europe are ascribed to this root in this country, where it is freely prescribed by Native Doctors as a diuretic, and in cases of local and general debility.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>
927	3270	.....	Misce .....	.....	It is a mixture of Sulphate of Iron and powdered Nut Gall, much used by Hindoo females for painting their lips black.— <i>Contributed by Baboo Kanny Loll Dey, Calcutta.</i>
928	3271	.....	Manjan .....	.....	Contributed by Baboo Kanny Loll Dey.
929	3286	.....	Kahu Khui .....	.....	Arca Catechu, extracted spiced. Scented with Pandanus Odoratissimus.— <i>Ditto.</i>
930	3260	.....	Muttighusa .....	.....	A mixture of various scented substances, much liked by the Hindoo females for scenting their hair.— <i>Ditto.</i>
931	3059	Chiretta .....	.....	Calcutta	Prepared by Dr. Lazarus.
932	3034	Dietetic Bael .....	.....	Ditto	Prepared by Messrs. Bathgate and Co.
933	2138	Gillandaria Bon due .....	.....	Lucknow	
934 & 35	2880 & 81	Cod-liver Oil .....	.....	Calcutta	Presented by <i>Messrs. Smith and Stanistreet, Calcutta.</i>
936	1284	Root of Andropogon Muricatum	Khuse	Lucknow	
937	2137	Aconitum Ferox .....	.....	.....	Presented by <i>H. H. Sir Jung Bahadur, K. C. B.</i>
938	3280	.....	Sachonund Bhy rub .....	.....	Used in all kinds of acute fever.
939	3290	.....	Isalal .....	.....	Used in remittent fever.
940	3291	.....	Aunund Bhyrub .....	.....	Used in diarrhoea attended with fever.
941	3293	.....	Kahugang Russ .....	.....	Used in typhus and typhoid fevers.
942	3293	.....	Jatee Phuladhya Butteeka .....	.....	Used in cholera and diarrhoea.
943	3291	.....	Bujore Khaur .....	.....	Used in indigestion.
944	3295	.....	Juckrectare Loho .....	.....	Used in chronic inflammation of the liver.
945	3293	.....	Punchameerto Putpotce .....	.....	Used in general anasarca.

Contributed by Baboo Kanny Loll Dey, Esq., Graduate of the Medical College of Calcutta, and a native practitioner.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
946	3306	.....	Jorassoo Russ ..	.....	Used on chronic fevers.
947	3207	.....	Russa Secndhoor ..	.....	A preparation of mercury used in all kinds of chronic diseases.
948	3298	.....	Tunbro Bhusso ..	.....	A preparation of copper.
949	3299	.....	Loha Bhusso ..	.....	A preparation of iron.
950	3300	.....	Aubhur Bhusso ..	.....	A preparation of talc.
951	3301	.....	Rasso Mannick ..	.....	A preparation of mercury.
952	3304	.....	Khupper ..	.....	A preparation of zinc.
953	3305	.....	Bungo ..	.....	A preparation of lead
954	3302	.....	Umbul Petanto Russ ..	.....	Used in bilious indigestion.
955	3306	.....	Hingoolessur ..	.....	Used in acute fevers.
956	.....	.....	Chundesaur ..	.....	Used in remittent fevers.
957	.....	.....	Ugneo Toondo ..	.....	Used in dyspepsia.
958	3309	.....	Surpo Bish ..	.....	Snake poison.
959	3310	.....	Obhoy Nersungo Russ ..	.....	Used in hemorrhagic dysentery.
960	.....	Soap Acacia ..	Kui Pan ..	.....	This creper is used by the Burmese to wash their head, and it is very cooling.
961	.....	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ..	.....	Used with the above.— <i>Local Committee, Rangoon.</i>
962	3879	.....	Bans Loohun ..	Chota Nagpore ..	A crystallization found inside the bamboo.— <i>Local Committee, Chota Nagpore.</i>
963	3881	.....	Schaject ..	Ditto ..	This is a product which is said to exude from rocks.— <i>Ditto.</i>
964	3886	.....	Babhirung ..	Ditto ..	
965	3253	.....	Yymyau ..	Moulmein.	
966	2128	Diospyros Tomen-tusa ..	.....	Calcutta.	
967	2120	Ditto (varicty) ..	.....	Ditto.	
968	2120	Rottlera Tinctoria ..	.....	Ditto.	
969	2195	Camphor ..	.....	Ditto.	
970	1301	Physalis Somnifera ..	Austhoongundah ..	Ditto ..	From the Bazaar Domestic medicines used by natives.
971	1307	Coculus Cordifolius ..	Goluncho ..	Ditto ..	
972	1207	Am (thum) Sowa ..	Soolpo (Herbs) ..	Ditto ..	
973	.....	Ditto ditto ..	Soolpar Beechee (scab) ..	Ditto ..	
974	.....	Tylophora Asthmatica ..	Auntomool ..	Ditto ..	
975	1288	Chalmoogreeseeds ..	.....	Chittagong.	
976	1289	Caron ditto ..	.....	Ditto.	

Copied by Baboo Kishore Mahan Gosh, Graduate of the Medical College of Calcutta, and a native practitioner.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
977	1290	Arenda Seeds ...	.....	Chittagong.	
978	1291	Nagesbur ditto ...	.....	Ditto.	
979	1293	Tribulus lanuginosus ...	Gokhun ...	Calcutta	
980	1294	Psychotis Ajouran ...	.....	Ditto	
981	1299	Conyza Anthelmintica ...	.....	Ditto	
982	1304	Cacumis Mamoridica ...	.....	Ditto	
983	1308	Anctum Sowa ...	.....	Ditto	
984	1311	Andrographis Paniculata ...	.....	Ditto	
985	1312	Abrus Precatorius ...	.....	Ditto	
986	1425	Cyperus Rotundus ...	.....	Ditto	
987	1424	Acacia Stipulata ...	.....	Ditto	
988	1426	Agathotes Chertya ...	.....	Ditto	
989	1427	Emblia Officinalis ...	.....	Ditto	
			Agur, (White) ...	Ditto	
			Ditto (Red) ...	Ditto	
			Ditto (in pieces) ...	Ditto	
			Goola Umur ...	Ditto	Medicinal drugs sold in the Bazaar at Calcutta.
990	1296	Psoralea Corylifolia ...	Hakooch ...	Ditto	
			Burrojoan ...	Ditto	
			Sheanuraj ...	Ditto	
991	1302 to 1347	Cassia Sophora ...	Kalkashind ...	Ditto	
992	1305 to 1305	Exacum tetragonum ...	Koochuri ...	Ditto	
993	1310 to 1303	Barleria prionitis ...	Gunthajathy ...	Ditto	
994	1306 to 1326	Acanthopha Indica ...	Mooktojory ...	Ditto	
995	1300 to 1358	Coculus villosus ...	Hyec ...	Ditto	
			Soot Karoonh ...	Ditto	
996	1309 to 1376	Cyperus perfoliatus ...	Nagh ...	Ditto	
			Deerbut ...	Ditto	
			Kothoorge ...	Ditto	
997	1292	Guilandiera Ronda ...	Latah fruit ...	Ditto	
998	1255	Phumbugo Zeylanica ...	Chitrah ...	Ditto	
999	1306	Crotolaria retusa ...	Bhit jhughun ...	Ditto	

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1000	6313	.....	Bunsalochun, pink	Mundla	Found in the hollow bamboo, obtained from the pith of some bamboos. It is said to be found in old wood only, and about one bamboo in three produces it. Used by natives as a stimulant and tonic, in doses of about five grains. It has not been tried by the Civil Surgeon here, who, moreover, believes the substance to be silicate of potash, and therefore quite useless. The natives have great faith in the medicine, especially as a stimulant, and use it largely; its properties are said to be by them of a very heating nature.—Local Committee, Jabulpore.
1001	6314	.....	Ditto blue		
1002	6315	.....	Ditto white		
1002 to 1022	6145 to 6169	20 specimens of Drugs	.....	.....	These on analysis are considered of a doubtful character.

The following specimens form a complete series of Medicinal Substances used by Native Practitioners, and have been contributed by Baboo Kany Lall Dey, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of Calcutta.

1023	3350	Sulphur	Amalsu Gundhak	.....	Very pure native crystal of sulphur, used as a stimulant in chronic cutaneous affections; also as a laxative to children; externally it is applied as an ointment in skin affections, especially scabies. Dose 3 ss to 5 ij. Price—13 annas per lb.
1024	3345	Ammonis Hydrochloras	Nisadaul	.....	It is used as an alternative, externally used in lotions. Dose gr. v to 3 ss. Price—8 annas per lb.
1025	3349	Alumina	Fotekeeroo	.....	Is medicinally used as an astringent, both externally and internally; also it is used in the cut as a mordant. Dose gr. x to 3 ss. Price—3 annas per lb.
1026	3348	Antimonii Tersulphuretum	Russanjun Soorina or	.....	It is used by the native practitioners as an astringent in hemorrhagia; also it is very commonly used by native women for painting the tarsus of the eye. Dose gr. v to gr. x. Price—8 annas per lb.
1027	3347	Creta, or Carbonate of Lime	Khoree Matro	.....	It is used as an antacid; also as an astringent in diarrhoea. Dose 5 ss to 3 i. Price—1 anna per lb.
1028	3351	Cupri Sulphas	Tuonta	.....	Sulphate of copper is used as an astringent, both internally and externally. Dose gr. i to gr. ij. Price—8 annas per lb.
1029	6142	Ferri Sulphas	Heerakusa	.....	Sulphate of iron used in spleen as tonic. Dose gr. i to gr. ij. Price—2 annas per lb.
1030	3320	Hydrargyri Chloridum Cum Bichloridum	Rus-sukarpoor	.....	Impure proto-chloride of mercury. Extensively used as a Poison. Price—2 Rupees 12 annas per lb.

* Those marked with asterisks are Poisons mostly used by the natives of India.

Contributed by Baboo Kany Lall Dey, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Calcutta.

SECTION I—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1031	6164	Hydrarg. Persulphuret ...	Mingool or Shien-graf, ...	.....	Cinnabar used externally, and in fumigation.
1032	*3311	White Oxide of Arsenic ...	Saffaid Soombul, Price—4 annas per lb. ...	.....
1033	*3313	Ditto ditto ...	Semulkhur, Price—1 Rupee per lb. ...	.....	The salts of arsenic are brought to the Indian market from China, Sumatra, Java, &c. It largely enters into the composition of the native drugs; it is used to cure leprosy, snake-bite, obstinate intermittent fever and other diseases. Yellow sulphuret or <i>haritala</i> is used extensively in painting. All the salts are extensively used all over India both criminally and suicidally as poison.
1034	*3314	Yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic Orpiment ...	Harital, Price—10 annas per lb. ...	.....
1035	*3330	Ditto Ditto ...	Jorode Sanko, Price—1 Rupee per lb. ...	.....
1036	*3315	Red Sulphuret of Arsenic Realgar ...	Mansul ...	.....
1037	*3312	Ditto ditto ...	Dormooj, Price—1 Rupee per lb. ...	.....
1038	6141	Plumbi Oxidum Semivitrum ...	Mourdar Sunkhur ...	.....	Semivitrified oxide of lead, much used in ointment, in all kinds of sores; also given internally as tonic. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Price—6 annas per lb.
1039	3342	Plumbi Carbon, Impure ...	Suffada ...	.....	Impure carbonate of lead used in ointment; also extensively used as a paint. Price—4 annas per lb.
1040	3313	Plumbi Oxidum Rubrum ...	Mete Sindur ...	.....	Red lead; is used in various ointments: it is imported to India from China. Price—3 annas per lb.
1041	6139	Sodæ Carbonas, Impure ...	Sajee Matree ...	.....	Fuller's earth, it is used as an antacid and anodyne. Dose 5 ss. to 5 jss. Price—2 annas per lb.
1042	3343	Sodæ Bihorus Borax ...	Sohuga ...	.....	Borax is extensively used as an astringent internally and externally. Price—8 annas per lb.
1043	3346	Sodæ Chloride, Impure ...	Bit Loban ...	.....	Black salt, much used and eaten to promote digestion. Dose gr. v. to gr. xx. Price—2 annas per lb.
1044	3130	Silicate of Potash, Impure, or Tabasheer ...	Bungsholochum ...	.....	Impure silicate of potash accumulate within bamboo joints. It is a very common article in the Bengal market. It comes from Sythet, as also from other parts of India. It is used by the native practitioners as a powerful tonic and astringent. Price—1 Rupee 8 annas per lb.
1045	6113	Country Soap ...	Saban ...	.....	Prepared in large quantities at Dacca. It is used extensively for washing purposes. Price—8 annas per lb.
1046	1046	<i>Ranunculus</i> , <i>Helichorus Niger</i> ...	Kalakatki ...	.....	Roots brought from Nepal, used as a powerful cathartic in mercurial and dropsical cases. Price—8 annas per lb.

Continued by Fisher, Kavya Lal' Day, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Calcutta.

 * Those marked with asterisks are *Drugs* mostly used by the natives of India.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1047	*3321	Aconitum Napellus ...	Katbish or Metha Zuber ...	.....	The roots much used as medicine by native practitioners, and also used extensively as <i>Poison</i> . Price—2 rupees per lb.
1048	*3322	Aconitum (?) ...	Kulkoot ...	.....	Another species of aconite, differing from the other by its peculiar smell. It is extensively used as <i>Poison</i> . Price—2 rupees per lb.
1049	3427	Aconitum Heterophyllum ...	Atocs ...	.....	Roots used as a tonic and febrifuge; also as an aphrodisiac. Price—10 annas per lb.
1050	3387	Nigella Sativa ...	Kala Jcera ...	.....	Seeds used as a tonic condiment, and given to nurses to promote the secretion of milk. Price—12 annas per lb.
1051	6159	<i>Menispermaceae</i> . Cocculus Palmatus ...	Calambo ...	.....	Roots imported from Ceylon. It is used as an excellent bitter tonic, either in powder or in infusion.
1052	3436	Cocculus Cordifolius ...	Goluncha ...	.....	The stems, roots and leaves are bitter, and afford a decoction much used as a bitter tonic in convalescence from fevers and acute diseases generally. Dose 3 ij to 3 s in decoction. Price—2 annas per lb.
1053	6159	Cocculus Indicus, ...	Kark Marci (Seed)	.....	Seeds used as one of the ingredients for itch ointment. Price—3 annas per lb.
1054	3359	<i>Papaveraceae</i> . Papaver Somniferum (Seed) ...	Post Danah ...	.....	Seeds used as an article of food; also it yields by expression a bland oil, equal to that of the olive employed in European Pharmacy. Price—2 annas per lb.
1055	*3319	Papaver Somniferum, ... Opium ...	Acling ...	.....	Immensely cultivated in Patna, Benares, and Malwa districts. (Imported.) Largely used as a sedative and stimulant both internally and externally and also for intoxication. It is used freely in Bengal for suicidal purposes as <i>Poison</i> . Dose gr. i to gr. iii. Price—10 rupees 8 annas per lb.
1056	3360	<i>Cruciferae</i> . Sinapis Nigra ...	Kalla Surson, or Sardhapu ...	.....	Seeds much used as a condiment; yield by expression a pungent oil; used both for dietetic as well as for medicinal purposes. Seeds made into a paste with water forms a sinapism. Price—2 annas per lb.
1057	3363	Sinapis Alba ...	Sada Surson, or Sardhapu ...	.....
1058	3379	Lepidium Sativum ...	Halcom ...	.....	Seeds used as a gentle stimulant. Dose 3 ss to 3 j Price—4 annas per lb.

* Those marked with asterisks are *Poisons* mostly used by the natives of India.

Contributed by Baboo Kary Lall Dey, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Calcutta.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1059	3375	<i>Violaceae.</i> <i>Viola Ranopaha</i>	Ranopaha	.....	The plant comes direct from the Hills, used in fevers as stimulant and sordidic; also as an emetic to children. Dose ʒ j to ʒ ij. Price—8 annas per lb.
1060	3443	<i>Berberaceae.</i> <i>Berberis Lycium</i> (ext.)	Rosout	.....	Is the watery extract of the roots; stem and branches of this plant are found in all the bazars, and are much employed with effect by the native practitioners as an external application in incipient or chronic ophthalmia; also used as a febrifuge. Dose 3 ss diffused in water. Price—4 annas per lb.
1061	3364	<i>Flacourtiaceae.</i> <i>Gynocardia Odorata</i>	Chalmoogra	.....	Seeds imported from Sylhet; yield by expression about 10 per cent. of a thick fixed oil, of unpleasant flavor and rather offensive smell; used extensively in the treatment of cutaneous diseases; also given internally in Leprosy. Dose ʒ ij to ʒ vj of oil. Price for oil, 2 rupees per lb.—seed, 2 annas per lb.
1062	3362	<i>Linac.</i> <i>Linum Usitatisimum</i>	Tisee, Mosina	.....	Seeds yield an abundance of oil and mucilage, the former being contained in the substance, the latter in the envelope of the seed. Mucilage is much used as a demulcent in gonorrhoea, oil in painting. Price—2 annas per lb.
1063	6122	<i>Malvaceae.</i> <i>Hibiscus * Monchatus</i>	Kala Kustooroc...	.....	Seed considered cordial and stomachic; much used for scenting purposes. Price—8 annas per lb.
1064	3426	<i>Tiliaceae.</i> <i>Corehorus Olerius</i>	Lalitapat	.....	The dried leaves of the plants are sold in the market. The infusion used as bitter tonic and vermifuge. Price—3 annas per lb.
1065	6137	<i>Dipterocarpaceae.</i> <i>Dipterocarpus laevis</i>	Gurjun Tel	.....	The essential oil is used in the treatment of gonorrhoea, gleet, and similar affections of the urinary organs. Dose ʒ x to ʒ xx in mucilage. Price—8 annas per lb.
1066	6154	<i>Ronaceae.</i> <i>Egle Marmelos.</i>	Bael	.....	The unripe as well as the ripe fruit is deemed very astringent, and is extensively used in cases of dysentery and diarrhoea. The ripe fruit, when fresh, is very delicious to the taste, and very fragrant. Dose 3 ij to 3 vj in decoction. Price—4 annas per lb.
1067	6140	<i>Guttiferae.</i> <i>Holarrhena Gambogoides</i>	Gamboge	.....	Used as a hydragogue; cathartic. Dose grs. ij to x. Price—4 annas per lb.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1068	3139	<i>Garcinia</i> . <i>Garcinia Mangostana</i> ...	Mangosteen ...	Singapore	Rind of the fruit imported from Singapore; used with much effect in chronic hemorrhagic dysentery. Dose 5 j to 5 ij in infusion. Price—1 Rupee per lb.
1069	3371	<i>Sapindaceae</i> . <i>Sapindus Emarginatus</i> ...	Rhitha ...	.....	Seeds have a detergent quality when bruised, forming suds, if agitated in hot water; the natives use this as a soap for washing the hair, silk, &c. Price—4 annas per lb.
1070	6131	<i>Meliaceae</i> . <i>Azadirachta Indica</i> ...	Nim ...	.....	The tree is very common in India. The decoction of the leaves are used for clearing foul ulcers; leaves are used for making poultices. The bark is used as a most valuable tonic and febrifuge, also as a vermifuge; it can be used as a substitute for cinchona. Dose 5 j to 5 ij in infusion. Price—4 annas per lb.
1071	3377	<i>Oxalidaceae</i> . <i>Oxalis Corniculata</i> ...	Anrool ...	.....	The leaves, stalks, and flowers are used by the natives as cooling medicines, especially in dysentery. Dose 5 j to 3 ss fresh juice. Price—4 annas per lb.
1072	3355	<i>Trochanthaceae</i> . <i>Pistacia Lentiscus</i> Mastiche ...	Isomic Mustangi ...	.....	Mastic, used as an astringent internally. Dose gr. ij to gr. xv. Price—2 Rupees 8 annas per lb.
1073	3364	<i>Juniperus</i> . <i>Lycia Olibanum</i> ...	Koodir Koot ...	.....	It is very common in Indian bazaars; used as an ingredient in spirit varnish.
1074	3365	<i>Anacardium</i> . <i>Anacardium occidentale</i> ...	Pijli Vadam ...	.....	The pericarp of the seeds yields an acid oil, which is poisonous to white-ants. The kernels are edible; yield a bland oil. Price—2 annas per lb.
1075	3368	<i>Semecarpus</i> . <i>Anacardium</i> ...	Blula ...	.....	The nuts are in general use for marking cotton cloths; the color is improved and prevented from running by the mixture of a little quick lime and water. The acid juice of the shells is given in small doses in leprosy and scrofulous affections. Price—2 annas per lb.
1076	3128	<i>Commiphora</i> . <i>Commiphora arvensis</i> or <i>Buddham</i> ...	Googool ...	.....	This gum resin is brought from Arabia; it is used as a purifier of blood, also as an attenuant and pectoral. Price—4 annas per lb.
1077	3125	<i>Moringaceae</i> . <i>Moringa Pterygo-palma</i> ...	Sungeena ...	.....	The root of this tree is much like the English horse radish. The fresh root is used as a stimulant in paralysis and intermittent fever; also as a rubefacient in palsy and chronic rheumatism. Price—8 annas per lb.

Contributed by Baboo Kewoy Lal Dey, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Calcutta.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1076	3358	<i>Leguminosae.</i> Gum Aucuiae ...	Babool Gondo ...	.....	It is used in place of Gum Arabic. Price—8 annas per lb.
1079	3357	Tragacanth ...	Kotilla ...	.....	This gum forms basis of some medicinal lozenges and styptic powders. Price—10 annas per lb.
1080	3409	Acacia Catechu ...	Khoyar, Kuth ...	.....	Much used in medicine as an astringent and tonic. Dose gr. v to gr. xv. Price—2 annas 6 pie per lb.
1081	6155	Tamarindus Indicus ...	Emli, Tintiroe ...	.....	The pulp is used as a gentle purgative. Infusion given as a cooling drink in fever. Price—6 pie per lb.
1082	6135	Cassia Fistula ...	Sonduloo, Amulias ...	.....	The pulp is a soft, gentle, and agreeable laxative. Price—6 annas per lb.
1083	3410	Cassia Bengata ...	Sonamookhee ...	.....	Infusion of senna used as a cathartic. Price—3 annas per lb.
1084	6162	Pterocarpus Lignum ...	Ruckta Chundun ...	.....	Wood used as a dye stuff; infusion used medicinally. Price—2 annas per lb.
1085	3356	Kino ...	Koomurkus ...	.....	This gum is rich in tannic and gallic acid, and is used as an astringent. Price—4 annas per lb.
1086	6156	Glycyrrhiza Glabra ...	Justomodhu ...	.....	Watery extract is demulcent in obstinate cough. Price—6 annas per lb.
1087	3923	Psoralea Corylifolia ...	Bachee or Babchee ...	.....	Extract of the seeds used for removing leucopathia. Price—12 annas per lb.
1088	6127	Mucuna Pruriens ...	Alkooshee, Keonmauch ...	.....	Hairs which cover the pod is used as an anthelmintic. Hairs when applied to the skin occasion intolerable itching. Price—8 annas per lb.
1089	3385	Trigonella Foenugracum ...	Mitheo ...	.....	The seed is mucilaginous, and is used in dysentery.
1090	6129	Erythrina Indica ...	Palata Mundar ...	.....	Leaves and barks are used as an anthelmintic. Dose 5j to 3j in decoction. Price—1 anna 6 pie per lb.
1091	3385	Eschynomene Sesban ...	Jointi Put ...	.....	Leaves much used as a poultice to promote absorption. Price—4 annas per lb.
1092	6129	Acacia Arabica ...	Babul Bark ...	.....	The bark is a powerful astringent; the tree yields a gum inferior to Gum Arabic. Price—12 annas per lb.
1093	3395	Arachis Hypogaea ...	Choona Badam ...	.....	The poorer class of natives eat the roasted nut; it yields an oil, good for every purpose for which olive or almond oil is used. Price—1 anna per lb.

Contributed by Baboo Kunny Loil Day, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Calcutta.

1076 3358 1079 3357 1080 3409 1081 6155 1082 6135 1083 3410 1084 6162 1085 3356 1086 6156 1087 3923 1088 6127 1089 3385 1090 6129 1091 3385 1092 6129 1093 3395

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1094	3370	<i>Cesalpinia</i> Sappau ...	Bukkum ...	.....	Wood is extensively used as a red dye for cotton fabric. Price—2 annas per lb.
1095	3431	<i>Cesalpinia</i> Bonducilla ..	Kat Kurunjo ...	.....	Seeds, a powerful tonic, and very valuable febrifuge; the kernels are very bitter; reduced to powder and mixed with black pepper, they are used in ague with the best results; powdered small with castor oil, they are applied externally in hydrocele. Dose gr. v to gr. x. Price—12 annas per lb.
1096	3440	<i>Dutea Frondosa</i> ...	Palasappra ...	.....	The large flat seeds deprived of their outer covering used as an anthelmintic in cases of tapeworm and also as deobstruent. Dose gr. iij. to ʒi.
1097	3388	<i>Tamnea</i> , <i>Cydonium Vulgaris</i> ...	Behceduna ...	.....	Seeds used as a valuable demulcent, tonic, and a restorative remedy. Price—12 annas per lb.
1098	6125	<i>Onagracea</i> , <i>Trapa bispinosa</i>	Paniphul or Singora ...	.....	The seeds contain a great quantity of fecula and form an important article of food; much used in place of arrow-root or sago. Price—4 annas per lb.
1099	3330	<i>Combretacea</i> , <i>Terminalia Chibula</i> ...	Huritakee ...	.....	Fruit very astringent; with catechu it is applied with great advantage in apthous ulceration. Price—1 anna per lb.
1100	3400	Ditto ...	Ditto Jangee ...	.....	The unripe dried fruit is used freely as a brisk purge, mixed with honey; it is also used in dropsy, diabetes, and hemorrhoidal affections. Dose ʒ i to ʒ ij as purge. Price—1 anna 6 pie per lb.
1101	3411	<i>Terminalia</i> Bellerica ...	Buhera ...	.....	Fruit is used as an astringent and tonic; much used in the arts as the basis of several colours. Dose gr. x to ʒ ss. Price—1 anna 6 pie per lb.
1102	6131	<i>Cucurbitacea</i> , <i>Citrullus Colocynthis</i> ..	Indrewan, Makal	.....	The pulp and seeds of the Colocynth (Indrewan) produce exceedingly powerful cathartic effect; extract made from the pulp is equal to English Extract of Colocynthis. Dose gr. v to gr. x. Price—1 anna per lb.
1103	3590	<i>Curumis</i> Utitissimus ...	Kankoor (Seed)	.....	The powder of the toasted seeds are used as a powerful purgative, and serviceable in promoting the passage of sand or gravel. Dose gr. v to gr. xv. Price—1 anna per lb.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1104	3423	<i>Triosanthes Dio- tea</i> ...	Palbul or Potole.	.....	The root is extensively used as a hydragogue cathartic in dropsy. Fruits and leaves are used extensively in curry. Dose gr. ij to gr. xj in powder. Price—6 annas per lb.
1105	3383	<i>Umbelliferae. Ligusticum Dif- fusum</i> ...	Bonjawan	.....	Seeds used as a carminative. Price—3 annas per lb.
1106	3380	<i>Carum Album</i> ...	Sha Jecra	.....	Seeds used as a carminative. Price—4 annas per lb.
1107	6124	<i>Northex Asafoe- tida</i> ...	Hing	.....	Asafoetida is a powerful carminative and a stimulant tonic, chiefly used in hysteria, flatulent, colic, chronic, catarrh, and spasmodic asthma. Dose gr. v to gr. xv. Price—2 Rupees 8 annas per lb.
1108	3384	<i>Psychotis Ajwan</i>	Jowani	.....	Seeds used as an excellent carminative in flatulent colic. Price—2 annas 6 pie per lb.
1109	3382	<i>Psychotis Involu- crata</i> ...	Randoonce	.....	Seeds used as a carminative, also as condiment. Price—1 anna 6 pie per lb.
1110	3381	<i>Carum Nigrum</i> ...	Jecra	.....	Seeds used as a carminative. Price—3 annas per lb.
1111	6145	<i>Umbelliferae. Foeniculum Pannoriense</i> ...	Pannouri	.....	Seeds used extensively as a condiment; also as a stomachic in diseases of children. Price—3 annas per lb.
1112	6126	<i>Hydrocotyle Asi- atica</i> ...	Thalknori	.....	The plants grow wild in Bengal, the leaves are bitter; are toasted and given in infusion to children in bowel complaints and fevers. They are also applied as anti-inflammatory to bruises; it is said to be an excellent remedy in leprosy on the Malabar Coast. Dose 5j to 5 ij of fresh juice. Price—2 annas per lb.
1113	3989	<i>Cuculomaceae. Rubia Manjista</i>	Munjethe	.....	Indian Madder, used in dyeing and given in dysmenorrhoea. Dose 5j to 5 jss in infusion. Price—2 annas per lb.
1114	3417	<i>Oldenlandia Bilto- ta</i> ...	Khittapia	.....	Plants extensively cultivated in Bengal. The whole plant used in infusion as excellent tonic and febrifuge in chronic fever. Dose 5j to 5 ij. Price—8 annas per lb.
1115	6146	<i>Eudra Fotide...</i>	Gaudal	.....	Leaves prescribed as astringent in convalescence from diarrhoea with curries. The root used as an emetic by the Hindoos. Price—1 anna per lb.
1116	3997	<i>Valerianaceae. Nardostachys Jatamansi</i> ...	Jatamangshi	.....	A kind of spikenard, imported from Nepal, and is used in scents for its strong odour; it is also used as refrigerant. Dose gr v to 5 j in infusion. Price—6 annas per lb.

Contributed by Baboo Kishore Lall Dey, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Calcutta.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1117	3368	Compositae. Artemisia Indica	Doona	.....	Leaves are much used in scents for its strong odour; it yields a volatile essential oil when distilled. Price—5 annas per lb.
1118	3435	Conyz. Anthelmintica	Somraz	.....	The seeds are very bitter, used as a powerful anthelmintic. Dose gr. x to ʒ ij. Price—4 annas per lb.
1119	3373	Anthemis Nobilis	Gool-i-Bhaboona	.....	The infusion of the flowers are used as a stomachic tonic, also as an adjunct to purgatives. Dose of the infusion ʒ i to ʒ iv. Price—4 annas per lb.
1120	6147	Eupatorium Ayapan	Ayapan	.....	The juice of the fresh leaves is used internally as an astringent. Dose ʒ ij to ʒ iv. Price—3 annas per lb.
1121	3391	Anacardium Pyrrothum	Aukarkora	.....	Indian Pelitory. The roots imported. Used as an external as well as an internal stimulant and sialagogue. Dose ʒ j to ʒ j in infusion. Price—12 annas per lb.
1122	3376	Ebenaceae. Diospyros Embryopteris	Gdb	.....	Fruit yields a juice containing about 60 per cent. of tannic acid, used medicinally as astringent and styptic; it is also used in Bengal for paying the bottoms of boats. Price—4 annas per lb.
1123	3254	Sturaceae. Benzoin	Lohau	.....	It yields about 9 per cent. of Benzoic acid; it is used in incense. Price—2 Rupees per lb.
1124	*3316	Eugeniaceae. Strychnos Nux Vomica (Sem)	Kuchla	.....	The trees are very common in the Bengal jungle. The seeds are sold in great abundance in the bazaar; it is used as a stimulant and tonic, also as an aphrodisiac; also used as a Poison. Price—4 annas per lb.
1125	*3318	Ditto ditto	Kuchla	.....	Fruits preserved in spirit.
1126	*3317	Ditto ditto, Cortex	Kuchla Chaul	.....	Bark is also used as a Poison.
1127	3406	Strychnos Potatorum	Nurmallee	.....	The cleaning nut. By rubbing the nuts round the inside of water-pots containing muddy water, the impurities very soon fall down to the bottom, leaving the water clear and perfectly wholesome. Price—2 annas per lb.
1128	3437	Apocynaceae. Wrightia Andryentria—Radix Cortex	Kurchee	.....	The bark of the root is astringent and febrifuge, and is used as a specific in dysentery and bowel complaints. Dose ʒ j to ʒ ij in decoction. Price—8 annas per lb.

* Those marked with asterisks are Poisons, mostly used by the natives of India.

Continued by Divisional Officer, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Calcutta.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1129	3428	<i>Wrightia Andryscutricia</i> ... <i>Scaevola</i> ...	Indrajah ...	.....	The seeds very bitter, are used medicinally, being boiled in milk and given in haemorrhoids and dysentery, and in decoction in fever and gout; also it is used as an anesthetic. Dose gr. v to ʒj Price—5 annas per lb.
1130	*3325	<i>Narium Alba</i> ...	Set Karoubee ...	.....	The bark of the root is used as a powerful repellent when applied externally. The root is very <i>poisonous</i> . Price—5 annas per lb.
1131	3412	<i>Ichnocarpus Frutescens</i> ...	Shamulota ...	.....	The plant is occasionally used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. Price—12 annas per lb.
1132	3306	<i>Alstonia Scholaris</i>	Chhatani ...	.....	The bark is a powerful tonic, much used in bowel complaints; bruised and mixed with water is applied to ulcers, also over rheumatic pains. Bark boiled in oil and mixed with bruised cotton seeds is applied to the ears in deafness. Price—8 annas per lb.
1133	3328	<i>Asclepias</i> ... <i>Calotropis</i> ... <i>Gigantia</i> ...	Akund, Madder ...	.....	The root, bark, and inspissated juice are used as powerful alteratives; the natives use the powder of the roots in almost all cutaneous affections, especially in syphilitic complaints and in leprosy; it is used in place of ipecacuanha. Dose gr. iv to gr. viij. Price—4 annas per lb.
1134	3429	<i>Homodermis Indica</i> ...	Unanto Mool ...	.....	Plant very common in Bengal. The roots largely used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. Dose ʒi to ʒiij in decoction. Price—3 annas per lb.
1135	3424	<i>Gentiana</i> ... <i>Agastotis Cheyretta</i> ...	Cheyretta ...	.....	The plant is brought from the Nepal Hills. It is extensively used as a bitter tonic and febrifuge. Dose ʒi to ʒiij in infusion. Price—6 annas per lb.
1136	3361	<i>Petalinee</i> ... <i>Sesamum</i> ... <i>Orientalis</i> ...	Til ...	.....	Seeds when expressed yield an oil, known as gingelly oil, much used for extracting the perfume of the jasmine, the tuberose, &c.: it does not get rancid soon; it can be used for all purposes as an excellent substitute for olive oil. Price—1 anna per lb.
1137	6132	<i>Acanthaceae</i> ... <i>Andropogon paniculata</i> ...	Kulmeg ...	.....	The whole plant is used as a stomachic bitter, especially the root, and also in "Droque à mere." Dose ʒss to ʒi in infusion. Price—4 annas per lb.
1138	6148	<i>Adhatoda Vasica</i>	Bakosh ...	.....	Flowers, leaves, root, and especially the fruit are considered anti-spasmodic, and are given in cases of asthma and intermittent fever. Dose ʒj to ʒiv fresh juice. Price—8 annas per lb.
1139	3414	<i>Verbenaceae</i> ... <i>Vitis Trifolia</i> ...	Nisinda ...	.....	The leaves and young shoots are considered as powerfully discutient, it is simply applied warm in cases of sprains, rheumatism, contusions, &c. Price—4 annas per lb.

* Those marked with asterisks are *poisonous* mostly used by the natives of India.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1140	3434	<i>Convolvulus</i> . Ipomoea Tarpetum ...	Tooreo ...	.....	The bark of the root is used as a hydragogue cathartic. The root being free from a nauseous taste and smell, possesses a decided superiority over jalap, for which it might be substituted. Dose gr. x to 5 ss. Price—12 annas per lb.
1141	3432	<i>Pharbitis</i> Cerulea	Kaladana ...	.....	Seeds used as an effectual and safe cathartic. Dose 3 ss. to 5 l. Price—4 annas per lb.
1142	3441	.....	Shapassundo	.....	The plant cultivated in Bengal. The powder of the seeds are used as an excellent tonic purgative, and is very useful in lepra, tuberculosa, &c. The infusion of the seed is demulcent, and is very useful in gonorrhoea. Dose 3 ij to 5 jss in powder.
1143	3410	<i>Labiata</i> . Ocimum Basilicum	Babooi Toolsi ...	.....	The whole plant has a grateful smell. The juice of the leaves are used in catarrhal affections in children. This shrub is considered sacred in India. Dose 5 j to 5 ij warm. Price—12 annas per lb.
1144	*3323	<i>Solanec</i> . Datura Alba ...	Sada Dhatura ...	.....	The plant is known for the intoxicating and narcotic properties of its fruit. Price—5 annas per lb.
1145	*3321	Datura Fastuosa	Kula Dhatura ...	.....	The root is used in cases of violent headache, and in epilepsy. In India it is a very common practice to employ Dhatura seeds for stupefying and even poisoning those whom they are at enmity with. Price—5 annas per lb.
1146	3386	<i>Hyoscyami</i> Somnua	Khorasani Ajwain	.....	Seeds used as a slight stimulant and carminative. Price—3 annas per lb.
1147	3334	Tobacco folia ...	Tanakh ...	.....	The plant very common in Bengal; leaves used extensively for smoking purposes; very seldom used in medicine, except when a very powerful sedative action is required. Price—2 annas per lb.
1148	3339	Iditto ...	Iditto ...	.....	Tobacco prepared for the hooka for smoking. Price—2 annas per lb.
1149	3340	Iditto ...	Lusso (Snuff) ...	.....	The leaves are dried and powdered and are used as snuff.
1150	6149	<i>Solanum</i> Indicum	Lakoor ...	.....	The root is used in infusion as a stimulant in cases of fever and coughs; the juice of the leaves boiled with the juice of fresh ginger is administered to stop vomiting. Dose 3 ij to 5 ij in infusion. Price—1 annas per lb.
1151	3421	<i>Solanum</i> Jacquini	Kanti Karoo ...	.....	The whole plant is used in decoction as expectorant in coughs and consumptive complaints, also in humoral asthma. Vinum made from root is used to check vomiting. Dose 5 ij to 5 ij in infusion. Price—2 annas 6 pie per lb.
1152	*3327	<i>Plumbago</i> . Plumbago Zelenica ...	Chitta ...	.....	The fresh root made into a paste acts as a vesicatory. Natives procure abortion by introducing the root into the

* Those marked with asterisks are Potions, mostly used by the natives of India.

Continued by Baboo K. N. Das, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Calcutta.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1153	3389	<i>Plantaginaceae</i> . <i>Plantago</i> <i>Isapgula</i> ...	Isabgol	.....	neck of the womb, and keeping it in contact for some time. Price 4—annas per lb. The seeds highly mucilaginous and very much used as a demulcent in dysentery. Dose 3 ij to 3 ss in infusion. Price—3 annas per lb.
1154	3420	<i>Myrtinaceae</i> . <i>Embolia</i> <i>Kibes</i> ...	Birunga	.....	The dry berries come from Sylhet; are pungent; given in infusion, they are anthelmintic; also it is heating and stimulant. Dose gr. v to ʒ j. in powder. Price—5 annas per lb.
1155	3407	<i>Polygonaceae</i> . <i>Rumex</i> <i>Tuberosus</i> ...	Rheochini	.....	The inferior quality of Rheubarb, it comes from China and is used as a gentle purgative. Dose ʒ ss. to ʒ j in powder. Price—12 annas per lb.
1156	3413	<i>Amarantaceae</i> . <i>Achyranthus</i> <i>Aspera</i> ...	Apang	.....	The flowering spikes, rubbed with a little sugar, are made into pills and given in hydrophobia and in cases of snake bites. Fresh leaves made into a pulp, applied externally to the bites of scorpion with great effect. Dose gr. v to gr. xx. Price—4 annas per lb.
1157	6157	<i>Laurinaceae</i> . <i>Laurus</i> <i>phora</i> ...	Kuppoor	.....	Imported from Samatra and Borneo. Much used as a stimulant both internally and externally. Dose gr. ʒ to gr. viij. Price—1 Rupee 4 annas per lb.
1158	*3329	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i> . <i>Croton</i> <i>Tiglium</i> ...	Jamaingot Joypat	or	The seeds are used as one of the most drastic purgatives known. It is also criminally used as a <i>Poison</i> . Dose gr. i½ to gr. ij. Price—8 annas per lb.
1159	3101	<i>Embellicaceae</i> . <i>Embelia</i> <i>officinalis</i> ...	Amla	.....	Seeds given in infusion as a cooling remedy in bilious affections and nausea, also in diarrhoea; used also by native females for cleaning their hairs. Dose ʒ j to ʒ ss. Price—2 annas per lb.
1160	3412	<i>Rottleia</i> <i>toria</i> ...	Kamila or Kamala Goorce	.....	The plants common in India. The mealy powder covering the capsules yields a dye called Kamla dye, which is used as a vermifuge; when given in large dose produces insanity. This dye is used all over India, especially for silk, to which it imparts a fine yellow colour. Dose gr. v to ʒ j. Price—8 annas per lb.
1161	6133	<i>Sapium</i> <i>Indicum</i> ...	Hoorhoortouya	.....	Fresh juice of the plant is used for vesication. Price 5 annas per lb.
1162	3422	<i>Acylopha</i> <i>Indica</i> ...	Muktajoori	.....	The juice of the fresh leaves used as an excellent laxative to children. The decoction of the root and leaves are also used as a cathartic, also given in ear-ache. Dose ʒ j to ʒ ss. Price—5 annas per lb.

* Those marked with asterisks are Poisons, mostly used by the natives of India.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1163	*3326	<i>Aristoloches</i> , Aristolachia Indica	Isarmool	.....	The root is nauseously bitter; it possesses a powerful emmenagogue property; it is criminally used for procuring abortion; it is also considered to be a valuable antidote to snake-bites, being applied both externally and internally. Price—4 annas 6 pie per lb.
1164	6150	<i>Piperaceae</i> , Piper Longum	Pipool	.....	Powder used as a warm carminative. Price—5 annas per lb.
1165	3402	Piper Cubeba	Kababchini	.....	Berries come from Java; it is employed in gonorrhoea with almost certain success. Dose 5 j to 5 ij. Price—1 Rupee 4 annas per lb.
1166	6151	Piper Clusba	Choie	.....	Used as a warm aromatic. Price—8 annas per lb.
1167	3378	Piper Alba	Sha Morich	.....	Ditto, ditto. Price—4 annas per lb.
1168	3333	<i>Urticeae</i> , Cannabis Indica	Ganjah	.....	The dried hemp plant which has flowered, and from which the resin has not been removed, is called Ganjah; used for smoking alone. The alcoholic extract of it is used medicinally as anti-spasmodic and anodyne, very useful in spasmodic coughs, in tetanus, in hydrophobia, &c. Dose Extract 1 gr. to gr. j. Price—8 annas per lb.
1169	3334	Ditto	Bhang, Suddher	.....	The larger leaves and capsules without the stalks are called Bhang, Suddher, or Siddher. They are used for making an intoxicating drink, for smoking, and in the conserve or confection termed Majoom. Bhang is cheaper than Ganjah, and though less powerful, is sold at such a low price, that for one pie enough can be purchased to intoxicate a person habituated to it. Dose 3 j in infusion for intoxication. Price—8 annas per lb.
1170	3335	Ditto	Churru	Nepal	The resinous juice that exudes and concretes on the leaves, slender stems, and flowers, when separated, constitutes the Churru; it is collected in great abundance in Nepal, also in Goruckpore; it is used for smoking, mixed with a little tobacco. Price—2 Rupees per lb.
1171	3536	Ditto	Ditto	Goruckpore	
1172	3331	Ditto	Majoom	.....	The majoom or hemp confection is a compound of sugar, butter, flour, milk, and sidhi or barley. Dose 5 j to 5 ij for intoxication. Price—2 Rupees per lb.
1173	6152	<i>Amygdaceae</i> , Pongamia Arborea, <i>Quercus</i> Robur	Majou Phull	.....	Used in medicine as an astringent, also employed in making ink, and in the process of tanning and dyeing leather. Price—8 annas per lb.
1174	3423	<i>Hyperaceae</i> , Cyperus Longus	Mootha	.....	In medicine it is used as tonic and stimulant. In the fresh state given in infusion as a demulcent in fevers, and also used in cases of dysentery and diarrhoea. Dose gr. v to gr. xv. Price—8 annas per lb.

* Those marked with an asterisk are Plants mostly used by the natives of India.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1175	3408	Cyperus Rotundus	Nagor Moothu	.....	Is very common in Bengal. The tubers are sold in the bazaar, and used by native perfumers on account of their fragrance. Price—2 annas per lb.
1176	6130	<i>Sileneae.</i> Aloe, India	Ghroto Koomari	.....	Inferior description of aloes is obtained from it; it is a good hedge plant, and the leaves yield a useful fibre.
1177	6158	<i>Lamiaceae.</i> Pogostemon Patchouli	Pucha Path	.....	The leaves imported from Singapore, Sylhet, &c., obtained in all bazars in Hindoostan. It has a very powerful odour, and it is extensively used by perfumers. When distilled yield an essential oil called Puchaput-ka-uttur. Price—6 annas per lb.
1178	3291	<i>Palmeae.</i> Arca Catechu	Saopare, Goa	.....	Arca Palm is extensively distributed over India; it yields the betel-nuts of commerce. They are much relished by the natives, being chewed with the leaf of betel pepper (Chavica Betel) spiced with chunnam (lime), but they sadly discolor the teeth. They are considered to be astringent and tonic. Roasted and powdered they make an excellent charcoal powder for the teeth, and are much used as an antiseptic tooth-powder. Price—1 anna 6 pie per lb.
1179	3405	<i>Smilacae.</i> Smilax, China	Chob Chini	.....	Plant (wild) in China. The root is much employed as a substitute for sarsaparilla. Price—1 Rupee 4 annas per lb.
1180	3104	<i>Orchideae.</i> Orchidea Radix	Salch Misaro	.....	Imported from Cashmere. Roots eaten as restorative and aphrodisiac. Dose 5 j to 3 j. Price—12 annas per lb.
1181	6128	<i>Gramineae.</i> Andropogon Muri Catum	Khas Khua	.....	The infusion of the root is used as a gentle stimulant in fever. Roots are also made into fans, and being thinly worked into bamboo frames, are employed for the purpose of cooling the heated atmosphere in dwelling-houses during the hot winds; also when distilled it yields an utthur, known as khas-khas-ka-uttur. Root—price, ½ anna per lb.
1182	6153	<i>Zingiberaceae.</i> Zingiber Officinale	Adruk, Soontha	.....	The ginger plant is extensively cultivated in India. The root is used as an excellent aromatic stimulant and carminative. Dose 5 j to 5 iij fresh juice. Price—1 anna per lb.
1183	3392	Curcuma Radix	Haldi, Huridra	.....	Plants common in Bengal. Tubers deep-orange inside; bitter and aromatic; extensively used as a condiment; also as a dye stuff; it changes into a deep red by alkalies. Price—1 anna 6 pie per lb.
1184	3418	Zingiber Zerumbet	Ruch	.....	Root used as a stimulant and tonic. Price—4 annas per lb.
1185	6163	Amonum Cardamum	Borro Elachee	.....	Imported from the Malabar Coast; used as a warm and agreeable aromatic. Price—8 annas per lb.

Contributed by Baboo Kunoy Lall Dey, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Calcutta.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1186	3393	<i>Curcuma</i> Zedo- arg	Bone Haldi	.....	Used as a carminative. Price—4 annas per lb.
1187	3396	<i>Iridac.</i> Crocus Stig- mata	Zafra (Keysur)	.....	Imported from Persia and Cashmere; it is used as an aromatic and stimulant. It is also used as a condiment. Price—4 Rupees per lb.
1188	6136	.....	Madras Fish Oil	.....	This oil is obtained from a fish common in the Madras Coast; used extensively in place of Cod Liver Oil in the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta.
1189	6161	<i>Coccus</i> Cacti	Cring Daana	.....	Cochineal is a very common article in the Indian bazaar; it is used for coloring purposes. Price—8 Rupees per lb.
1190	6144	<i>Polynemus</i> plebeus	Silā Mādh	.....	The fish from which the East Indian isinglass is obtained. Price—1 Rupee per lb.
1191	3311	.....	Muddut	.....	Bolas prepared by mixing extract of opium with rose leaves; it is smoked in hookah for intoxication. Price—3 pie per bale.
1192	3331	.....	Donsta	.....	The country spirit distilled in earthen jars by native process. Price—12 annas per bottle.
1193	3332	.....	Ram	.....	The country spirit manufactured in copper still, under European method. Price—12 annas per bottle.
1191	6138	<i>Oenanthe</i> Lycopodium flexuosum	Bhoot Raj	.....	The powder of the leaves are used as a powerful emetic in obstinate headache.
1196	3411	<i>Cucurbitaria</i> Memoidica Dioica	Ghosal Phull	.....	The powder or the infusion of the fruit, when introduced into the nostrils, produces a powerful emetic effect; also it promotes a copious discharge from the mucous membrane of the nostrils. Price—1 Rupee per lb.
1196	3123	<i>Acanthaceae</i> Ruttia Luteobro	Baore Gopan	.....	Plant grows wild in Bengal. Fresh juice of leaves mixed with little honey is used for curing ophthalmia.
1196 A	.....	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> Mesua Ferrea	Nagkashur	.....	Used as an astringent in hemorrhoidal discharge. Dose of the powder ʒj to ʒj, with butter. Price—8 annas per lb.
1197	3416	.....	Bhat-patta	.....	These medicines are used by the Mahomedan Hakim.
1198	3372	.....	Apta Moola	.....
1199	3024	.....	Khat Mul	.....
1200	3375	.....	Gole Khyroo	.....	A kind of straitie given as an anti-mouse bite in children. Dose ʒij to ʒss. Price—1 Rupee 4 annas per lb.
1201	3352	.....	Jahur Moora	.....
1202	2912	Bees' Wax	.....	Cuttack	Made by the wild bee and procured in considerable quantities in the jungle tracts. The bee is small, and the honey, when carefully strained, is pure and fine. A good nest—some have as many as seven combs—is said to yield six pints of honey in the season.—Local Committee, Cuttack.
1203	5888	Vegetable Wax	.....	.....	Presented by the Patentee, E. Loarer, Esq.
1204	2911	Wax	.....	Ulwār	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.
1205	3931	Ditto, 1st quality	Chota Nagpore	.....	.....

Contributed by Baboo Krimy Lall Dey, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Calcutta.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1206	3932	Wax, 2nd ditto ..	Chota Nagpore.		
1207	2908	Ditto, very fine ...	}	Pegu	Wax is obtained from the wild bees that swarm in the jungles. The quantity in the market is never large, but might be increased if a demand arose. Price—30 Rupees for 365 lbs.— <i>Local Committee, Rangoon.</i>
* 1208	2009	Ditto, ordinary...			
1209-10	6291-92	Mineral Waters	Deoroe		
1211-12	6293-94	Ditto	Kosunghat		These four springs produce a good deal of water; they bubble up, are supposed to contain no sulphur; the natives do not attribute to them any beneficial effect in disease, but after recovery from sickness, drink the waters, as they are supposed to create an appetite, and thereby give strength.— <i>Local Committee, Jabulpore.</i>
1213-14	6307-08	Ditto	Surar	Jabulpore	
1215-16	6293-96	Ditto	Koodra		
1217-18	6309-10	Ditto	Sonachur	Ditto	
1219-20	6297-98	Ditto	Koonket	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
1221-22	6299-300	Ditto	Chargaon	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
1223-24	6301-302	Ditto	Bilba	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
1225-26	6303-4	Ditto	Bundee Boomba	Ditto	Very little water; bubbles up, mixed with sand; no sulphur; not supposed to be beneficial in disease.— <i>Local Committee, Jabulpore.</i>
1227-28	6305-6	Ditto	Nagur Moha	Ditto	Very little water; does not bubble up; no sulphur; dries up in hot weather.— <i>Local Committee, Jabulpore.</i>
1229-30	6311-12	Ditto		Ditto	Artesian well near Jabulpore. Impregnated with iron, and used as a tonic by convalescents in fever cases.— <i>Local Committee, Jabulpore.</i>
1231	3158	Water from mineral springs from the Singphoo County.		Khouang, Assam	Contributed by H. L. Jenkins, Esq.
1232	3159	Ditto		Ditto, Ditto	Ditto ditto.
1233	3160	Rose-water		Uluur	
1234	3161	Ditto		Ditto	
1235	3162	Ditto		Ditto	
1236	3163	Korra-water		Ditto	
1237	3164	Ditto		Ditto	
1238	3165	Ditto		Ditto	
1239	3153	Honey		Ditto	
1240	3151	Ditto		Ditto	
1241	3166	Ditto		Beerbhoom	
1242	2179	Edible Birds' Nest		Akyab	Exported to the Straits and China. Price—80 Rupees per pecr.— <i>Local Committee, Akyab.</i>

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1243	2140	Edible Birds' Nest	.....	Burmah	<p>This is the celebrated luxury of the Chinese, for which they will exchange weight for weight in silver. It is boiled into soup, and is valued more for its supposed property of imparting vigor to an impaired constitution than for its taste or flavor.</p> <p>The nest is composed of a mucilage, formed in the crop of a small sea-bird, <i>Collaredia fuciphaga</i>, which is ejected in small portions at a time, and gradually compacted into a nest. The nests are found in caves and clefts in the cliffs along the sea-shore.—<i>Local Committee, Rangoon.</i></p>

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

CLASS III.—SUBSTANCES USED FOR FOOD, INCLUDING WINES.

(a) CEREALS.

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
1244	1021	Oryza Sativa, Rice, unshelled ...	Magura Rice ...		
1245	1022	Ditto, shelled ..	Ditto ...		
1246	1014	Ditto, unshelled..	Ahoogonce ...		
1247	1015	Ditto, shelled ...	Ditto ...		
1248	1020	Ditto, unshelled...	Charaitoonoc Aho ...		
1249	981	Ditto, unshelled...	Garam Aho ...		
1250	982	Ditto, shelled ...	Ditto ...		
1251	977	Ditto, unshelled...	Hukoahbac ...		
1252	978	Ditto, shelled ...	Ditto ...		
1253	1018	Ditto, unshelled...	Kuchareelallo ...		
1254	1019	Ditto, shelled ...	Ditto ...		
1255	997	Ditto, unshelled..	Bugugula ...		
1256	998	Ditto, shelled ...	Ditto ...		
1257	1003	Ditto, unshelled...	Homsul ...		
1258	1004	Ditto, shelled ...	Ditto ...		
1259	1016	Ditto, unshelled...	Harra Pona ...		
1260	1017	Ditto, shelled ...	Ditto ...	Durrang in Assam	Contributed by Lieutenant W. Phaire, Deputy Commissioner of Assam.
1261	991	Ditto, unshelled...	Burhouagmomy ...		
1262	992	Ditto, shelled ...	Ditto ...		
1263	993	Ditto, unshelled...	Dulkoosee ...		
1264	994	Ditto, shelled ...	Ditto ...		
1265	969	Ditto, unshelled...	Maueckcemadoovy		
1266	970	Ditto, shelled ...	Ditto ...		
1267	999	Ditto, unshelled...	Boka Zalinga ...		
1268	1000	Ditto, shelled ...	Ditto ...		
1269	979	Ditto, unshelled...	Burbawey ...		
1270	980	Ditto, shelled ...	Ditto ...		
1271	973	Ditto, unshelled..	Burkhally ...		
1272	974	Ditto, shelled ...	Ditto ...		
1273	989	Ditto, unshelled...	Romkally ...		
1274	990	Ditto, shelled ...	Ditto ...		
1275	1013	Ditto, unshelled...	Bara ...		
1276	985	Ditto, ditto ...	Rangabura ...		

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1277	986	Oryza Sativa, Itice, shelled ...	Rungabura ...	Durrang, in Assam ...	Contributed by Lieutenant W. Phaire, Deputy Commissioner of Assam.
1278	971	Ditto, unshelled...	Lohida ...		
1279	972	Ditto, shelled ...	Ditto ...		
1280	988	Ditto, unshelled...	Mongunee ...		
1281	980	Ditto, shelled ...	Ditto ...		
1282	983	Ditto, unshelled...	Tokabarah ...		
1283	984	Ditto, shelled ...	Ditto ...		
1284	1024	Ditto, unshelled...	Meorechally ...		
1285	1025	Ditto, shelled ...	Ditto ...		
1286	1001	Ditto, unshelled ...	Goonce Ahoo ...		
1287	1002	Ditto, shelled ...	Ditto ...		
1288	1023	Ditto, unshelled...	Bumya ...		
1289	1009	Ditto, unshelled ...	Ahoo puding pu-sud ...		
1290	1010	Ditto, shelled ...	Ditto ...		
1291	1007	Ditto, unshelled...	Haldrum hallie ...		
1292	1308	Ditto, shelled ● -	Ditto ...		
1293	995	Ditto, unshelled...	Batgoolee ...		
1294	996	Ditto, shelled ...	Ditto ...		
1295	1005	Ditto, unshelled...	Gudaporejuha ...		
1296	1006	Ditto, shelled ...	Ditto ...		
1297	975	Ditto, unshelled...	Ahoo Bora ...		
1298	976	Ditto, shelled ...	Ditto ...		
1299	1011	Ditto, unshelled...	Kola Hallie ...		
1300	1012	Ditto, shelled ...	Ditto ...		
1301	1030	Ditto, ditto ...	Bonafool ...	Hooghly, near Calcutta...	A highly flavored cereal, named after a sweet smelling flower which grows on a reed called <i>Lena</i> .
1302	1031	Ditto, ditto	Beeridoom.	
1303	1032	Ditto, ditto, variety	Ditto.	
1304	3175	Kurnoollee ...	Rice ...	Philibhet District, Rohilound ...	Forwarded by the Central Committee, Allahabad.
1305	3198	Soua Khurcha ...			
1306	3180	Soolin ...			
1307	3188	Dulee ...			
1308	3193	Phool Gurrang ...			
1309	3190	Sathoo ...			
1310	3201	Monteechoor ...			
1311	3172	Dase Itungse ...			

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.	
1312	3183	Nibhoec ...	Rice ...	Philibhet District, Rohilcund ...	Forwarded by the Central Committee, Allahabad.	
1313	3182	Shanzeerah ...				
1314	3192	Mootha ...				
1315	3173	Soonkhar ...				
1316	3177	Rey Bhoog ...				
1317	3184	Baustanttee ...				
1318	3178	Dhancee ...				
1319	3181	Raymoonina ...				
1320	3185	Gantancee ...				
1321	3196	Hirrunj ...				
1322	3189	Rutnee ...				
1323	3176	Surhee ...				
1324	3190	Humsa ...				
1325	3195	Humsuj ...				
1326	3187	Dunkee ...				
1327	3194	Jihna ...				
1328	3200	Sazmaloo ...				
1329	3191	Sookhlasse ...				
1330	3186	Nunna ...				
1331	3174	Nuthia ...				
1332	3197	Unjuna ...				
1333	3179	Kooria ...				
1334	1390	Paddy or unshelled Rice, locally Dian	Cutlack ...	The extremes of quality are shown in these samples. This is the staple of this division. It is used for food for man, beast, and bird; for the manufacture of starch; the distillation of spirits, &c. Its varieties are as numerous as its uses. There are in this province three distinct crops; the first grown on somewhat high ground, is the early crop, is sown for the most part in June, and reaped in August and September. The second is the main crop, sown in June and July, and cut from November to January. It requires a great deal of moisture, some varieties growing in several feet of water. The third is a dwarf crop, cultivated in the months of March, April, and May, on low-lying land, generally on the sides of marshes and pools, where irrigation is easy. The ratio of productiveness is said to be, in a good season, as 1 to 35. The market value of this grain varies so much according to locality and season, as is indeed the case with all other raw products of this part of the country, and it would only tend to mislead to give any rates purporting to be of general application. In the local market, Cutlack, the	
1335	1301	Coarse Rice ...	The Oryza Sativa			
1336	1392	Fine Rice ...				

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
					largest and therefore commonly the dearest, the samples were purchased (October 1861) at retail rates, No. 26, at 60 seers per Rupee; No. 27, 26 seers per Rupee; No. 28, 16 seers per Rupee; the local seer being equal to 2½ lbs. English, and the Rupee to 2 shillings.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>
1337	1120	Rice	Alphet or Kouk-gyu	Moulmein	This grain is cultivated in June and reaped in December. This is the daily food of the people: 100 baskets of paddy, when cleaned, will yield sixty bottles of rice.
1338	1114	Ditto	Slanghlay	Ditto	Ditto, ditto.
1339	1113	Ditto	Kouk Yu	Ditto	The sowing of this grain takes place in June, and it is reaped in October; it is very quick in its growth, and requires little culture.
1340	1134	Ditto	Kouk Mhoang	Ditto	All the varieties of rice in these provinces are sown in May or June by the setting in of the south-west monsoon; some are cultivated in high land, and others in low land.
1341	1125	Ditto	Nhat Tsa Bah		
1342	1115	Ditto	Yahine		
1343	1117	Ditto	Websee		
1344	1116	Ditto	Thootpya		
1345	1124	Ditto	Tsun Bah		
1346	1112	Ditto	Kouk Mhoang		
1347	1107	Ditto	Khakabong		
1348	1129	Ditto	Tsankouk Ngen		
1349	1105	Ditto	Kouk Ya		
1350	1133	Ditto	Na Kheit		
1351	1108	Ditto	Toung Byan		
1352	1106	Ditto	Tsa Thu		
1353	1110	Ditto	An Thoe		
1354	1119	Ditto	Yui Guay		
1355	1121	Ditto	Toung Aw		
1356	1131	Ditto	Tsin Sony		
1357	1123	Ditto	Nga Tin Thony		
1358	1130	Ditto	Kyet Thai		
1359	1132	Ditto	Thakaphoit		
1360	1128	Ditto	Tsin Thoe		
1361	1126	Ditto	Gkakha Yine		
1362	1109	Ditto	Nnughevit Nhet		
1363	1127	Ditto	E-thine		
1364	1111	Ditto	Thetkouppan		
1365	1118	Ditto	Gkahoit		
1366	1112	Ditto	Ayui-thuay		

Forwarded by the Local Committee, Moulmein.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1367-70	1138-1139	Hill Rice	.....	Chittagong	There are four or five kinds of rice which grow in the hills. In March or April the jungle is cleared and burnt on the spot when dry. When the first shower of rain falls, the cultivator with his dao makes small holes at short distances, and into each drops paddy, cotton and other seeds. These come to perfection promiscuously, and are reaped as they become ripe, but the produce is too scanty to admit of its forming an article of commerce.— <i>Local Committee, Chittagong.</i>
1371	1140	Ditto	Rice, Kason Dhan	Ditto.	
1372	1141	Ditto	Ditto, Kason	Ditto.	
1373	1030	Oryza Sativa	Dhan	Lucknow, Oudh	Food for man; 18 seers per Rupee. All over Oude extensively. This is considered as one of the best sorts of rice, and is produced from the <i>bataeh</i> paddy.
1374	1051	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Food for man; 20 seers per Rupee. All over Oude. This is considered superior kind to A 1, and produces a white rice called <i>buteesa</i> .
1375	1048	Ditto	Dhan (lamba)	Ditto	Food for man; 16 seers per Rupee. All over Oude extensively. This is one of the superior kinds of rice, and is called <i>lamba chaul</i> .
1376	1052	Ditto	Kala Dhan	Ditto	Food for man; 25 seers per Rupee. All over Oude. This is a specimen of brown rice produced from the black paddy, it is an inferior kind, and used by the poorest people; it is called <i>bagree chaul</i> .
1377	1049	Ditto	Dhan (lamba)	Ditto	Food for man; 20 seers per Rupee. All over Oude extensively. This is considered one of the good kinds of paddy, and produces the long white rice.
1378	1053	Ditto	Dhan	Ditto	Food for man; 28 seers per Rupee. All over Oude. This is an inferior kind of paddy, and produces, when husked, a reddish rice—the natives call this kind <i>bagree</i> . Hundreds of varieties of rice are grown in Oude. A heavy soil and plenty of water suits them best. There are five kinds which are considered among the best. "Mihee" and "Bansci" are foremost. The popularity in the cultivation of these two kinds is that they are transplanted and placed about 5 inches apart. And by this method, if the soil is good, they grow to the height of an ordinary-sized man, and produce a much larger quantity than if, otherwise treated. The odour and flavour of these two kinds, when cooked, are superior to those of any other kind. They are only used by those who can afford to buy them. As the labor in cultivating them makes them dearer than the other sorts, the three other varieties, which are considered good, are the "Buteesa," the "—" and the "Phool-Biring." They are sown broadcast in June, and left so, and they are the kinds mostly used by natives. The first two mentioned, when new, sell for 10 or 12 seers per Rupee, and become dearer according as they become

Central Committee, Lucknow.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
					<p>older. The other three kinds sell for about 10 saers per Rups, and are dearer if older. Some consider "Phool-Biring" the best, as it swells in boiling, and has an agreeable odour.</p> <p>There is no special preparation of the ground for any particular crop in Oude, but the land is worked up in the same way for all crops, excepting for wheat, the land in this case being ploughed several times before the seed is sown. The natives generally manure their fields once in the year, and they plough their fields once or twice before sowing them, excepting those fields which are intended for the reception of wheat, which are ploughed as often as possible from May to October, which is the month for sowing wheat. No rain crops are cultivated in the fields which are intended for sowing wheat, as they consider that for this crop the more they plough the ground the better. They observe some kind of rotation, which is the following:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wheat. 2. Maize mixed with "Arhar," then the maize is out after the rains, and the Arhar remains as the winter crop; or 1. Wheat. 2. Grain and Linseed; or 1. Wheat. 2. Barley and "Keraw" (a kind of pea) &c. <p>The principal reason for which natives mix their crops is, that in case one portion of the crop should fail they will be able to reap something from the ground by the second portion of the crops. I have no doubt that a greater variation of crops would produce better results, but unfortunately there are two different sets of cultivators, and the crops sown by the one set are not grown by the other. The "Kisthan" grows cereals and grain, besides poppy, cotton, safflower, sesames, castor oil plant, linseed, and a few others, but with the exception of the poppy, he mixes these with cereals, or grain. The "Morar" grows all the vegetables, besides tobacco and poppy.</p> <p>The Burmese recognize nearly a hundred varieties of rice, but the principal distinctions between the different kinds are as follows:—Hard grain, soft grain, glutinous rice.</p> <p>The "Natsieng" is the hardest grain, and is the rice which is accordingly principally exported to Europe.</p>
1379	1084	Rice in the husk—Mee-shay ... } 24			
1380	1085	Rice in the husk—Natsieng ... } 25			
1381	1091	Cargo Rice—Natsieng, cleaned by the Burmese ... } 26			

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1382	1009	Cargo Rice— husked by the O. R. Co.'s Steam Mill, Ran- goon ...			The "Meelo" is the chief of the soft grain varieties. It is much preferred by the Burmese to the hard grained sorts, and it is certainly superior in taste when cooked, but the hard grained rice is chiefly purchased by the merchants for export, as it keeps better, and the soft grained rice is too much broken by European machinery in cleaning. Latterly, on the Continent, this last objection appears to have been overcome, and a greater demand is consequently springing up for the "Meelo" rice for the markets of Foreign Europe.
1383	1004	Cleaned Rice —Nawing, dressed by the Burmese			
1384	1101	Cleaned Rice dressed—by the O. R. Co.'s Mill...			
1385	1006	Rice in the husk, Meelo			
1386	1002	Cargo Rice— Meelo, husk- ed by the Burmese ...			The "Koungyeen" or hill rice is called "glutinous" rice by Europeans, from the property it possesses, when cooked, of the grains all adhering in a thick glutinous mass. It is the chief article of food with the Karens and other hill tribes, but is not much eaten by the inhabitants of the low swampy plains, where the common rice is grown. The specimens Nos. 26 and 31 have been husked by the ordinary Burmese <i>Head Mill</i> , of which a model is sent. Nos. 28 and 33 have been cleaned by the ordinary Burmese process. Nos. 27, 29, 32, and 34 have been husked and cleaned respectively by the Steam Mills erected at Rangoon by the Oriental Rice Company.
1387	1008	Cargo Rice— husked by the O. R. Co.'s Mill ...			
1388	1007	Cleaned Rice— Meelo, dressed by the Bur- mese ...			
1389	1100	Cleaned Rice— dressed by the O. R. Co.'s Mill ...			
1390	1088	Rice in the husk, Beant			Price of rice in the husk—50 Rupees per 100 bushels of 52 lbs. The basket is a trifle larger than the English basket. Cargo rice—35 Rupees per 100 bushels of 63 lbs. The latter is the standard measure of Pegu, but the Burmese cling to the old basket. Cleaned rice—150 Rupees per 100 bushels of 70 lbs.
1391	1102	Rice in the husk, Black Rice ...			
1392	1003	Rice in the husk, Wing- ed Rice ...			
1393	1086	Rice in the husk, Red Koungyeen			
1394	1089	Cleaned Rice, Red Koung- yeen ...			NOTE.—The above specimens of rice are not so good as the committee would have wished to have sent, but the time of their despatch is unfortunately just before the harvest, so that only the old remains of last year's crop are available.— <i>Local Committee, Rangoon.</i>
1395	1090	Rice in the husk, white Koungyeen			
1396	1087	Cleaned Rice, white Koungyeen			
1397	1085	Cleaned Rice, Black Koungyeen			

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1398	1103	Cleaned Paddy	By O. R. Com.		
1399	1104	Ditto...	PAY.		
1400	1067 (1)		Gua-pyan-mooy ...		Wholesale Price. Rs. 2-8 per maund. Not exported.
1401	1073 (2)		Gua-mouak-way...		" 3-0 ditto. Ditto.
1402	1061 (3)		Moo-nee-shooy ...		" 3-0 ditto. Ditto.
1403	1069 (4)		Nangloong-grime...		" 3-0 ditto. Ditto.
1404	1076 (5)		Boujwan-urwey ...		" 3-0 ditto. Ditto.
1405	1063 (6)		Thung-gan-dloek...		" 3-8 ditto. Ditto.
1406	1074 (7)		Kurak-thor ...		" 3-0 ditto. Ditto.
1407	1067 (8)	Illice, Oryza Sativa	Koak-ugyoungung-hoek ...		" 2-0 ditto. Ditto.
1408	1059 (9)		Gua-pree-koak-koak-ugyoung...		" 2-0 ditto. Ditto.
1409	1081 (10)		Lak-taw-rec-tha-jung-thau ...		" 1-4 ditto.
1410	1079 (11)		Gua-kreen-thee ...		" 1-6 ditto. Nos. 10 to 15 are exported, No. 11 in very large quantities, Nos. 12, 14, and 15 are varieties of No. 11, "Gua-kreen-thee."
1411	1083 (12)		Loong-phroo ...		" 1-6 ditto. It is not possible to state the quantity exported of each. Previous to 1845-46, Nos. 10 and 13, Lak-taw-rec and Lak-roong, were more extensively grown than Gua-kreen-thee, as they were preferred in China, in the Straits, and Coast markets, but Gua-kreen-thee being preferred in the Europe
1412	1065 (13)		Lak-roong ...		" 1-4 ditto.
1413	1077 (14)		Toump-phroo ...		" 1-6 ditto.
1414	1055 (15)		Byah ...	Akyab	Wholesale Price. Rs. 2-8 per maund. rice being preferred in the Europe markets, and their yield per acre being greater, it has almost entirely supplanted the other kinds. The quantity produced may be estimated at, "Gua-kreen-thee, and varieties, 200,000 tons, and Lak-roong and Lak-taw-rec at 20,000 tons. Last year 125,000 tons rice were exported from Arakan, of which not more than about 5,000 tons were Lak-roong and Lak-taw-rec. The average annual export of rice from Arakan, during the last eight years, has been, to Europe 112,000 tons, to the East and Indian Ports about 4,000 tons. The wholesale price of rice varies considerably, according with the demand: formerly it might be purchased at from £2 10 to £3 10 the ton. The average rate, for the last ten years, may be set down at £5 per ton. In consequence of the rise in the price, China and other Eastern countries have been nearly driven out of the market.
1415	1056		Gua-pyan-mway...		" 3-0 ditto.
1416	1072		Gua-mouak-way...		" 3-0 ditto.
1417	1060		Moo-nee-shooy ...		" 3-0 ditto.
1418	1068		Nang-loong-grime...		" 3-0 ditto.
1419	1074		Boujwan-urwey ...		" 3-0 ditto.
1420	1062		Thung-gan-dloek...		" 3-8 ditto.
1421	1070		Kurak-thor ...		" 3-0 ditto.
1422	1066		Koak-ugyoungung-hoek ...		" 2-0 ditto.
1423	1058	Paddy, ditto...	Gua-pree-koak-koak-ugyoung...		" 2-0 ditto.
1424	1080		Lak-taw-rec-tha-jung-thau ...		" 1-4 ditto.
1425	1078		Gua-kreen-thee ...		" 1-6 ditto.
1426	1082		Loong-phroo ...		" 1-6 ditto.
1427	1064		Lak-roong ...		" 1-4 ditto.
1428	1076		Toump-phroo ...		" 1-6 ditto.
1429	1054		Byah ...		" 1-6 ditto.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
					<p>With regard to the desirability of endeavoring to cause an extension of the cultivation of any particular kind of rice, the natives will readily see which gives the best return, and there being a very large extent of waste land in this province, were it desirable, with increase of population, the cultivation of rice might be increased ten-fold, but taking the population into consideration, the export of rice from Arakan is very great, owing, no doubt, to the excellent water communication throughout the province: could the inhabitants be induced to cultivate other articles to a greater extent than is now done, such as cotton, jute, tea, &c., &c., it would be very desirable.</p> <p>Most of the information contained in the above has been kindly furnished to me by J. Bullock, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Halliday, Bullock and Co., of Akyab, Member of the Akyab Committee.</p> <p>The specimens of rice submitted are of last year's produce,* and are consequently not of as good color as if they were of this year's produce, they being old, but other specimens will, if possible, be submitted, of this year's produce, in January, or early in February next, 1862, as soon as the paddy is cut and it can be cleaned.—Local Committee, Akyab.</p>
1430	1026	Oryza Sativa, shelled		Midnapore.	
1431	1027	Ditto ditto, variety		Ditto.	
1432	1028	Ditto		Ditto.	
1433	1029	Ditto		Ditto.	
1434	1030	Ditto		Ditto.	
1435	1031	Chinese Socur			
1436	1044	Ash Kully			
1437	1045	Rain Soil			
1438	1039	Black Tulshe			
1439	1047	Sadon Black Tulshe			
1440	1046	Light Ballan			
1441	1037	Motta Shanda			
1442	1043	Black Tulshe Antul			From the Calcutta bazaar.
1443	1035	Ballan			
1444	1041	Sholue			
1445	1038	Daukhance			
1446	1042	Atiab Bamsutty			
1447	1033	Patna Seeta			
1448	1040	Khary Shanda			

* Fresh samples of this year's crop will be forwarded in time for the Exhibition.—Note by Compiler.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1449	6189	} Rice ...	Harud-Goondee...	Kuttungoo, in the Seonee district	Rice is produced in Kuttungoo, in the Seonee district, where it sells very cheap, but owing to difficulty of transport, its price at Jubbulpore is about 15 seers per Rupen. The rice is very clean.— <i>Local Committee, Jubbulpore.</i>
1450	6190				
1451	6165	Ditto, in husk ...	Gwa-krun ...	Akyab	These specimens are of the present season's crop, and have been contributed by J. Bullock, Esq., of Akyab.— <i>Local Committee, Akyab.</i>
1452	6166	Ditto, shelled ...	Ditto ...		
1453	6167	Ditto, in husk ...	Loung-phroo ...		
1454	6168	Ditto, shelled ...	Ditto ...		
1455	6169	Ditto, in husk ...	Toung-phroo ...		
1456	6170	Ditto, shelled ...	Ditto ...		
1457	6171	Ditto, in husk ...	Lak-roong ...		
1458	6172	Ditto, shelled ...	Ditto ...		
1459	6335	Ditto, in husk ...	Byak ...		
1460	6339	Ditto, shelled ...	Ditto ...		
1461	6173	Ditto, in husk ...	Lak-law-ree ...	Uluar	Received by dak without post-mark, advice, or name of sender.
1462	6171	Ditto, shelled ...	Ditto ...		
1463	6206	Ditto, in husk ...	.....	
1464	6207	Ditto ...			
1465	6208	Ditto, shelled ...	.....	
1466	3231	Ditto, in husk ...			
1467	3233	Ditto, shelled ...	.....	
1468	3949	Rice ...	Pershad Chopdan, 1st sort ...		
1469	3850	Ditto ...	Shamzeer Dhan ...		
1470	3851	Ditto ...	Rajmuth Dhan ...		
1471	3852	Ditto ...	Sadal Cheenic Dhan ...	Chota Nagpore	Forwarded by the Local Committee, Chota Nagpore.
1472	3853	Ditto ...	Sikbee Dhan ...		
1473	3854	Ditto ...	Ratoghurra Dhan ...		
1474	3855	Ditto ...	Chandunphul Dhan ...		
1475	3856	Ditto ...	Kusoor Sal Dhan ...		
1476	3857	Ditto ...	Gehu Wuerce ...		
1477	3858	Ditto ...	Raichoonce Doshaudai Dhan ...		
1478	3859	Ditto ...	Siree Kumal ...		
1479	3860	Ditto ...	Chandunphul Dhan ...		
1480	3861	Ditto ...	Bansmattee Dhan ...		

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1481	3802	Rice	Parshadbhay Dhan	Chota Nagpore	Forwarded by the Local Committee, Chota Nagpore.
1482	3803	Ditto	Rooneah Dhan		
1483	3804	Ditto	Raj Shaleo Dhan		
1484	3805	Ditto	Muddoo Malthee Dhan		
1485	3806	Ditto	Bunterphul Dhan		
1486	3807	Ditto	Hurroo Laywar Chorah Dhan		
1487	3808	Ditto	Siree Kumul		
1488	3809	Ditto	Rootgoteo Dhan		
1489	3870	Ditto	Sorubarhul Dhan		
1490	3871	Ditto	Dharyah Dhan		
1491	3872	Ditto	Bansnutti	Mooltan	The Bansnutti rice is the best in the Punjab. That of Bora, in the Peshawar district, is also highly esteemed.— <i>Central Committee, Lahore.</i>
1492	1142	Triticum Sativum, Wheat		Malnapore.	
1493	1145	Ditto		Lucknow	Four kinds of wheat are grown in Oude, called "Safeda," "Morilwah" (which is awnless), "Samodwah," and "Jallia." The first two are the best kinds, and they generally sell from 16 to 40 seers per Rupee, according to the abundance of the season. The other two kinds are those most generally sown, and they sell for 18 to 45 seers per Rupee. When the wheat crops are from 4 to 6 inches high, they are irrigated once, and then a second time when it begins to flower. It is grown on heavy soils, and generally near the banks of rivers. It is sown in October.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
1494	1309	Ditto		Cuttack	Wheat, locally "Guhano." The specimen is from the Sambulpore district, where this cereal is more extensively and better cultivated than elsewhere in the province. The flour made from it is excellent, as is the bread. The local Sambulpore market is reported at 2 Rupees 6 annas, that is, about 4s. 9d. the maund of 100 English lbs.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>
1495	1143	Ditto		Patna	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.
1496	1144	Ditto		Calcutta	
1497	3292	Ditto		Ulwar	
1498	3292	Ditto		Monghyr	
1499	116	Ditto		Burmah Proper	Wheat is grown largely in the Burmese territories: the soil of Pegu is too moist, and the climate too damp for it. The present specimen is a bad one from last year's crop.— <i>Vide Note to the specimens of rice.—Local Committee, Rangoon.</i>

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1500	6187				
1501	6191	Wheat	Moondoe Pissae...	Jubbulpore	This beautiful wheat is produced in the Jubbulpore, Nursingpore, and Hoshungabad districts, all along the line of the Railway to Bombay. The average selling price at this place is about 30 to 35 seers per Rupee—other descriptions of wheat can be had cheaper.— <i>Local Committee, Jubbulpore.</i>
1502	6188				
1503	6196	Rice	.....	Jhansee.	
1504	1147	Barley	.....	Midnapore.	
1505	1149	Ditto	.....	Lucknow	Two kinds of barley are grown in Oude on light soils, and not irrigated. The one kind is called "Jan," and is grown every where; the other is called "Daswara," and is grown on the banks of rivers. Sown in October. Sells for 2 or 2½ maunds for 1 Rupee.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
1506	1148	Ditto	.....	Calcutta.	
1507	3233	Ditto	.....	Ulwar	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.
1508	1151	Zea Mays, Maize	Jumar	Midnapore.	
1509	1150	Ditto	Makkee	Lucknow	This is extensively cultivated for its seed, which is used by man. The stem and leaves, when dry, are chopped up and given to cattle under the name of "Kierbee." The seed is ground for bread and eaten under the name of "Chabena": 30 seers for the Rupee.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
1510	1163	Ditto	.....	Rangoon	Common in Burmah: grown also in Pegu.— <i>Local Committee, Rangoon.</i>
1511	3234	Ditto	.....	Ulwar	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.
1512	3203	Avena Sativa, Oats	.....	Moonghyr.	
1513	3240	Panum Italicum	Kangree	Ulwar	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.
1514	1305	Ditto	Kangroo	Cuttack	These cereal seeds are more or less extensively grown all over the Province. The meal is made into what may be called porridge, and into cakes, and thus eaten. The cheena is an excellent bird seed.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>
1515	1306	Ditto	Cheena	Ditto	
1516	1162	Ditto	.....	Rangoon	
1517	3236	Ditto	.....	Ulwar	Not much used.— <i>Local Committee, Rangoon.</i>
1518	1155	Trichosanthes cucurbitina	.....	Calcutta.	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar
1519	1156	Ditto	.....	Ditto.	
1520	1164	Water cress seed...	Halim	Calcutta.	
1521	3920	Trigonella Fenum Græcum	.....	Ditto.	
1522	3235 (?)	.....	Jowar	.....	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.
1523	3237 (?)	.....	Bajra		
1524	3238 (?)	.....	Burlee		
1525	3241 (?)	.....	Mukra		
1526	3239 (?)	.....	Sanwak		

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1527	1159	<i>Pennisetum Italicum</i> ...	Kungnee	Lucknow	All over Oude. It is husked and used as rice. Almost all cage birds are fed upon it. 20 seers per Rupee.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
1528	1160	<i>Amurathous Anardhana</i> ...	Anardhana	Ditto	Extensively cultivated. It is used parched and mixed with boiled sugar as sweetmeats, or ground and used as flour.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
1529	1161	<i>Pennisetum spicata</i> ...	Bayra	Ditto	The seed is ground for bread, and the stem and leaves, when dry, chopped up, given to cattle under the name of <i>Karbee</i> .— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
1530	1157	<i>Eleusine coracana</i>	Merwah	Ditto	Grows all over Oude. It is ground and used as flour for bread. 30 seers per Rupee.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
1531	1391	Ditto	.....	Cuttack.	
1532	1158	<i>Sorghum Vulgare</i>	Jowar	Lucknow	All over Oude. The seed ground is used for bread, and the dried stem and leaves chopped up, are used for feeding cattle. 22 seers per Rupee.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
1533	3235	Ditto	Ditto	Uthar	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Uthar
1534	1149½	<i>Hortophium Leucostichum</i> ...	Jao	Lucknow	Extensively cultivated. There are three varieties, all used for making chapatties by the natives. Roasted and ground and mixed with grain, it forms what is called <i>Sutton</i> , given to horses, &c., and eaten by men. 27 seers per Rupee.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
1535	1153	<i>Paspalum Frumentaceum</i> ...	Sauwah, safed	Ditto	This seed is husked and used as rice. It is grown in the hot season. 33 seers per Rupee.
1536	1154	Ditto var.	Sauwah	Ditto	Ditto ditto. It is grown in the cold season.
1537	1152	Ditto <i>Scorbiaculum</i>	Kodo	Ditto	This is husked and used as rice. 35 seers per Rupee.

(b) PULSES.

1538	1171	<i>Cajanus Indicus</i>	Muttur	Patna	From the Calcutta bazaar.
1539	1172	Ditto	Devi Urhur	Ditto	
1540	1173	Ditto	Muttur Dal	Ditto	
1541	1174	Ditto	Urhur	Ditto	
1542	1366	<i>Cicer Lens</i>	Mussoor	Cuttack.	
1543	3247	Ditto	.....	Uthar	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Uthar.
1544	1165	<i>Cajanus Indicus</i>	Urhur	Houghly.	
1545	1166	Ditto	Kornye	Ditto.	
1546	1167	Ditto	Urhur	Midnapore.	

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1547	1109	Cajanus Indicus, White	Urhar, safed	Lucknow	This variety is used for "Dāl" shelled and split by hand-mill, but is not considered so good as the red kind. 24 seers for the Rupee.—Central Committee, Lucknow.
1548	1168	Ditto, Red	Urhar, lall	Ditto	Grown all over Oude, and sown in the same fields with cotton and <i>Hibiscus Cannabicus</i> . Grows taller than a man. The seed shelled and split forms the best of the "Dāl." The dry leaves are given to bullocks, and the dry stalks used for thatching under the grass. 20 seers per Rupee.—Central Committee, Lucknow.
1549	1170	Ditto, Black	Urhar, kala	Ditto	Cultivated extensively. This variety is not used as "Dāl," but is parched, and considered the best for this purpose. As such it is called "Chabanaah," which is the name given to all parched cereals. 20 seers for the Rupee.—Central Committee, Lucknow.
1550	3243	Ditto	Urhar	Uwar	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Uwar.
1551	6210	Ditto			Received without advice or postmark.
1552	6320	Ditto			Ditto ditto ditto.
1553	1175	Pisum Sativum	Muttur	Hooghly	
1554	1176	Ditto var.	Ditto	Ditto.	
1555	1177	Ditto, Large	Ditto	Beerbhoom.	
1556	1178	Ditto, Small	Ditto	Ditto.	
1557	1179	Ditto	Kaboulea Keraw	Lucknow	Used as a "Dāl." Shelled and split, and also ground and mixed with wheat flour for making native bread. 18 seers per Rupee. Not extensively cultivated.—Central Committee, Lucknow.
1558	1180	Pisum Sativum	Shudha Muttur	Patna	From the Calcutta bazaar.
1559	1365	Ditto	Channa	Cuttack.	
1560	1181	Dolichos Uniformis		Hooghly.	
1561	1182	Ditto	Chola	Patna.	From the Calcutta bazaar.
1562	1183	Ditto, variety	Cholar Dal	Ditto.	Ditto.
1563	1360	Ditto	Kula pai	Rangoon.	
1564	1361	Ditto	Ma-pai	Ditto.	
1565	1362	Ditto	Pai dee	Ditto.	
1566	3215	Ditto		Uwar	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Uwar.
1567	6197	Ditto		Jhansie.	
1568	6209	Ditto			Received without advice or postmark.
1569	1184	Dolichos, Catalogue	Parbuttee	Hooghly.	
1570	1185	Ditto, Large	Ditto	Beerbhoom.	
1571	1186	Ditto, Small	Ditto	Ditto.	
1572	1537	Ditto	Pai-gyee	Rang con.	
1573	1358	Ditto	Pai-theo	Ditto.	

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1874	1359	Dolichos Cate- gan	Pai-yeen	Rangoon.	
1875	1364	Ditto, Large	Berra Burbuttee	Bazar.	
1876	1187	Dolichos Sinensis	Lobiah	Lucknow	Extensively cultivated. There are three varieties, white, brown, and black. It is eaten either green as a vegetable, or dry as a "Dāl."—Central Committee, Lucknow.
1877	1188	Ditto Categan	Barbatty Beechee	Patna	From the Calcutta bazaar.
1878	1363	Ditto Biflorus	Koolthee	Cuttack.	
1879	6321	Ditto	Ditto	.....	Received without advice or postmark.
1880	1202	Ervum Lens	Musoor	Hooghly.	
1881	1203	Ditto	Kullye	Midnapore.	
1882	1204	Ditto	Masora	Lucknow	Not extensively cultivated. Thoerod is used as a "Dāl," and also ground and mixed with flour. It is supposed to be the seed from which the <i>Revalenta Arabica</i> is made. 17 seers per Rupee.—Central Committee, Lucknow.
1883	6322	Ditto	Musoor	.....	Received without advice or postmark.
1884	1205	Ditto	Kallokolly	Patna	From the Calcutta bazaar.
1885	1206	Ditto	Kharg Musoor	Ditto	Ditto.
1886	1207	Ditto	Khasary Dāl	Ditto	Ditto.
1887	1193	Phaseolus Radia- tus	Oerd	Lucknow	Extensively cultivated, and considered the best "Dāl." The dried leaves are given to cattle. 26 seers per Rupee.—Central Committee, Lucknow.
1888	3248	Ditto	Oorud	Ulwar	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.
1889	1194	Ditto	Maskullye	Patna	From the Calcutta bazaar.
1890	1195	Ditto	Dāl	Ditto	Ditto.
1891	1196	Phaseolus Aureus	Shona Moong	Ditto	Ditto.
1892	1197	Ditto Mongo	Khree Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
1893	1370	Ditto	Moong	Cuttack.	
1894	2210	Ditto	Ditto	Ulwar	
1895	3246	Ditto var.	Ditto	Ditto	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.
1896	1368	Phaseolus Max...	Borbee Kullie	Cuttack	
1897	1369	Ditto var.	Ditto	Ditto	
1898	6318	Ditto	.....	Ditto	Received without advice or postmark.
1899	1018	Ditto Aureus	Moong Dāl	Hooghly.	
1900	1190	Ditto	Moong	Midnapore.	
1901	1191	Ditto Mongo	Moong	Lucknow	This is used as "Dāl" and considered the third best among "Dāls." The dry leaves are given to cattle. 16 seers for the Rupee.—Central Committee, Lucknow.
1902	1367	Ditto	Ditto	Cuttack	

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
1603	1192	Phaseolus Aconitifolius ...	Mothee ...	Lucknow ...	Extensively cultivated. Split forms one of the "Dals," and ground into flour is used for bread by natives, and sometimes used mixed with wheat flour. Bullocks, sheep, goats, and many of the native cavalry horses are fed on it. Two varieties are cultivated, white and black. 22 seers per Rupee.
1604	3242	Ditto ...	.....	Ulwar ...	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.
1605	1198	Cicer Arietium	Cabooloo Chunnas	Lucknow ...	Cultivated all over Oude, and renders a profitable crop. The natives use it parched and ground, mixed with wheat flour. Split with the hand-mill and steeped forms the principal food of horses and all cattle. These, and barley roasted and ground, forms a mixture called "Sultoo," given to horses. 24 seers per Rupee.—Central Committee, Lucknow.
1606	1199	Ditto, variety ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
1607	1200	Ditto ...	Chapree ...	Ditto ...	Not extensively cultivated; used either ground and mixed with wheat flour, or split and used as "Dal." 30 seers per Rupee.—Central Committee, Lucknow.
1608	1201	Cicer Arietium	Shada Boot ...	Patna ...	From the Calcutta bazar.
1609	1371	Ditto ...	Boot ...	Cuttack ...	.
1610	3249	Ditto ...	Chola ...	Ulwar ...	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.
1611	1308	Feniculum Vulgare ...	Sorif ...	Lucknow ...	Not extensively cultivated. Ground up, it is mixed into various native dishes.
1612	1373	Cytisus Cajan ..	Harada ...	Cuttack ...	.
1613	1374	Ditto, variety ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.
1614	1209	Lathyrus Sativus	Muttur or Karaw	Lucknow ...	Grown all over Oude. It is used either ground, mixed with flour for "Chupatties," or as "Dal."
1615	1372	Ditto ...	Khasaro ...	Cuttack ...	.
1616	1375	.....	Bargoory ...	Cuttack ...	.
1617	1210	Vicia Farrow ...	Bukla ...	Lucknow ...	Not extensively cultivated. This is a kind of bean which is eaten either green as a vegetable, or dry as a "Dal."
1618	3248	.....	Beetla ...	Ulwar ...	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.
1619	6319	.....	Butrah ...	.....	Received without advice or postmark.

(c) DRIED FRUITS AND SEEDS.

1620	1414	Lagenaria vulgaris Pumpkin Seeds	Kuddoo Beech ...	Calcutta.
1621	1415	Cucumis Melo. Melon Seeds	Khurbooja Beech	Ditto.

* These are samples of the different kinds of leguminous pulses, cultivated somewhat extensively throughout this Division, and used as food by the natives in the shape of "Dals" with Nos. 1378, 1379, and 1400 are the excellent ones for horses, sheep, and cattle generally. When dried on the fire, or in the sun, and then passed through the "charcoal" or mill, these seeds throw off the husk, and divide by a natural suture, and in this shape are known and sold as "dals," which, boiled down to pulp, forms the usual accompaniment daries by natives of the country with boiled rice. All these pulses are sown about October, and gathered in about January. Nos. 1377, 1399, and 1613 are considered to make the best "dals." The retail local rates of the principal of these pulses range as follows, the local seer being equivalent to 2½ English lbs.

No. 1378 from 25 to 40 seers per Rupee.
No. 1399 " 25 to 35 " ditto.
No. 1399 " 18 to 20 " ditto.
No. 1613 " 16 to 24 " ditto. — Local Committee, Cuttack.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1622	1416	Calceolaria antiquorum	...	Calcutta.	
1623	1416	Zizyphus Jujuba	Kool		
1624	1421	Mangifera Indica.	Amroha		
1625	1422	Tamarindus Indica.	Taitod		
1626	1420	Ditto ditto, unripe	Ditto		
1627	3052	Musa Paradisiaca.	Napiothee kiank	Ramree	Used as food. Price—4 annas per maund; 50 maunds annually prepared.—Local Committee, Akyab.

(d) SPICES AND CONDIMENTS.

1628	1264	Zingiber Officinalis	Soot	Lucknow	Almost all the dry ginger is produced at the foot of the hills. The fresh ginger, called <i>Adruck</i> , is grown in many parts of Ouda.—Central Committee, Lucknow.
1629	2167	Ditto	Adruck	Cuttack	These plants grow commonly all over the province. The tubers are used conditionally and medicinally.—Local Committee, Cuttack.
1630	1240	Ditto	...	Beerbhoom.	Extensively cultivated. It forms an ingredient in the majority of native dishes and curries: it enters in all cooked dishes; and yields a profitable crop. 6½ seers for the Rupee.—Central Committee, Lucknow.
1631	1275	Ditto	...	Midnapore.	
1632	1349	Ditto	...	Bayar	
1633	1351	Ditto (fresh)	...	Ditto.	
1634	1351	Arca Catcehu	...	Lucknow.	
1635	1398	Ditto	Gosa	Cuttack.	
1636	1399	Ditto, var.	...	Ditto.	
1637	1430	Anethum Sowa	Soolph	Bayar.	
1638	1282	Curcuma Longa, Turmeric	Indico	Hooghly.	
1639	1250	Ditto	Ditto	Beerbhoom.	
1640	1251	Ditto, in powder	Ditto	Ditto.	
1641	1293	Ditto	Ditto	Lucknow	
1642	1270	Ditto	...	Midnapore.	
1643	1350	Ditto	...	Bayar.	
1644	2168	Ditto	...	Cuttack.	

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
1645	1256	Laurus Nitida ...	Dall	Calcutta.	
1646	1257	Ditto Cinnamon	Kabab	Ditto.	
1647	2103	Ditto Cassia ...	.....	Ditto.	
1648	1353	Rosa Centifolia...	.....	Bayar.	
1649	1258	Conyza Anthelmintica ...	Soot	Calcutta.	
1650	1259	Ditto	Bauneh	Ditto.	
1651	1265	Jasminum Sambac ...	Dhunneeah	Patna.	
1652	1260	Eugenia Carro-phyllata ...	.....	Chlcutta.	
1653	1246	Piper Album ...	Sadha	Patna.	
1654	1247	Ditto Longum ...	Disay Pipool	.....
1655	1248	Ditto Nigram ...	Golmireh	.....
1656	3227	Ditto Longum ...	.....	Assam.	
1657	1402	Trigonella Foeniculum Grocum ...	Mathio	Cuttack	... This plant is eaten as greens; the ripened seed, being the sample, is also eaten and used as a condiment in curries, &c. It is also pounded and mixed as a paste and used as an ointment by some women of this district, the hair being plastered with it.—Local Committee, Cuttack.
1658	1244	Nigella Sativa ...	Kalla Jecra	Calcutta.	
1659	1245	Ditto, var.	Seah Jecra	Ditto.	
1660	1261	Anomum Cardamomum ...	.....	Ditto.	
1661	1264	Coriandrum Sativum ...	Dhanga	Lucknow	... Cultivated in various parts of Oude. The seed is ground and used in various native dishes and curries. 11 seers per Rupee.—Central Committee, Lucknow.
1662	1262	Ditto	Dhunneeah	Calcutta.	
1663	1263	Ditto, var.	Dboner Chal	Ditto.	
1664	1897	Ditto.	Dhunneeah	Cuttack.	
1665	1266	Legusticum Ajowan	Ajwan	Lucknow	... Not extensively cultivated. Ground and used in several native dishes and curries. 10 seers per Rupee.—Central Committee, Lucknow.
1666	1265	Ditto	Ditto	Calcutta.	
1667	3921	Ptychotis Ajowan	.....	Ditto.	
1668	1401	Pimpinella Anisum	Pan Mohoree	Cuttack	... This seed is one of the ingredients of the "pan" masticatory. The decoction is also prescribed by native doctors for indigestion in children.—Local Committee, Lucknow.

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SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1669	1269	Capsicum Frutescens ...	Lol Mirah ...	Lucknow ...	This forms an ingredient in almost all native cookery. It is also imported largely into Oude from the hills. 14 seers per Rupee.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
1670	1273	Ditto Fastigiatum .....	.....	Calcutta.
1671	1354	Ditto Frutescens .....	.....	Ditto.
1672	1274	Zysyphus Jujuba .....	.....	Ditto.
1673	1355	Souf .....	.....	Ditto.
1674	1356	Chavira Roxburghii, Pipool... ..	.....	Ditto.
1675	1367	Cuminum Cuminum	Jeera ...	Lucknow ...	
1676	1368	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Patna.	
1677	1270	Carduus Medius...	Burro ...	Goozrat.	
1678	1271	Nutmeg ..	Joy Phul ...	Ditto.	
1679	1272	Macis ..	Joyetry ..	Ditto.	Not extensively cultivated. Used in native dishes and curries. 5 seers per Rupee.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
1680	1163	Ditto ..	.....	Rangoon.

(c) SUGAR SERIES.

1681	1317	Saccharum Officinarum ...	Ook or Junnah ...	Lucknow ...	This is the sugar extracted from the above, called by the natives <i>Cheenes</i> , partly refined. 4 seers for the Rupee. Used for sugar and spirits.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
1682	1318	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	This is the appearance of the sugar after the first boiling of the cane juice, the natives call it <i>Goor</i> . 11 seers per Rupee. Used for sugar and spirits.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
1683	1319	Ditto ..	.....	Ditto ...	This is refined sugar, and called <i>Kund</i> by the natives: this is what many of the Europeans use for their tea, coffee, &c. 2 seers per Rupee.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
1684	2211	Dhannoe Sugar...	Dhannoe Thagya.	Moulmein ...	This molasses is made out of a plant called <i>Dhannoe</i> .— <i>Local Committee, Moulmein.</i>
1685	3057	Palm Sugar ...	.....	Burmah ...	This, coarse substitute for sugar is obtained from the toddy of the Palmyra tree. The sugar cane grows and thrives admirably in Pegu, but it is not very largely cultivated, and none but the very coarsest sugar is manufactured from it.— <i>Local Committee, Rangoon.</i>
1686	2216	Sugar ...	Kaseo Chinnee ..	Calcutta ...	} Sugars of local consumption.
1687	2217	Ditto ...	Dhoba Betta ...	Ditto ...	
1688	2218	Ditto ...	Suckhur ...	Ditto ...	
1689	2221	Ball Sugar ...	.....	Ditto.	

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1680	2219	Crushed Sugar	Calcutta.	Presented by Messrs. Carew and Co., proprietors of the Ross Sugar Refinery.
1681	2220	Ditto, refined ...	.....	Ditto.
1682	2223	Yellow Sugar Candy ...	.....	Ditto.
1683	2222	White Ditto ...	.....	Ditto.
1684	1315-16	Sugar Candy ...	.....	Midnapore.
1685 to 96	2972-73	Double refined Leaf Sugar ...	.....	Shahjehanpore
1697	2974	Crystallised Sugar ...	.....	Ditto
1698	1313	Goor from Sugar-cane ...	.....	Hooghly.
1699	1314	Goor from Date Juice ...	.....	Ditto.
1700	1320	Ditto ...	.....	Bheerbhoom.
1701	3002	Sugar-cane	Calcutta.	Contributed by Thakoor Rughtonath Singh of Budhowlee.
1702 to 05	6091-04	Native Sugar Candy ...	.....	Calpee

(C) DISTILLED SPIRITS.

1706	3160	Bassia Latifolia...	Mohwah ...	Lucknow	This is the alcoholic drink, distilled from the fermented dried corillas of the above. 3½ bottles (9) for the Rupee.—Central Committee, Lucknow.
1707	3228	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Moonghyr.	
1708	3157	Saccharum Officinarum ...	Ook or Gannal ...	Ditto	This is distilled from fermented molasses called by the natives <i>Seera</i> . It is once distilled and called <i>Seera-ka-sharak</i> . 3 bottle (9) per Rupee.—Central Committee, Lucknow.
1709	3171	Asparagus Race-mosa ...	.....	Calcutta.	
1710	2975	Cane Juice Rum	.....	Shahjehanpore district...	Presented to the Exhibition by Messrs. Carew and Co.
1711	3167	.....	Chellee ...	Midnapore.	
1712	3168	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
1713	3165	.....	Putchyee ...	Bheerbhoom.	
1714	6170	Mangoe Spirit ...	.....	Maldah	Prepared from the mangoe, a fruit well-known, cheap, and to be had in abundance in Bengal, and in many parts of India. The taste of the spirit is not unlike whisky, and far superior to any thing of the sort sold in our Indian bazaar for every purpose to which the latter is applied. The specific gravity of that, in the phial is about 9035, which to a temperature of 80 F. gives about 60 per cent. of alcohol to the volume of spirit.—Presented by Dr. Thompson, of Malda.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1716	3109	Arak ...	.....	Cuttack ...	A spirit distilled from rice. This is the only distilled spirit used by the natives of this province, and that only by those of the lower classes. It is the same, to the use of which the wild tribes of Orissa, the Khonds, Sabars, and Coles are so addicted. It is unpalatable and nauseous. It is made 25 below London proof: one maund of rice making eight gallons. An intoxicating spirit is distilled also in the Sambalpur district, chiefly from the fruit or flower of the <i>Bassia latifolia</i> , the <i>Mahool</i> , as locally called. This tree is also met with throughout the forest jungles of this province: the sweet fruit or flower is a favorite food of wild animals, especially the bear, and it is believed that the saccharine matter, which apparently abounds in the fruit or flower, whichever it may be, might be turned to the very best account.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>

(g) SUBSTANCES USED IN THE PREPARATION OF DRINKS.

1716	3873	Coffee grown in a private garden ...	.....	Chota Nagpore, Rauchee ...	
1717	3874	Ditto by the Tea and Coffee Plantations ...	.....	Sectagurah ...	Presented by M. Leibert, Esq.
1718	6337	Tea, Flowery Gunpowder ...	.....	Hazareobaugh ...	From Sectagurah Plantation.
1719	6336	Ditto, Orange Pekoe ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
1720 to 22	6333 to 34	Ditto, Pekoe ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
1723	6626	Indigenous Tea Plant ...	.....	Ditto ...	Found in the jungles, being of wild indigenous growth.— <i>Local Committee, Chota Nagpore.</i>
		Tea ...	.....	Rauchee ...	Grown in a private garden at Rauchee.
1724	6624	Pekoe Tea ...	.....	Darjeeling ...	Contributed by Messrs. Wood, Oliffe and Co., Agents of the Kursiong and Darjeeling Tea Company.
1725	6625	Ditto ...	.....	Kursiong ...	
1726	1410	Tea ...	.....	Chittagong ...	Both plants thrive vigorously in this place. The coffee obtained from shrubs planted merely for ornament in gardens is good, as is also the tea, though gathered from trees little cultivated, and not properly dried and prepared.— <i>Local Committee, Chittagong.</i>
1727	1420	Coffee ...	.....	Ditto ...	
1728	6373	Tea, Orange Pekoe	Chah or Phalap...	Dibrooghur ...	Exhibited by H. E. S. Hannay, Esq.
1729	6370	Ditto, Pekoe ...	Ditto ...	Mankottah, Upper Assam	Exhibited by Messrs. Higgs, Sevenoaks, and Melany.
1730	6371	Ditto, Ilyson ...			
1731	6372	Ditto, Scented Pekoe ...			

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1732	6374	Tea, Pekoe ...	Chah or Phalap	Nagahooli, Upper Assam.	Exhibited by Messrs. Barry and Wagentrieber. These teas have been manufactured from China plants, in July 1861.
1733	6375	Ditto, Souchong...			
1734	6376	Ditto, Congou ...			
1735	6377	Ditto, Pekoe ...	Ditto	Ditto	Exhibited by Messrs. Barry and Wagentrieber. Manufactured from indigenous plants, in July 1861.
1736	6378	Ditto, Souchong			
1737	6379	Ditto, Congou ...			
1738	6380	Tea, Green ...	.....	Mankottah Sesa Barie, Upper Assam	Exhibited by Dhatooram Jemadar. The manufacture of this tea differs from China tea. The Assam green teas are unfered, and not colored in any degree.
1739	6392	Ditto, Pekoe ...	.....	Majiam, Upper Assam	Exhibited by C. H. Morgan, Esq.
1740	6393	Ditto, Souchong			
1741	6394	Ditto, Congou ...			
1742	.....	Tea ...	Lepphé	Moulmein	The tea leaf is much valued by the Burmese when made into pickle, mixed with fried coconut, garlic, and ginger, used only on particular occasions and festivals; it is said to keep off sleep, and is dried in large cakes and used as a drink.—Local Committee, Moulmein.
1743	6388	Flowery Pekoe Tea ...	.....	Khawang, Assam	Manufactured by H. L. Jenkins, Esq.—Contributed by Capt. Lloyd, Commissioner of Assam.
1744	6389	Orange Pekoe ...	.....	Gowhaty	Manufactured from Assam leaf—Contributed by H. G. Bainbridge, Esq., Gochatty.
1745	6390	Flowery Pekoe ...	.....	Ditto	Manufactured from China leaf—Contributed by H. G. Bainbridge, Esq., Gochatty.
1746	6391	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto.	
1747	6403	Fine Flowery Pekoe ...	.....	.....
1748	6406	Ditto Pekoe ...	.....	.....
1749	6407	Ditto Souchong ...	.....	Chundypore Factory. Season 1861	
1750	6408	Green Tea ...	.....	.....
1751	6409	Fine Congou ...	.....	.....
1752	6410	Fine Flowery Pekoe ...	.....	.....
1753	6411	Ditto Pekoe ...	.....	Sourispore Ballicandy Factory. Season 1861	Contributed by Messrs. John Borradaile and Co., Calcutta
1754	6412	Ditto Souchong...	.....	.....
1755	6413	Ditto Congou ...	.....	.....
1756	6420	Fine Souchong ...	.....	.....
1757	6421	Ditto Pekoe ...	.....	.....
1758	6422	Ditto Flowery Pekoe ...	.....	Cocheda Factory. Season 1861	

SECTION I—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1759	6381	Flowery Pekoe...	Cachar ...	These teas are the produce of the Goongoor Pahar Plantation, of the season of 1861, belonging to the Cachar Company, and presented to the Secretary of State by the Superintendent, R. Stewart, Esq.
1760	6382	Orange Pekoe Tea	Ditto ...	
1761	6383	First Class Sou-chong Tea, manufactured from leaf taken from China plant	Ditto ...	
1762	6384	First Class Sou-chong Tea, manufactured from the plant indigenous to Cachar	Ditto ...	
1763	6419	Fine Souchong	Government—Darjeeling. Koalagire Tea Plantation.
1764	6430	Souchong ...			
1765	6439	Pouchong ...			
1766	6428	Bohea ...			
1767	6416	Young Hyson	Government—Gurhwal.
1768	6432	Hyson ...			
1769	6417	Imperial Gunpowder ...			
1770	6416	Gunpowder ...			
1771	6414	Hyson Skin	By T. Warrand, Esq., Gurwal. Warrand Field Tea Plantation.
1772	6431	Pekoe ...			
1773	6437	Fine Souchong ...			
1774	6438	Souchong ...			
1775	6439	Pouchong	By G. Richards, Esq., Gurhwal. Willow Bank Tea Plantation.
1776	6440	Bohea ...			
1777	6441	Souchong ...			
1778	6442	Souchong ...			
1779	6443	Souchong	By C. H. Troup, Kumaon. Megree Tea Plantation.
1780	6444	Pouchong ...			
1781	6445	Bohea ...			
1782	6446	Souchong ...			
1783	6447	No. 1. Young Hyson	By Konaamire Tea Company, Kumaon. Konaamire Tea Plantation.
1784	6448	No. 2, ditto ...			
1785	6449	Hyson ...			
1786	6450	Imperial Gunpowder ...			

Exhibited by Dr. Campbell.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
1787	6453	No. 1 Imperial Gunpowder ...			By Government. Kamsan Hawalbhag Tea Plantation.
1788	6453	No. 2 ditto ...			
1789	6454	Gunpowder ...			
1790	6455	No. 1 Young Hyson ...			
1791	6456	No. 2 ditto ...			
1792	6457	No. 1 Hyson ...			
1793	6458	No. 2 ditto ...			
1794	6459	Hyson Skin ...			
1795	6460	Souchong ...			
1796	6461	Bohea ...			
1797	6462	Souchong ...			Ditto. Ditto Agartala ditto.
1798	6463	Pouchong ...			
1799	6464	Bohea ...			
1800	6465	Souchong ...			
1801	6466	Pouchong ...			
1802	6467	Bohea ...			
1803	6385	Pekoo Tea ...			
1804	6386	Souchong ...			By T. Morgan, Esq., Debricoghur, Assam.—Majun Plantation.
1805	6387	Congou ...			
1806	6395	Flowery Pekoo ...			
1807	6396	1st Class Ditto ...			
1808	6397	Unsorted Black ...			
1809	6398	Greenish Tea, finest ...			
1810	6401	Flowery Pekoo ...			
1811	6402	Pekoo ...			
1812	6403	1st Quality Souchong ...			By Tydd, Forbes and Co., Cachar. Victoria Tea Garden Plantation.
1813	6404	2nd ditto ditto ...			
1814	6488	4 Samples of Mixed Black Tea ...			
1815	6489	Souchong ...			
1816	6491	Pekoo ...			
1817	6492	Souchong ...			
1818	6493	Congou ...			
1819	6400	Fine Souchong ...			
1820	6426	Souchong ...			

Continued by Dr. Campbell.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1821	6426	Pouchong ...			By North-west Tea Company, Derah Dhoon. Har. bunawale, Arcadia, and Hope Town Plantation.
1822	6399	Young Hyson ...			
1823	6418	Hyson ...			
1824	6423	Pukh Hyson ...			
1825	6424	Gunpowder ...			
1826	6427	Company's Mixture ...			
1827	6468	Hyson ...			
1828	6469	Young Hyson ...			
1829	6470	Gunpowder ...			
1830	6471	Imperial Gunpowder ...			
1831	6472	Hyson Skin ...			By Government, Kangra. Kangra Tea Plantation.
1832	6473	Souchong ...			
1833	6474	Pouchong ...			
1834	6475	Bohea ...			
1835	6476	Pekoe ...			
1836	6477	Ditto ...			
1837	6478	Ditto ...			
1838	6479	Ditto ...			
1839	6480	Souchong ...			
1840	6481	Congou ...			
1841	6500	Flowery Pekoe ...			By Mr. Paterson, Tullee Cheera, at Sylhet.
1842	6501	Pekoe ...			
1843	6482	Ditto ...			
1844	6481	Pouchong ...			
1845	6480	Souchong ...			
1846	6483	Hyson ...			
1847	6433	Pekoe ...			
1848	6434	Pouchong ...			
1849	6435	Souchong ...			
1850	6436	Hyson ...			
1851	6484	Gunpowder ...			No information.
1852	6485	Imperial Gunpowder ...			
1853	6486	Pouchong ...			

Exhibited by Dr. Campbell.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1854	6487	Hyson ...	}	No information.—Exhibited by Dr. Campbell.
1855	6488	Souchong ...			
1856	6499	Young Hyson ...			
1857	6461	Brick Tea ...	}	Sikhim ...	Contributed by Dr. Campbell.
1858	6494	Souchong] ...			
1859	6406	Pekoe ...			
1860	6496	Cungou ...	}	Kursiong Plantation ...	Contributed by P. H. Scallan, Esq.
1861	6497	Pekoe ...			

(A) SUBSTANCES USED IN THE PREPARATION OF FOOD.

1862	3103	Preserve of Petha Crispera ...	Reinucusa ...	Lucknow ...	One Rupee per seer.
1863	3110	Preserve of white unripe Man- goes ...	.....	Ditto ...	The seed of the chillies is taken, and then they are stuffed with preserved chopped-mangoes.
1864	3105	Preserve of Stuf- fed Chillies ...	.....	Ditto ...	
1865	3108	Preserve of Green Mangoes ...	.....	Ditto ...	
1866	3111	Preserve of Stuf- fed Oranges ...	.....	Ditto ...	Carved and colored; sold at 1 Rupee 8 annas per seer.
1867	3104	Preserve of Arto- carpus Lacucha	Barhal ...	Ditto ...	The orange pulp and peel are prepared separately, then the oranges are re-stuffed; sold at 2 Rupees per seer.
1868	3112	Preserve of Stuf- fed Limos ...	.....	Ditto ...	
1869	3109	Preserve of Ka- rula, stuffed ...	.....	Ditto ...	
1870	3113	Preserve of Fish	.....	Ditto ...	A kind of pumpkin, <i>Momordica Charantia</i> , and sold at 2 Rupees per seer.
1871	3106	Preserve of Cha- kotra ...	.....	Ditto ...	Cut out from a kind of pumpkin called <i>Petha Reinucusa</i> <i>Crispera</i> .
1872	3116	Tamarind Chut- ny ...	.....	Ditto ...	
1873	3115	Mango ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	
1874	3230	Pickles made from the fruit of Artocarpus Laucha ...	Barhal ...	Ditto ...	Sold for 1 Rupee per seer.
1875	3114	Pickles for Kam- rak ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
					The fruit of <i>Acerhosa Carambola</i> —sold for 1 Rupee per seer.

Central Committee, Lucknow.

SECTION L.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1876	3117	Pickles called Nawratunbera-na. ...	.....	Lucknow ...	Made of nine ingredients, among which are mangoes, figs, &c.; sold at 1 Rupee 8 annas per seer.
1877	3107	Preserve of Native Carrots. ...	.....	Ditto ...	Sold at 1 Rupee per seer
1878	3080	Fish Paste ...	"Nga-poo" ...	Pegu ...	This is exhibited as being next to rice the principal article of food amongst the Burmese, not with any idea that it will be appreciated in England. To show its importance to Pegu, Nga-poo to the value of £142,000 was exported across the frontier into Burmah Proper in the year 1860-61.— <i>Local Committee, Akyab.</i>
1879	2169	Moss ...	} Kek-Kloo ...	Kamree ...	Gelatinous: eaten by the natives with rice. Cost 2 annas. Not exported. Good samples not procurable during the rains.— <i>Local Committee, Akyab.</i>
1880	2170	Ditto, variety ...			
1881	944	Shark Fins, black	Gus-maget ...	Akyab Harbour ...	Eaten by Chinamen.—Price—5 annas for 3; 9 Rupees per maund. The quantity collected is about 200 maunds annually.
1882	93	Ditto, white ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	} 1 pair 5 annas; Rupees 30 per maund. About 160 maunds procurable per annum. Exported to China and Straits.
1883	945	Ditto (Back Fins) ...	.....	.....
1884	942	Fish Maws ...	Zeebaeing ...	.....	1 pair Rupees 1-8; Rupees 35 per maund. From 30 to 40 maunds procurable in one year. Exported for China and Straits.— <i>Local Committee, Akyab.</i>
1885	3224	Dried Grapes ...	.....	Cabul.	
1886	3226	Bael Fruit ...	.....	Calcutta ...	Eaten as a preserve.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES USED IN MANUFACTURE.

(a) WOOL.

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1887	5149	Wool, wett ...	Whahab Shahi ...	Umritsur.	<p><i>Wools.</i>—The following woollen substances are used in the Punjab :—</p> <p>(1.) <i>Pashum</i>, or shawl wool, properly so called, being a downy substance, found next the skin and below the thick hair of the Thibetan goat. It is of three colors : white, drab, and dark lavender (Tusha.)</p> <p>The best kind is produced in the Semi-Chinese Provinces of Turfan Kichar, and exported <i>via</i> Yarkand to Kashmir. All the finest shawls are made of this wool, but as the Maharajah of Kashmir keeps a strict monopoly of the article, the Punjab shawl weavers cannot procure it, and have to be content with an inferior kind of Pashum produced at Cháthán, and exported <i>via</i> Leh to Umritsur, Nürpür, Loodianah, Jelalpür, and other shawl-weaving towns of the Punjab. The price of white Pashum in Kashmir is (60¢ uncleaned), 3 to 4s. per lb. Ditto (cleaned), 6 to 7s. per lb. Of Tusha ditto, uncleaned, 2 to 3s. a lb.; cleaned, from 5 to 7s.</p> <p>(2.) <i>The fleeces of the Dumba sheep of Kabul and Peshawar.</i>—This is sometimes called "<i>Kabuli Pashum</i>." It is used in the manufacture of the finer sorts of chogas, an outer-robe or cloak with sleeves, worn by Afghans and other Mahomedans of the Western Frontier. Specimens of these are included in the collection.</p> <p>(3.) <i>Wahab Sháhi, or Kirmani Wool.</i>—The wool of a sheep found in Kirman, a tract of country in the south of Persia, by the Persian Gulph. It is used for the manufacture of a spurious kind of shawl cloth, and for adulterating the texture of Kashmir shawls. Specimens of this wool will be found in the collection.</p> <p>(4.) <i>The hair of a goat common in Kabul and Peshawar called Pat</i>, from which a texture called <i>Pattu</i> is made.</p> <p>(5.) <i>The woolly hair of the camel.</i>—From this a coarser kind of choga is made.</p> <p>(6.) <i>The wool of the country sheep of the Plains.</i> Regarding the production of wool in the Himalayan or Sub-Himalayan portion of the Punjab, I quote from last year's Revenue Report.—"There can be no doubt that the valleys of the Sutlej, Ravee, Chandralaga (or Chenab), Namisakb, and other tributaries of the Indus, supply grazing grounds not to be surpassed in richness and suitableness in any part of the world: The population inhabiting them are chiefly pastoral, but owing to sloth and ignorance the wool they produce is but small in quantity, full of dirt and ill-cared for in every way." The Government of the Punjab have made efforts to improve the breed, by the</p>
1888	5150	Ditto, cleaned ...	Ditto ...		
1889	5152	Ditto, Kashmir Goat's ...	...	
1890	5151	Ditto, Ditto, new ...	...	
1891	5153	Ditto, raw ...	Ditto ...		
1892	5154	Ditto, 1st class white Cabul Goat's, cleaned ...	...	
1893	5155	Ditto, original color ...	...	
1894	5156	Ditto, 1st class brown Cabul Goat's, cleaned ...	...	
1895	5157	Ditto, 3rd class, black and raw ...	...	
1896	5158	Ditto, 1st class, white ...	...	
1897	5159	Ditto, 2nd ditto, original color ...	...	
1898	5160	Ditto, 2nd class, red ...	...	
1899	5161	Ditto, 4th ditto, black ...	...	
1900	2452	Ditto, raw Pashum of the Thibetan Goat, used in the manufacture of Kashmir Shawls of the kind called Tusha, produced in Thibet ...	Pashum ...	Lahore.	
1901	2239	Ditto, raw, white ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
1901	2239	Ditto, cleaned, of the kind called Tusha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
1902	5145	Ditto, 3rd quality ...	Ditto ...	Umritsur.	
1903	5144	Ditto, 2nd ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
1904	5143	Ditto, 1st ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
1905	2461	Ditto, white, 2nd quality ...	Ditto ...	Lahore.	
1906	2240	Ditto, ditto, 1st quality ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1907	2450	Wool of the Dumba Sheep	Lahore.	importation of Merino rams, but hitherto with little success. However, a truss of Merino wool produced in Hazara, a hill-district to the north-west of the Punjab, and sent to England in 1860, was there valued at 1s. and 6d. per lb.— <i>Central Committee, Lahore.</i>
1907½	5150½	Ditto, country ...	.....	Hazara.
1908	5146	Ditto, 1st class.	} Fur wool	Kashmere.	
1909	5147	Ditto, 2nd class.			
1910	5148	Ditto, 3rd class.			
1911	2241	Ditto ...	.....	Lahore.
1912	2242	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto.
1913	2443	Ditto of the Tibetan Goat ...	.....	Lahore.
1914	5157½	Ditto, black, raw.	.....	Umritsur
1915	5162	Ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto.
1916	5780	A bundle of undressed Wool ..	.....	Bhandore, Jhansar.
1917	5781	Ditto, raw Wool	.....	Ditto.
1918	6279	Wool ...	.....	Thibet.
1919	2444	Untwisted Yarn.	.....	Lahore.
1920	2446	Pashum Thread...	.....	Ditto.
1921	2440	Thread used in the manufacture of Kashmir Shawl	.....	Ditto.
1922	2447	Pashum Thread, elegged ...	.....	Ditto
1923	2448	Ditto, of ordinary quality ...	.....	Ditto.
1924	2449	Ditto, of finest quality ...	.....	Ditto.
1925-930	5163-68	Six specimens of colored Wool Thread for needle work ...	.....	} Unritsur
1931	5169	A ditto of blue Wool Thread...	.....	
1932	5170	A ditto dark yellow ditto ...	.....	
1933	5171	A ditto light do. ditto	.....	
1934	5172	A ditto scarlet do.	.....	
1935	5173	A ditto light blue ditto	.....	
1936	5174	A ditto green do.	.....	
1937	5175	A ditto rose-colored ditto ...	.....	
1938	5176	A ditto scarlet do.	.....	

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1939	5177	A specimen of light-green Thread ...	.....	Umritsur.	
1940	5178	A do. crimson do. ....	.....	
1941	5179	A do. black do. ....	.....	
1942	5180	A do. dark rose colored ditto ...	.....	
1943	5181	A do. purple do....	.....	
1944	5182	A do. scarlet do....	.....	

(b) RAW SILK.

1945	2478	Raw Silk ...	.....	Bokhara.	
1946	2479	Floss ditto ...	.....	Peshawur.	
1947	2480	Raw ditto ...	.....	Kashmere.	
1948-961	5682-05	14 specimens of Raw Silk, dyed	.....	Goordaspore	Reared and reeled by Jaffir Allou, of Goordaspore, near Umritsur, under the direction of Lalla Chumba Mull.
1902-968	550-56	7 specimens of Raw Silk ...	.....	Burmah	Shown as specimens of dye.—Local Committee, Rangoon.
1969-970	557-58	2 do. Jabrang Silk	.....	Ditto	This is a coarse description of silk, made by a peculiar wild tribe called "Jabrangs," who are the only people in Pegu that rear the silk-worm and cultivate the mulberry. The quantity produced is inconsiderable.—Local Committee, Rangoon.
1971	5680	Raw Silk ...	.....	Umritsur	Reared in Umritsur by Mr. Henry Cope, and reeled by Jaffir Allou of Goordaspore.—Central Committee, Lahore.
1972	5681	Raw ditto ...	.....	Bokhara	Almost all the raw silk used in the Punjab is produced in Bokhara, but it is not improbable that the submontane districts of the Punjab were formerly silk producing countries, as we know that in the time of Justinian silk was produced in Sindh. A series of experiments was made a few years ago by the Government of the Punjab, with a view of ascertaining whether silk-worms could be successfully reared in the Plains, but the experiment was a failure, the heat and want of sufficient moist food having rendered the worms nearly unproductive. Mr. Cope of Umritsur, who originated the experiment, has, however, again tried it with some success.—Central Committee, Lahore.
1973	6006	Ditto Tussur Silk	.....	Seonce	This is produced extensively in the Seonce district, but is not manufactured into cloth there. It is exported to Nagpur, where it is woven into native cloths called "Tussur Sarree," &c. No further information can be given at present, as the trade is carried on by the Gonds, living in scattered jungles.—Local Committee, Jabulpore.
1974	6007	Ditto Cocoon ...	.....	
1975	523	Raw Silk and Cocoon ...	Eric Bor Kapor...	Luckimpore, Assam	Contributed by H. L. Michel, Esq.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
1976	2191	White Eric Silk Cocoons		Assam	Presented by Lieutenant W. Phaire.
1977	2213	Yellow ditto ditto			
1978	2214	Ditto ditto			
1979	2225	Tassar Cocoons		Perulia	Found in large quantities.—Local Committee, Chota Nagpore.
1980	2226	Ditto ditto		Hasarabangh	
1981	2284	Tassar Cocoons and the Thread in different stages of preparation			
					Locally called the "Khos"—"Khosore." These are, it is presumed, the product of the <i>Saturnia Mylitta</i> , moth-caterpillar. The cocoons are found in abundance throughout the forest jungles of this division, and for the most part on the larger trees called the "Aan" (the <i>Pentaptera Tomentosa</i>), the <i>Sal</i> or <i>Shorea Robusta</i> , and less frequently on the common Indian plum or "Barkholo" tree. The wild cocoons are collected by the "Sahars" and other poor and half wild castes, (whose villages are often met with in the heart of the jungles,) and sold so many for the pice, to the best advantage, but at no fixed rates. Each cocoon being very carefully enclosed within two leaves brought together and made to wrap around it, it is almost impossible to discover by mere sight, on which trees cocoons are to be found. This is therefore done by observing the dung of the caterpillar under the tree. The eggs of the moth are also collected and preserved, and the caterpillar regularly reared and tended, in many parts in the hill tracts, on trees pruned and preserved for the purpose. The cocoons vary much in size and color; and there is also a very perceptible diversity in the texture and glossiness of the raw silk, which most probably depends on the species of tree on which the caterpillar may happen to have fed. The same variety is observable in the female moths, which are of three or four different sizes and colors. The mode of winding off the thread does not differ from that pursued in the case of the ordinary silkworm cocoon proper.—Local Committee, Cutlack.
1982	5	Pat Silk	Pat Soota	Luckimpore	Contributed by H. L. Michel, Esq.
1983	230	Moonga Silk		Balanore	Exhibited by the Local Committee of Gowhaty.
1984	231	Pat Silk		Ditto	
1985	232	Mezankoorre ditto		Kamroop	
1986	233	Moonga ditto		Ditto	Exhibited by Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton Vetch.
1987	234	Eric ditto		Ditto	
1988	235	Mezankoorre ditto		Assam	
1989	236	Moonga ditto		Ditto	Exhibited by H. Bainbridge, Esq.
1990	237	Ditto Silk Thread		Kamroop	
1991	238	Eric ditto		Ditto	
1992	239	Mezankoorre Silk		Ditto	Presented by Lieutenant W. Phaire.
1993	3005	Maddar ditto		Agra District	
					Presented to the Exhibition by the Agra Central Prison.

SECTION I—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
1983A	3635	Tassar Silk Thread	.....	Chota Nagpore.	
1984	524	Erie ditto	.....	Luckimpore	Contributed by Jawram Doka Barook Pasha.
1985	524	Moonga ditto	.....	Ditto	Ditto by Baboo Charoo Chanda Mahomeddar.

(2) DOWNS, FEATHERS, &c.

1986	2848	A bundle of Peacock's Feather	Kamroop	Presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton Vetch.
1987		Weaver Bird's Nest	Tokurah Chorier Bah	Dibrooghar	These weaver birds' nests are composed of lemon grass, and used for stuffing elephant's pads.—Presented by Major H. S. Dicar.
1988	2389	1 bunch of Feathers	Calcutta	Used for head-dresses, &c.
1989	2390	1 dozen of ditto			
2000	2391	1 ditto ditto			
2001	2392	1 ditto ditto			
2002	2393	1 ditto ditto			
2003	2394	1 ditto ditto			
2004	2395	1 ditto Blue Feathers			
2005	2396	1 ditto ditto			
2006	2397	1 ditto Grey ditto			
2007	2398	1 ditto White ditto			
2008	2399	1 ditto Blue ditto			
2009	2400	1 ditto Pink ditto			
2010	2384	1 ditto, differing			
2011	2387	1 ditto, ditto			
2012	2388	1 ditto, ditto			
2013	6630	1 ditto, ditto			
2014	6631	1 ditto, ditto			
2015	6630	Feathers of the Kingfisher, Jaculo Fulicilla.	Pegu	These feathers are much prized by the Chinese, who make them into fans. The specimens exhibited are unfortunately very inferior ones, as this is not the season.
2016	6631	Feathers, Marabout	Ditto	These are the under tail-coverts of a species of adjutant, smaller than the common adjutant, and without a pouch. These birds are found all over Pegu, but are not so numerous as they were, owing to their being so constantly disturbed and fired at. These specimens are inferior for the reason given above.—Local Committee, Rangoon.

SECTION I—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2017	2207	Beetle Wings ...	Chank Poonie ...	Kaladyne, in Akyab	Used for ornamenting the dresses and purses: 5,000 mounds procurable after the rains. Price—from 6 to 7 Rupees per mound.
2018	2208	Ditto ...	Thungon Poonie	Ditto	10,000 mounds procurable during the rains. Price—from 6 to 7 Rupees per mound.—Local Committee, Akyab.

(d) FURS, SKINS, &c.

2019	167	Chamois Skins ...	.....	Nepal	Presented by His Highness Sir Jung Bahadur, K. C. S.
2020-2021	5014-5015	Two Skins of the Musk Deer ...	.....	.....	Contributed by Dr. A. Campbell, of Darjeeling.
2022	5016	Skin of the Wild Sheep ...	.....	.....

(e) HORNS, &c.

2023-2024	788-89	Pair wild Buffalo Horns	Babulus Buffalus.	Cutlack	These horns have been polished by native workmen. The tame buffalo horns, which are much smaller than the wild, form, together with the antlers of the spotted axis and the Sambar or Cervus Hippelophus, an article of export to a considerable extent from this district. The local retail rates are, for black horn, about 5 annas per seer, and for deer horn (wholesale) 6 lb. weight per shilling. This Committee, for want of time and other reasons, have not thought it advisable to attempt a collection of hides and skins, which are, however, exported to a considerable extent from this division.—Local Committee, Cutlack.
2025-2026	790-91	Ditto Gyal ...	Bos Gaurus etc ...		
2027-2028	792-93	Ditto, A. Coo-capra		
2029	105	Deer Horn	Assam	Found in the jungles of Assam.—Presented by Lieutenant W. Phaire.
2030	4913	Yak Tail	Contributed by Dr. A. Campbell, of Darjeeling.
2031	5011	Skins and Horns of "Dung" or Wild Yak ...			
2032	5012	Skin and skull—Female Shou ...			
2033	5013	Ditto of tame Yak	
2034	5018	Chamois ...			
2035	5023	Horns of Chien Antelope ...			
2036	5024	Ditto Shou	
2037	5026	Skull of Rhinoceros ...			
2038	5026	Skull and Horns of Shou ...			

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2039	5037	Horns of Spores.			
2040	5038	Ditto Gownes ...			
2041	5039	Ditto of Black Antelope ...			Contributed by Dr A Campbell, of Durysling.
2042	5034	Skulls of wild Dogs			
2043-2046 *	5685-36	Deer Horns ...			

(J) PIGMENTS, DYES, AND COLORS.

2047	2150	Lac or Lakhdye...	.....	Cuttack	<p>The product of the lac insect. The sample shows the material from which the dye is extracted, and consists of the wax also, enveloping the twigs round which the insect has formed it. The dye, whether it be the insect itself, or something produced by it, is found under the enveloping wax. This material is collected, as far as can be ascertained, from the Asan and "Burkobi trees," by no means uncommon in the jungles of the district.</p> <p>The process by which the dye is extracted is as follows :—</p> <p>The wax is bruised and boiled, and the coloring matter is thus taken up by the water, which is drained off, and probably to some extent evaporated. The material to be dyed is then dipped in the water, taken out dried, and again dipped and dried, and so on, till the required color is obtained. To preserve the dyeing matter for future use and sale, circular wad of cotton are dipped in the colored liquid, then dried, and the process continued till a high color is obtained. It is in this shape that the dye is sold in the markets.</p> <p>This substance is gathered in all the Tributary States, and a good deal of it brought down from Sumbulpore. Leather is colored with this dye. Most of the vegetable dyes, it may suffice to say, are treated much in the same way as the above, with the addition of some astringent.—Local Committee, Cuttack.</p>
2048	.....	Ditto	.....	Ditto	<p>This is the purified lac, after being collected from the tree. It is dissolved in boiling water, and pressed through a cloth and spread to dry. Used for native women's bangles : 1 seer per Rupee.—Central Committee, Lucknow.</p>
2049	1380	Impure Lac.	.....	
2050	1388	Ditto	.....	Assam.	
2051	2165	Ditto	.....	Ditto.	
2052	3288	Ditto	.....	Calcutta.	
2053	3017	Ditto	.....	Shahabad	
2054	3018	Ditto	.....	Ditto	<p>This is the crude lac obtained from the forests of the Kymore range.—Preserved by R. B. Bingham, Esq.</p>

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2055	2161	Cuscuta Sappan	Bunkum	Cuttack	A tree not only obtained in the jungles in a wild state, but also grown in various localities for the sake of the dye.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>
2056	2168	Indigo	Neel	.....	<i>Indigo.</i> —Wild indigo is reported to be found in some parts of the forest jungles of this division, but this Committee have been unable to verify the report. The specimen was procured from the State of Bunkum, where a small quantity of indigo is cultivated in a very imperfect manner; the plants being apparently allowed to grow so thickly that they shoot up into long slender reeds instead of developing the leaf. It was tried in a part of the Cuttack District, and proved an entire failure.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>
2057	2160	Indigo	Ditto	Ulwar	Indigo might be cultivated, but there is a great, though by no means insuperable, disinclination on the part of the people generally, against its cultivation, as it is looked upon as "napak," unclean; the cost of production is about 2 annas for the Rupee. When the Railway is completed to Agra, that station will be the nearest connecting link towards Calcutta. A cart occupies five days in going from here to Agra, the cost of which is 8 annas, 12 annas, and 1 Rupee a day marching, with half for return hire, according as there are two, three, or four bullocks to each.— <i>Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.</i>
2058 to 61	1559 to 1561	Ditto	Ditto	Hooghly	From the Rajbullupore Factory.
2062 to 64	1559 to 1561	Ditto	Ditto	Midnapore.	
2065	2170	Ditto	Ditto	Durrang, Assam	Presented by Lieutenant W. Phaire.
2066	3728	Ditto	Ditto	Hansi	From Messrs. Jardine and Co.'s Factory.
2067	3800	Ditto	Ditto	Mooltan	Indigo has been manufactured from time immemorial in the districts of Mookuffergurh, Mooltan, and the country west of the River Indus, called the Derajat. It is exported, but not to any great extent, in the direction of Afghanistan. The article, as at present prepared in the Western Punjab, is quite unfitted for the Europe market, but under proper superintendence, it might be produced of the finest quality, and to an almost unlimited extent. The specimen of Hansi indigo was manufactured at Messrs. Skinner's Factory.— <i>Central Committee, Lahore.</i>
2068	3801	Ditto	Ditto	Mookuffergurh	
2069	1382	Trapa Bispinosa.	Singara	Chittagong	This is a small tree, which produces white flowers in great abundance, from about the middle of September to the middle of November. The dye is taken from the lower portion of the flower. It is not in much use, but produces a yellow dye, which is not very faint; a seed of the flower will dye ten cubits of

SECTION L—RAW MATERIALS—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2070	1385	Mug Dye Plant.	.....	Chittagong	coarse cloth, or of fine cloth 20 cubits, and the charge of dyeing is 12 annas for the above quantity of flowers. The colors fade in a month or six weeks if exposed to the sun, but in the shade will last three or four months.— <i>Local Committee, Chittagong.</i> This plant grows wild in the southern part of this district. The Mugs make yellow and red dyes, by grinding the plant and its roots into powder, and boiling the same in water. The colors are dull, but seem to last for a long time.— <i>Local Committee, Chittagong.</i>
2071	390	Madder	Mejathee	Mooree and Dufah Hills	Contributed by H. L. Michel, Esq. This article is produced at the Hills occupied by the Mooree and Dufah Tribes, North Luckimpore, Assam. Value 1½d. a lb.
2072	397	Ditto	Ditto	Miahmee and Abor Hills	Presented by Major H. S. Bivar. This article is produced at the Hills occupied by the Miahmee and Abor Tribes, Suddyah Luckimpore, Upper Assam. Value 1½d. a lb.
2073	398	Ditto	Ditto	Miahmee Hill	Presented by W. G. Wagentrieber, Esq.
2074	400	Ditto	.....	Darrung	Presented by Lieutenant W. Phaire.
2075	395	Ditto	.....	Goipore	Contributed by J. N. Martin, Esq.
2076	401	Ditto	.....	Calcutta.	
2077	306	Ditto	.....	Nepal	Presented by His Highness Sir Jung Bahadoor, K. C. B.
2078	3047	Ditto	.....	Jullundur	Grown from seed imported two years ago from France.— <i>Presented by Colonel F. G. Burnett.</i>
2079	2163	Roam Dye, No. 1	Roam	Muttock, Upper Assam	Presented by W. G. Wagentrieber, Esq. This dye, derived from the Assam Roam plant, is prepared after the manner of Indigo. Specimen No. 1 has been steeped 24 hours, but not pressed for want of apparatus. No. 2 has been prepared in a similar manner, but steeped 48 hours. Roam grows wild in Assam. No attention is paid to the cultivation.
2080	2164	Ditto, No. 2			
2081	3223	Peorce	.....	Moughyr	Is a dye produced from the urine of horned cattle, fed on mangoe leaves, and is used in this locality, and also sent to Calcutta for exportation.— <i>W. H. Henderson, Esq.</i>
2082	1376	Carthamus Tinctoria	Koonsoom	Lucknow	This is the flower of the above, and used as a dye but not permanent; by the addition of other substances, such as lime, or alum, or ashes, &c., various dyes are produced. 4 seers per Rupee.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
2083	1379	Bassia Latifolia	Mohwah	Ditto	These are the cotyledons of the seeds of the above from which the oil is pressed; at the top are few unhusked seeds. 20 seers per Rupee.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
2084	3907	Ditto	Ditto	Allahabad.	
2084A	2162	Koonsoom Saf-flower	.....	.....	The flower of the <i>Carthamus Tinctorius</i> . A great deal of this article is sent down from Sumbulpore. It yields a bright, handsome color. The wholesale price per maund of 100 lbs. English is about 8 Rupees or 16 shillings.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2084	2155	Lodho ...	.....	Cuttack ...	A tree plentiful in the jungles; the bark yields a yellowish dye.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>
2085	2156	Pallas ...	.....	Ditto ...	The flower of the <i>Butea Frondosa</i> , a very conspicuous tree throughout the forest jungles of this province.
2086	1514	Sourboolee ..	.....	Ditto ...	Botanical name unknown—a fast dye of a golden tinge is extracted from this plant, which is a weed growing on sandy spots along the coast south of Pooree. The dye is not used in this district, as the plant is not found in sufficient abundance. The stems readily yield a color in water. We have also the singharhar, the flower of the <i>Nyctanthis Arborea</i> ; a specimen of which has not been sent.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>
2087	2157	Kamla Goondee...	.....	Ditto ...	Also locally known as the "Katsoundra." A fast dye, applicable to silks and woollens, is extracted from this substance, which is, so to express it in ordinary language, the bloom of a wild fruit. This fruit is about the size of a pea, and grows in large clusters in bunches, and is common in the interior jungles of the district. The fruit is gathered and put into a basket, and well shaken over a cloth spread beneath. The bloom is thus detached and falls through the loosely woven bottom of the basket on to the cloth, and is thus collected. The dye is a bright, golden color.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>
2088	3010	Carthamus Tinctoria ...	Koonsoom ...	Allahabad.	
2089	1381	Ditto ...	.....	Hooghly.	
2090	1377	Butea Frondosa...	Dhak ...	Lucknow. Naturally in the Terrace ...	This is called the " <i>Dhak-ka-gond</i> ," a substance which exudes from wounds or fissures in the bark of the above tree. It is also produced by the <i>Ficus Glomerata</i> and <i>Religiosa</i> . It is also called <i>lac</i> by the natives, and this is its appearance when first collected. Made into bangles for native women. 6 seers per Rupee.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
2091	1378	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	This is the flower of the above tree. It gives a yellow color, which can be changed into various others by the addition of other substances, such as alum, ashes, &c. The leaves of this tree are used in the bazaars for wrapping small things. Used as a dye called <i>Tensoo</i> . 16 seers per Rupee.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
2092	.....	Red Dye ...	Neepa Twa-gyee...	Moulmein ...	This dye is used by the Burmese to dye their cloths.
2093	.....	Ditto, inferior ..	Neepa Twa-gulag	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
2094	.....	Ditto ...	Yunnain Kouk ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
2095	.....	Ditto ...	Soon Let thai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
2096	2192	Ruellia ...	Mai Gyre ...	Ditto ...	The leaves of this plant are boiled in water, when the decoction gives a blue color to cloth, &c., inferior to indigo.— <i>Local Committee, Moulmein.</i>

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2097	963	Dye-tree bark ...	Thitna Nupeng	Akyab	Thread is colored yellow by it, and when oil and sealing-wax are added, a red color is obtained: 1,000 maunds might be obtained. Price—8 Rupees per maund.— <i>Local Committee, Akyab.</i>
2098	964	Ditto ...	Kabino ...	Ditto	Used to color fishing nets a red brown; 10,000 maunds could be obtained. Price—6 Rupees per maund.— <i>Local Committee, Akyab.</i>
2099	965	{ Ditto tree ... Ditto root ... }	{ Kairo ... }	Ditto	This gives a yellow color; with oil and plantain ash a red color is made. Price—6 Rupees per maund.— <i>Local Committee, Akyab.</i>
2100	966	Tackwood ...	Rinnay ...	Ditto	Used for dyeing Phoongie (Priests) clothes with yellow orange color; 5,000 maunds procurable, but more can be had if required. Price—6 Rupees per maund.— <i>Local Committee, Akyab.</i>
2101	2148	<i>Diospyros Glutinosus</i> ...	.....	Calcutta.	
2102	3912	Alroot, 1st quality	}	Banda	The Al root is cultivated in the Banda Pargannah of this district at the villages of Kupar, Muttound, Khanna &c.: the whole extent of cultivation is only about 400 beegahs. The Humeerpore district is the great producing country for al, probably from there being greater facilities for irrigation than in this district. The plants come to maturity in three years. The roots are then dug up and sorted into three kinds, according to the fineness of the fibres. The fibres are then cut and beaten down well, and then ground to powder, which latter is used for the dye. The proportion of prepared fibre is equal to the raw material. The uses to which it is applied are dyeing a red color, as a remedy for tooth-ache, as well as for sprains of horses. The cost of the raw material is Rupees 36 per beegah, and eight maunds are generally produced in that area of ground. The cost of the prepared fibre is 1 Rupee per maund. It is transported on carts, horses, and bullocks to Banda and Rajapore for export to other parts of India, and the cost of transport is about 8 annas per maund.— <i>H. W. Dashwood, Esq.</i>
2103	3913	Ditto, 2nd ditto..			
2104	3914	Ditto, 3rd ditto..			
2105	6195	Ditto ...	.....	Humeerpore	Received through the Central Committee of Allahabad.
2106	3902	Main Dye ...	.....	Jhung District	Forwarded by the Central Committee of Lahore.
2107	2149	<i>Crotalaria Juncea</i> ...	.....	Lucknow.	
2108	1384	<i>Senecarpus Asacardium</i> ...	.....	Calcutta.	
2109	1385	<i>Acacia Concinna</i> ...	.....	Ditto.	
2110	1386	<i>Terminalia Chebula</i> (large) ...	.....	Ditto.	
2111	1387	Ditto ditto (small)	.....	Ditto.	
2112	1389	<i>Nilumbrium Speciosum</i> ...	.....	Ditto.	

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2113	2159	Nyctanthes Ar- borea ...	.....	Calcutta.	
2114	2160	Punica Granata	.....	Ditto.	
2115	3911	Bhellawa or Nuta from which a Marking Ink is extracted ...	.....	Ditto.	
2116	6344 (1)	Vegetable Green Dye ...	.....	Malda	<p>This phial contains a vegetable green dye from the leaves of a shrub growing very luxuriantly at Malda; the leaves yield the dye copiously, readily attaching itself to cloth, flannel, silk, &c.</p> <p>Directions.—Dip a bit of cloth into the dye when perfectly dry; pass it quickly through a bath of diluted sulphuric acid; immediately after, into a strong solution of soda, when it will become a permanent green, effectually resisting the action of soap and water.</p> <p>Passing the cloth through the diluted sulphuric acid bath instantly changes it to a pink; soda sends it back to green.</p> <p>If a darker color is required other mordants must be used, zinc acetate of copper, &c., without sulphuric acid.</p>
2117	6341 (2)	Dyed Cloth from the Vegetable Green, dyed as it comes out of the dye, without any mordant, No. 1 ...	.....	Ditto	No. 1 shows the color of the cloth as it comes out of the dye, without any mordant.
2118	6342 (3)	Dyed Cloth from the Vegetable Green Dye; dyed and passed through a solution of di- luted Sulphuric Acid, and well washed with soap and water, No. 2 ...	.....	Ditto	No. 2 has been dyed and passed through a solution of diluted sulphuric acid, and well washed with soap and water.
2119	6346 (4)	A cake of Green Dye matter of plants evaporat- ed and formed into a cake ...	.....	Ditto	The green dye or the coloring matter of plants evaporated, formed into a cake, and dried in the oven.
2120	6340 (5)	Dyed Cloth from the cake of Green Dye; passed through a solu- tion of Acetate of Copper, No. 3	.....	Ditto	No. 3 passed through a solution of acetate of copper, without anything else.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2121	6344 (6)	Dyed Cloth from the cake of Green Dye, without mordants, Nos. 4 and 5 ...	.....	Malda	Nos. 4 and 5 have been dyed with it, and are without mordants. If a bit is pointed and moistened, it will mark paper, not easily removed.
2122	6345 (7)	Piece of Green Cloth ...	.....	Ditto	This bit of cloth has been dyed with the leaves after the green dye has been expressed from them; it has also been well washed in common soap and water several times.
2123	6351 (8)	Leaves of the Green Dye, dried in the oven	.....	Ditto	Leaves of the green dye dried in the oven, which will now keep without deteriorating for any length of time.
2124	6347 (9)	Leaves of Green Dye in powder	.....	Ditto	Dissolve in water, then dye a bit of cloth in it well; when dry, dip it in a solution of acetate of copper.
2125	6353 (10)	Cloth dyed from dried leaves of the Green Dye ...	.....	Ditto	Cloths have been dyed with it in the following manner:— 1st.—Make a mordant of the acetate of copper with lime; saturate a bit of cloth well in this. 2nd.—Make a thick solution of the leaves in cold water, rub the cloth with mordant when dry well in this, hang up to dry; if not deep enough, repeat two or three times.
2126	6352 (11)	Cloth boiled in a solution of the leaves of the Green Dye itself, without any mordant ...	.....	Ditto	If a bit of cloth is boiled in a solution of the leaves of the green dye itself, it becomes a fast color, soap and water acting as its mordant. The annexed is a bit of cloth boiled in a solution of the leaves, and well washed with soap and water.*
2127	6350 (12)	Two cakes of Yellow Dye ...	.....	Ditto	Some powder and a cake or two of excellent yellow dye from the petals of a flower giving out the dye largely, and at once attaching itself to cloth permanently, without mordants. It can be had abundantly, and collected with greater facility than safflower. Dissolve and boil in hot water, then dip the cloth or silk into it.
2128	6349 (13)	Yellow Dye in powder ...	.....	Ditto	Nos. 6, 7, and 8 have been dyed with it.
2129	6348 (14)	Dyed Cloth from the Yellow Dyes, attaching itself to cloth permanently, without mordants, Nos. 6, 7, 8	.....	Ditto	If these dyes are approved of, India will be able to supply annually a very large quantity. <i>Specimens Nos. 2116 to 2129 have been presented by the Inventor, Dr. R. F. Thompson, of Malda.</i>

* The above specimens of cloth have been arranged among "dyes," merely for easier reference, a last vegetable green being of considerable importance.—Note by the Compiler.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2130	3266	Hair-Dye, No. 1 ...	}	Calcutta	Contributed by Baboo Kanyo Loll Dey, Calcutta.
2131	3267	Hair-Dye, No. 2 ..			

(g) TANNING SUBSTANCES.

2132	1410	Tari	.....	Chittagong	It is the pod of a leguminous plant, which grows abundantly in the Hills, and is useful for tanning.
2133	1428	Oom Tari	.....	.....	Is the produce of a palm, which grows in this district, and is susceptible of the same as an ordinary tari.
2134	1400	Gutteah	.....	.....	Another tanning substance. It is a bush that grows on the sides of creeks and rivers, in low ground, which is inundated with the spring tide. It is cut for firewood, and the fishermen and shoe-makers purchase it, and take the bark off to lay their fishing nets and leather, and afterwards sell the wood posts for firewood. It is very abundant here.
2135	968	Oak Bark	.....	.....	There are a great number of oak trees in the jungles in this district, both in the low lands and hills, particularly the latter. It is cut and brought in considerable quantities to the salt manufacture for firewood. It is used also for tanning.
2136	2147	<i>Terminalia</i> Beleric "Bahara" ...	}	Cuttack	These three samples are the fruit of wild trees very common in the jungles of this district; they all yield an astringent juice. In native medical works they are conjointly referred to as the triphal or three fruit, and prescribed whenever an astringent is or is supposed to be indicated.
2137	2141	<i>Terminalia</i> Chebula, "Harida"			
2138	2142	<i>Phyllanthus</i> Emblica, "Ola" ...			
2139	962	<i>Cassia</i> Fistula	.....	.....	The principal use, however, of this fruit, is in connection with the preparation of leather, in tanning, and blackening processes. <i>Terminalia</i> Chebula and the bark of the <i>Cassia</i> Fistula are used in the preparation, which is applied to ordinary hides, after they have been taken out of the lime bath.—Local Committee, Cuttack.
2140	2143	<i>Terminalia</i> Augustifolia	}	Calcutta	The bark of the <i>Cassia</i> Fistula, locally <i>Soona</i> <i>Ren</i> Chali, is used in tanning leather. The tree is abundant in the jungles of the Tributary Mohals.—Local Committee, Cuttack.
2141	2144	<i>Acacia</i> Arabica			
2142	2145	<i>Quercus</i> Infectoria			
2143	2146	<i>Nyctanthus</i> Arbutristis			
2144	3235	<i>Acacia</i> Catechu	.....	.....	Substances used by native tanners in Calcutta.

Local Committee, Chittagong.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

(h) FIBROUS SUBSTANCES.

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2115	1426 to 1528	Raw Cotton ...	Carpasur Kupas...	Cuttack	<p>Only two specimens of this important article are submitted from this division, as it must be admitted that, generally speaking, the cotton grown in this district and Pooree is wretchedly poor, both in the length of its staple and in respect of cleanliness. The first sample of the raw material and the thread, 84A and 86A, were presented to the Committee of Cuttack by the Rev. Geo. Taylor, of Pipree, a Missionary in connection with the General Baptist Mission Society, who has for some time persevered in an experiment on a small scale to grow, and thus encouraged others to grow this useful staple. His plants are reared from American New Orleans seed yield, as calculated on his data, at the rate of 300 lbs. per English acre, at an outlay of about 21s. per acre. On a light sandy soil the plants requiring manure and irrigation only in the hot months, or from March to June. The others, Nos. 84B and 86B, are specimens of the good cotton grown in Sambalpur, from which district a deal of cotton is annually brought down the Mahanuddy. No. 85 is the cotton first freed from its seed, and then operated on by the <i>Dhooma</i> or cotton carder. His machine is in the shape of a bow, with a string of cat-gut, and his mode of operating is as follows:—The bow is held in the left hand, and its string laid lightly on the cotton spread out on the floor. Then, with a short club in the right, slight strokes are administered to the string, which is thus made to vibrate, and so to take up and draw out the fibres, at the same time it may easily be seen breaking them. A man can thus card 10 lbs. of cotton per diem, and charges, according to season, from 2d. to 4 and 6d. per lb., as the degree of fineness required is more or less. This method of carding cotton would, however, appear to be ruinous; very little care is bestowed on the cultivation of cotton in this province. In the settled parts the crop is for the most part a stunted, weakly, annual one, frequently grown in the same beds with other crops, and therefore yielding a poor return. More cotton is raised in the Sambalpur district comparatively than elsewhere in the province, and three-fourths of the produce is said to be exported to Cuttack and Calcutta. Last season the local rates at Sambalpur were, for uncleaned cotton, 1d. per lb., and for cleaned cotton 3d. These rates may not, however, be assumed as average ones. The specimen cotton, no. 84B, brought from Sambalpur, is now (October 1861) selling at Cuttack by retail at 1 1/2d. per lb.</p> <p>It is difficult, in the absence of statistics, to state what may be the area in this division under cotton cultivation. From the last land settlement papers of the Cuttack district, dated in 1843, we learn that 3,000 acres were then sown with cotton in that district. There are no similar statistics available to us for the other parts of the division, but proceeding by comparison on this basis, and keeping well within probabilities, we should say</p>
2146	.....	Corded Cotton ...	Toola		
2147	.....	Cotton Thread ...	Soota		

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
					that, taking the entire division as at present constituted, there must be 20,000 acres annually cultivated for cotton. This, at the moderate calculation of 175 lbs. per acre, would give 3½ million lbs. of cotton as the entire crop of the division. Enquiries made a few years ago in Sumbulpore showed that in that district the cotton crop was 10,000 maunds or 1 million lbs. But it is impossible to believe that the local produce is not very much in excess of the above estimate, namely, 3½ million lbs. It may be allowed, for instance, that the exports of raw cotton from the division, taken as a whole, are balanced by imports on the north and south boundary, and this perhaps is allowing a great deal. It may also be allowed that possibly 25 per cent. of the local cotton fabric is woven from mule twist or foreign thread, called the "Kal-Soot," or machine thread, which is undoubtedly used extensively, but only in certain well-known centres. After these deductions have been made, we have still 75 per cent. of the wants of the people of this division in the matter of clothing material to be accounted for. Now it is undoubted that these local wants in the gross are supplied to an insignificant extent only by Manchester piece goods, or any foreign-made cloth whatsoever, and it follows, if it were not otherwise a patent fact, that the mass of the people of the division are clothed with material of local manufacture. Supposing then that we may be allowed to estimate the gross population of this division, including, with the settled districts of Cuttack, Pooree, and Balasore, the Tributary Mohals and Sumbulpore, as 3½ million souls, and assume that on a safe average every individual annually requires 4 lbs. of cotton to clothe himself withal, we should then require for the 3½ millions of people, 14 millions lbs. of cotton, and admitting that 25 per cent. of the local demand is met by the use of foreign thread, there will still remain 10½ millions lbs. of cotton, which, to all appearances, must be supplied from local sources. This is close upon three times more than what, on the known area of cotton cultivation in one small portion of the division, has been calculated to be the total area of the whole. A specimen of cotton rope is sent; but no fair sample of the pod, it has been found, can be procured at this time of the year.— <i>Local Committed, Cuttack.</i>
2148	84	Gossypium Herbaceum, Cotton	.....	Midnapore.	
2149-50	89 & 32	Ditto ditto	"Kupas"	Lucknow	It is cultivated all over Oudh as a mixed crop, in light soils, with "Arhar," <i>Cajanus Indica</i> , or with "Koda," <i>Paspalum Scrobiculatum</i> , and often with maize. It is sown in the month of June. It is sown broadcast with the above, and nothing is done to it till it begins to ripen the pods. The cotton is picked out of the shell which is left on the tree, but no care is taken to keep the clean portion separate, and to keep the best pods for seed. The proportion of staple produced is very small, on account of the bad treatment it undergoes, and on account of its being as if it were smothered by other fast growing plants.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
					Almost all the wearing apparel of the ryots is made from native home-grown cotton. Its cost, with seed, is from 15 to 20 mers per Rupee, and the fibre separated from the seed sells for 2 mers for the Rupee. The seed is used for feeding cattle. No oil is extracted from it.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
2151	800	Gossypium Herbaceum, Cotton...	.....	Ulwar	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.
2152	801	Ditto	.....	Chittagong	No information.
2153	794	Ditto	.....	Luckimpore.	
2154	184	Ditto and Seeds...	.....	Assam	Presented by Lieutenant Phaire.
2155	6032	Ditto	}	Gwalior	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior.
2156	6097	Ditto, cleaned			
2157	2584	Ditto			
2158	2585	Ditto	}	Moonghyr	No information.
2159	796	Ditto			
2160	797	Ditto	.....	Muttock, Assam	Exhibited by W. G. Wagentrieber, Esq.
2160	797	Ditto	.....	Assam	Exhibited by Captain Morton.
2161	799	Ditto	.....	Kamroop, ditto	The produce might be greatly increased, were there sufficient demand.
2162	804	Ditto, with Seeds	}	Akyab	Cotton is principally grown by the hill tribes in this province, but little is brought down to Akyab or other markets. Price—from 6 to 7 Rupees per maund.— <i>Local Committee, Akyab.</i>
2163	105	Ditto, cleaned			
2164	1518	Ditto	}	Moulmein	No information.
2165	2596	Ditto			
2166	3643	Ditto	.....	Chota Nagpore	Produce of the common native crop.
2167	3642	Ditto	.....	.....	From American seed. Grown in the German Lutheran Mission.
2168	3612	Ditto	.....	Hararebaugh	New Orleans cotton seed.
2169	3644	Ditto, Pods	.....	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
2170	3645	Ditto	.....	Ditto	From Sea Island seed.
2171	3646	Ditto	.....	Ditto	Egyptian cotton seed.
2172	5700	Ditto	.....	Gowhatty	Grown in the garden of the Rev. R. Bland, and presented by him.
2173	795	Cleaned Cotton	.....	Pegu	The area under cotton cultivation, in Pegu, in 1860-61, was 17,500 acres; estimated produce in cleaned cotton 2,116,300 lbs. The general character of the native cotton is—fibre coarse, curly, harsh, and rather short, most tenaciously attached to the seed, but it is most exceedingly strong, and in this respect lies its excellence. Persevering efforts have been made to induce the Burmese to grow foreign cotton, but, as in the case of tobacco, without success. There are many millions of acres in Pegu now lying

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
					waste, where cotton can be grown of a quality far superior to any now known in the Province, only awaiting European capital and superintendence.—It is hoped that the recent offer by the Government of India of the free-simile in waste lands, free of tax for ever, at the low rates of 5 and 10s. an acre, will attract both speedily to the mutual benefit of England and Pegu.— <i>Local Committee, Rangoon.</i>
2174	3706	Cleaned Cotton	.....f.....	Dehra Ismael Khan	Grown from American seed. Average for cleaned cotton 3d. per lb., and for uncleaned 1d. per lb.— <i>Central Committee, Lahore.</i>
2175	3708	Ditto, 1st sort	.....	Jung District	
2176	3701	Ditto, 2nd ditto	.....	Ditto	
2177	3702	Ditto, uncleaned	.....	Umballah	
2178	3703	Ditto, cleaned	.....	Ditto	Grown from native seed. The cotton seed at 13 lbs. per shilling.
2179	704	Ditto	.....	Hoshiarpore	
2180	3705	Ditto	.....	Mooltan	Cotton is grown largely in the Punjab, chiefly for home consumption, but the soil is generally not so suited for cotton as the basaltic soils of Central India. Still there is no doubt, from experiments which have been made, that the Punjab is capable of producing cotton suitable for the English market. But efforts to secure it must not be confined to making speeches at Manchester; the only practical plan is to depute persons of skill and capital to direct the people in the best mode of preparing the cotton, and to buy up the produce on the spot. Specimens of cotton from the principal cotton-growing districts of the Punjab have been included in the collection, and also a specimen of cotton grown from American seed in the Dehra Ismael Khan district. The locality best suited for the growth of cotton are the submontane districts of Umballah, Hoshiarpore, Gujerat, and Peshawar, but with irrigation it might be produced almost anywhere. From official returns published in the <i>Punjab Gazette</i> of the 28th August 1861, it would appear that altogether about 467,513 acres are under cotton cultivation in the Punjab and its dependencies. The average produce per acre of cleaned cotton varies from 50 to 150 lbs.; its price varies from 2d. to 4½d. per lb.; and the whole cotton produced per annum amounted to 20,000 tons, of which not more than 3,500 tons were exported. The time of sowing varies from February in the south, to the middle of June in some of the northern districts. The flowering commences according to locality, between August and December: the picking following about a month after the flowering, and continues at intervals for two months.— <i>Central Committee, Lahore.</i>
	3707	Ditto	.....	Leia District	
2181 to 82	3809 to 3810	Ditto, cleaned and uncleaned	.....	Kool Puhar, in the District of Hamcehpore	
2183	3806	Ditto	.....	Poonceer, Banda District	Cotton is one of the chief products of the Banda district. Enquiries have lately been made for the purpose of ascertaining the present extent of cotton cultivation. From those enquiries it appears that in the present year the total number of acres in
2184	3811	Ditto	From Egyptian seed	Banda	

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2185	3607	Ditto, cleaned ...	From New Orleans ditto	Banda	the district cultivated with cotton is 89,022. The area of the district in acres is 1,920,302. At this rate, therefore, about 41 per cent. of the whole area of the district is cultivated with cotton. The extent of cultivated land in the district is 935,323 acres. Cotton cultivation, therefore, occupies rather more than 9 per cent. of the whole cultivated land. This percentage varies in different parts of the district. The Eastern Pergunnahs produce both absolutely more cotton than the Western Pergunnahs, and more relatively to their size. This will be seen clearly from the annexed statement. In Tirohan cotton occupies nearly 22 per cent. of all the cultivated land of the Pergunnah. The best cotton comes from the Beerghur and Kallinger portions of the Budowa Pergunnah.
2186	3608	Ditto, cleaned and uncleaned ...	.....	Sutwarce, in native State Chirkaree	
					<p>Cotton is a precarious crop. Its success or failure depends entirely on the rain fall. It is injured by drought, but its chief risk is from excess of rain. This year considerable damage has been done to the cotton crops by the severity of the wet season, and especially by the heavy fall of September. Cotton being entirely a "Khurree" or rain crop in this district, it cannot be sown in the low rich lands which bear the best spring crops, and which are generally flooded in the wet season. It is sown generally on high ground, in higher soils, in the sides of ravines for instance, or on elevated spots where the water cannot lodge. In its best season it is more remunerative than ordinary crops, but it is uncertain and precarious, and in the long run it is not sufficiently remunerative to induce ryots to cultivate more than a small portion of their land with it. If a man has 10 or 15 beegahs of land, he will almost certainly cultivate 2 or 3 with cotton, but he will not cultivate more. If the price were to rise, the cultivation would no doubt be extended.</p> <p>And if it rose enough to make the cultivation of cotton considerably more profitable than that of other crops, it might be extended almost indefinitely.</p> <p>In this district the same land is never cultivated with cotton in two consecutive years. After a field has borne cotton, always two years and sometimes three are allowed to intervene before it is again sown with that crop. Entirely new lands are said to be more fruitful than any; fresh cotton is always sown. The same plants are never allowed to remain standing for a second crop. It is the common opinion of the people of the district that the plants produce nothing in the second year. The sowing takes place in the month of Asar, or July, commonly after the first fall of rain. The ground is generally manured, if the ryot can afford it. It is ploughed only once. It is never watered, but it is always weeded while the crop is springing up. It is weeded, as a general rule, three times, but in some cases it is weeded four times, and occasionally, but very</p>

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
					<p>rarely, as many as five or six times. The weeding takes place during "Sawun" or August, "Bhadon" or September, and the beginning of "Room" or October. About the end of October the crop is generally matured, and the gathering takes place between this and the end of December.</p> <p>It is not easy to estimate the produce per acre. The produce varies considerably in amount in different parts of the district, and the want of a fixed standard of weight throws increased difficulties in the way of forming any satisfactory estimate. In no two pergunnahs is the "seer" exactly equivalent, and in many cases the variation in the standard is very large. Another difficulty arises from the fact, that in this district cotton is scarcely ever sown singly. Urhar, Oorid, and Teelee (an oil plant) are almost invariably sown with it in small quantities. No doubt, if cotton were cultivated alone, the average produce would be higher than it is. And it is: taking the seer of the full weight, probably the average produce per acre in ordinary years does not exceed 80 seers of "kupās," kupās being the raw uncleaned cotton with the seed. The price of kupās in the villages varies from 9 to 14 seers for the Rupee. But this difference is due probably more to the variation in the standard of weight than to any other cause. Probably from 10 to 11 full weight seers for the Rupee may be taken as the average price of kupās over the whole district. This would give nearly 8 Rupees as the average value of the produce of an acre, and rather more than 3 Rupees as the value of the produce of a begah. This estimate must be near the mark, because from 3 to 4 Rupees is the sum at which the people of the district themselves almost invariably estimate the value of the produce of a begah of cotton. And something must be allowed for the produce of the Urhar, Teelee, &c., sown with the cotton. The estimate cannot be too high, because if it were, cotton would be less remunerative than other crops, which certainly is not. The kupās or raw cotton is prepared for the market by the extraction of the seeds. This is done with the instrument called the "Churkhee," consisting of two small rollers, one of iron and one of wood, which are made to revolve in opposite directions, and in close proximity one above the other, their axes remaining parallel. The raw cotton is introduced between these rollers, and as they revolve the pure cotton is carried through, while the seed is separated and left behind. The instrument in use in this district is worked by two persons, each turning a roller, and is the same as that to be found all over India. The raw cotton loses from two-third to three-fourth of its weight under the churkhee. That is to say, of the better kinds of cotton one seer will be obtained from three seers of "kupās," the remaining two seers being "benwar" or seed. In the inferior qualities, it requires four seers of kupās to produce one of cotton. It follows then, that if we assume, as we have done above, the average produce of an acre sown with cotton to be</p>

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.																
					<p>80 seers of kupās, the average produce per acre of "rooce" or clean cotton will be between one-third and one-fourth of that quantity. Probably 25 seers per acre will be a fair estimate. But this estimate, it should be remembered, is for ordinary years. The present must be considered an exceptional year, the cotton crop in some parts of the district having almost entirely failed in consequence of the heavy rain fall in September, and being generally more or less damaged. The actual average produce per acre for the present year will probably be considerably below the above estimate.</p> <p>As a general rule, the kupās is cleaned of seed and prepared for the market by the ryots themselves. But not unfrequently traders, "bairpares," buy up the raw material in large quantities, and pay for its cleaning by hired workmen. In this case the workmen are paid in proportion to the amount of clean cotton produced. The rate varies from year to year, and differs in different parts of the district. For producing a maund of clean cotton the rate is sometimes as low as 6 or 8 annas, and sometimes rises as high as one Rupee. Eight annas may perhaps be taken as an ordinary rate. The cotton seed or benowur obtained by passing the "kupās" through the <i>churkhee</i> may be valued at about one Rupee per maund. We thus have data for calculating the cost price of a maund of clean cotton of the best quality as follows:—</p> <table><tr><td>Cost of 120 seers of kupās, at 10 seers per Rupee</td><td>12 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Cost of cleaning by <i>churkhee</i></td><td>0 8 0</td></tr><tr><td>Total Rupees ...</td><td>12 8 0</td></tr><tr><td>Deduct price of maunds of "benowur" (seed,) } at 1 Rupee per maund</td><td>2 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Rupees ...</td><td>10 8 0</td></tr></table> <p>We thus obtain Rupees 10-8 as the cost price of a maund of clean cotton. Allowing for the trader's profits and for cost of carriage, we have from Rupees 12-8 to 13 Rupees as a fair market price under ordinary circumstances. This happens to be exactly the price of cotton at the present moment in the market of this district. The price may be expected to rise. The price always does rise towards December and January, (it rose last year to 16 Rupees per maund) and this year the shortness of the crop will, no doubt, make itself felt, while the Manchester demand will also probably not be without its effect. Taking the average produce per acre of cleaned cotton at 25 seers, and 13 Rupees as the price per maund, we get the following estimate of the out-turn of the district in maunds, and its value:—</p> <table><tr><th>Area cultivated with cotton. Acres.</th><th>Estimated out-turn in Maunds.</th><th>Estimated value Rupees.</th></tr><tr><td>80,022</td><td>55,639</td><td>7,23,307</td></tr></table>	Cost of 120 seers of kupās, at 10 seers per Rupee	12 0 0	Cost of cleaning by <i>churkhee</i>	0 8 0	Total Rupees ...	12 8 0	Deduct price of maunds of "benowur" (seed,) } at 1 Rupee per maund	2 0 0	Rupees ...	10 8 0	Area cultivated with cotton. Acres.	Estimated out-turn in Maunds.	Estimated value Rupees.	80,022	55,639	7,23,307
Cost of 120 seers of kupās, at 10 seers per Rupee	12 0 0																				
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80,022	55,639	7,23,307																			

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
					<p>This represents the out-turn and its value in ordinary years. Probably in the present year the out-turn will not be much above 50,000 maunds. At 13 Rupees per maund, the value of this quantity would be 6,50,000 Rupees. But the price will probably rise so as to make the value considerably higher than this.</p> <p>Of this total out-turn probably about seven-eighths is exported, and the rest remains in the district, and is used for the manufacture of cloth and other purposes. That which thus remains passes through the hands of the "behnas," who card it and twist it into thread with the instrument known as the dhanooco, and prepare it for the weaver. Almost all the cotton which is exported passes either through Chilla, on the banks of the Jumna, in Pergunnah Pylancee, or through Rajapore on the Jumna, in Pergunnah Chaboo, and far the larger portion through the latter place. At these places the cotton is shipped in river boats, and carried thence to Mirzapore, Ghazepore, Calcutta, or elsewhere. The average cost of transport is 1 Rupee per cart to Chilla, and 4 Rupees per cart to Rajapore. A cart carries from 9 to 12 maunds. The water carriage by boat from Chilla to Mirzapore is 3½ annas per maund, and from Rajapore to Mirzapore from 2 to 2½ annas per maund. The present price of cotton in Rajapore is 12 Rupees a maund.</p>
<p>STATEMENT showing extent of Cotton Cultivation in different Pergunnahs in Allah Bunde.</p>					
Name of Pergunnah		Total area in acres	Cotton area in acres	Percentage of Cotton in whole area	Percentage of Cotton in cultivated area
Banda	5,41,360	1,44,503	9,709	3.6
Pylancee	2,47,984	1,46,553	5,770	2.3
Ongasee	2,39,840	1,39,458	8,298	2.5
Bonda	1,82,483	1,08,712	5,684	2.1
Dumaula	2,26,592	1,51,960	14,779	6.4
Chaboo	2,05,218	97,911	9,847	4.9
Tirahm	2,41,027	73,379	17,297	5.0
Budonee	2,35,305	1,39,437	14,716	6.0
Total	19,25,319	9,55,242	36,022	4.8

| | | | | | H. W. DASHWOOD, Collector of Banda. |

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
* 2187	6782	Cleaned Cotton	Jaloun ...	Forwarded by the Central Committee, Allahabad.
2188	6031	Ditto and pods ...	...	Ditto ...
2189	629	Silk Cotton	Cuttack ...	Silk Cotton, locally "Simlee Toola." The tree, <i>Bambaz Pentandrum</i> , which, at one time of the year, strews the ground with its deep red flowers, and then soon after with its white silk fleece, grows wild in the jungles of the province and in every hedge row of old standing. This kind of cotton is collected and sold in the bazaars, and used chiefly for stuffing pillows, bolsters, &c.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>
2190	798	Ditto	Burmah.	This grows wild in the southern parts of the district. Grows wild in the jungles.
2191	802	Ditto ...	...	Chittagong ...
2192	3647	Ditto ...	...	Chota Nagpore ...
2193	803	Red ditto ...	...	Akyab.
2194	1617	Ditto	Moulmein.	Grows wild all over Oude in all soils. The branches are used for fire-wood, and consequently this tree is generally seen bushy and low; but when left to grow naturally, it attains a great height. The leaves are sold to <i>bunyas</i> in the bazaars, for the purpose of wrapping small articles in them instead of paper. The petals are used as a yellow dye, and called " <i>Tennee</i> ." From the bark of the root a very strong fibre is prepared. The root is cut into lengths of from 2 to 4 feet, and the bark peeled off, dried, and beaten by handfuls with a wooden mallet. There is no previous steeping in water in the preparation of this fibre. The proportion of fibre extracted from the bark is about half the weight of the raw material. It is used for caulking boats, and making ropes and cables for anchoring boats. In the jungles the bark sells for 8 annas a maund, and in the city bazaars from 1 to 2 Rupees per maund; cost of prepared fibre is from 3 to 4 Rupees per maund.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
2195	1610	Madder ditto ...	...	Meerut.
2196	35	Butea Frondosa...	Dhāk ...	Lucknow ...	
2197	81	Crotalaria Juncea ...	...	Hooghly
2198	82	Ditto, variety ...	...	Ditto.
2199	85	Crotalaria Juncea ...	...	Midnapore.
2200	87	Ditto ...	Samau ...	Lucknow ...	

* For further specimens of Cotton, vide Supplement. Note by Compiler.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2201	88	Hibiscus Cannabina ...	Patwah ...	Lucknow ...	<p>on a piece of wood or stone, and washed till quite clean, and the cuticle with the leaves completely removed from the other portion of the plant. Each handful is then piled musket fashion, and left to dry. When perfectly dry, the woody portion which has been more or less broken, is separated from the fibre by further beating and shaking. From 3 to 6 maunds of fibre are extracted from each begah of plant. The fibre is used for making rope, sack-cloth, nets, twine, and paper. The raw material on the field, as plant, costs from 2 to 4 Rupees per begah, according to quality. And the prepared fibre costs from 4 to 10 Rupees per maund, according to strength, length, and cleanliness of fibre.—Central Committee, Lucknow.</p> <p>Cultivated.—Every ryot sows a small quantity along the edges of his usual crops for his own use. It is not cultivated largely, but it is capable of being cultivated extensively all over Oude, in all kinds of soil. It is sown in the beginning of the rains, and when it commences to flower it is cut and treated exactly in the same way as the <i>Crotolaria Juncea</i>. The proportion of fibre is about half the weight of plant. It is used for making rope, sack-cloth, twine, paper, &c. The cost of the raw material, as plant, is not known, as it is never sold as such. But the cost of the prepared fibre is from 3 to 4 Rupees per maund, according to strength, length, and cleanliness of fibre. Central Committee, Lucknow.</p>
2202	.....	Agave Vivipara (of Roylo) ...	Hattorecheghar...	Ditto ...	<p>Planted in hedges, and grows luxuriantly without any further cultivation. The extent of present cultivation is very limited, but it is capable of being extended all over Oude, and in any soil. The fibre has been prepared only on a small scale. In the Lucknow jail rope and sack-cloth have been made of it.</p>
2203	164 to 166	Saccharum Moonja ...	"Moonj" ...	Ditto ...	<p>Grows wild all over Oude, and is planted in hedges. The moonj or fibre is prepared from the bagina of the leaf just when the stem begins to bear flower; ropes for towing boats on rivers, and twine for bottoms of charpoys (bedsteads) are made from this fibre. If it is not occasionally wetted, and allowed to become too dry, it easily breaks when used. The prepared fibre costs 2 Rupees per maund.—Central Committee, Lucknow.</p>
2204	61	.....	"Kumbhee" ...	Ditto ...	<p>Is a large tree growing in the <i>Tarnee</i>; from its bark matches for matchlocks are principally made.</p> <p>Besides these fibre-producing plants several species of "<i>Corchorus</i>" grow wild in Oude, such as the "<i>Acetianjulus</i>," "<i>Cilarius</i>," &c., called by the natives "<i>Harracc</i>." From the former the natives occasionally extract the fibre, and they consider it equal to that of flax. Flax is only cultivated for its seed, but occasionally fishermen sow a small quantity of flax, and extract the fibre for the purpose of making their nets.—Central Committee, Lucknow.</p>

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2205	85	Corchorus Olitorius	Hooghly.	Contributed by Dr. A. Campbell.
2206	86	Ditto	.....	Midnapore.
2207	185	Ditto	.....	Assam.
2208	4327	Ditto	Darjeeling	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior.
2209	6990	Hemp	Pat, Sunn	Gwalior	
2210	5901	Ditto	Deewallee	Ditto	
2211	1596	Ditto	Ulwar	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.
2212	1616	Ditto	.....	Luckimpore.
2213	2637	Ditto	.....	Chota Nagpore.
2214	6223	Ditto	Jubbulpore	The cultivation of hemp in the district has received considerable impulse of late. Several years ago, Mr. Williams having occasion to send to Calcutta samples of wax, oilseeds, and other materials, filled up the box with indigenous hemp to prevent breakage of the bottles. On arrival at Calcutta the cleanliness and brightness of the fibre struck the consignee, who had it immediately examined by one of the proprietors of the patent Ropu-walks, who pronounced it equal to the best Russian hemp, and at once sent an order for 400 maunds of it. The trade has since gradually increased, and Mr. Williams now sends about six thousand maunds of this fibre annually to Calcutta. The hemp plant is regularly cultivated, but the cultivation is limited. About 10 per cent. of the fibre is lost in the process of heckling, and the cost varies according to the several places in the district and seasons of the year. The price of the prepared fibre is from Rupees 3-8 to Rupees 4 per maund. The present means of inland transport is by country carts to Mirzapore, which costs Rupees 1-8 per maund, and from thence to Calcutta by boats, at a further cost of Rupees 1-4 to Rupees 1-8, which, with other contingencies, such as covering for carts, peon's hire, duty in native states, and agency charges at Mirzapore, brings up the cost of the material to 7 Rupees per maund before it reaches Calcutta. Mirzapore is, at present, the nearest place of export. Mr. Williams likewise tried numerous experiments with flax, but with that fibre he has not hitherto been successful. Flax can be grown 2 feet long, but the hot winds so entirely parch up the stalks, that in trying to extract the fibre from the wood, all goes to tow. There is no doubt but that thousands of tons of flax of the very finest description could be grown along the ghâts, for exportation to Dundee, if any party or company would devote their time and attention to this branch of industry. The great length of time in getting down bulky produce from Central India, and the enormous expense of transport has hitherto prevented Mr. Williams sending his hemp to England, but all this will be overcome the moment the Railway line from Bombay to Jubbulpore opens, when the hemp can be landed at Liverpool in as many days as it now takes by country carts and native boats to convey it from this station to Calcutta, and there is no doubt that in a very few years

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2216	3681	Hemp	Chalajau	Lahore	hemp and flax will become large articles of export from the Saugor and Nerbudda territories; in fact, it has been frequently asserted, that these provinces could supply a quantity sufficient to meet the greater portion of the demand in England.— <i>Local Committee, Subbulpore.</i>
2216 & 2217	3679 & 3683	Ditto	Moonj	Ditto	Used for rope-making; superior to "Suan kakra," but inferior to the true hemp. The seed is often fraudulently mixed up with the true hemp seed. It has come of late years into general use, owing to the increased price of other fibres. Price—from £8 to £10 a ton.— <i>Central Committee, Lahore.</i>
2218	953	Hemp	.....	Cuttack	Used for rope-making. The outer cuticle of the grass called <i>Sirki</i> (<i>Saccharum Moonjin</i>). It is largely used for well ropes, tow lines, and for attaching buckets to Persian wheels, and in all cases where the rope is exposed to the action of water. Price, at present, from £5 to £8 a ton, but it can ordinarily be obtained much cheaper.— <i>Central Committee, Lahore.</i>
2219	808	Ditto	.....	.....	Hemp of the <i>Crochalaria Juncus</i> —local synonyms, <i>Chuniput</i> , " <i>Chunens</i> ," <i>SYNN</i> . This plant is grown in this district in sufficient quantities to supply local needs and probably more. It grows well with comparatively little tillage and without much after-tending. The plants, when site and soil agree, attain to a height of 8 or 9 feet. The fibre is separated by threshing and beating, after the plant, which, at the time of cutting, is tied into convenient bundles for the purposes, has been kept immersed in water several days. The hemp is bought in the bazaar about 7 lbs. per shilling, and rope made of it at 6 lbs. weight for the shilling. The country paper is made from this article.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>
2220	810	Ditto	.....	.....	This is the fibre of a plant more commonly grown in the hill states than in the low country. It is probably a <i>Hibiscus</i> . It grows much taller than the ordinary " <i>Jhote</i> ," etc., and is known by the name of the Paharea <i>jhote</i> , from the fact of its being grown in the hilly country.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>
2221	952	Ditto	.....	.....	Hemp—name unknown, from Sambulpore.
2222	951	Scall Fibre Ditto Rope	.....	.....	Hemp of the <i>Corchorus Olitorius</i> —local synonyms, " <i>jhote</i> ," <i>Kowrin</i> , the <i>jute</i> of commerce. This plant is also to be found under cultivation all over the district. Every farmer requires rope and twine, and so grows a little <i>jhote</i> . The fibre is extracted just as in the case of the " <i>sun</i> ," hemp. In our bazaar <i>jute</i> sells at 10 lbs. per shilling, and the rope at from 5 to 7 lbs. weight for ditto. <i>Gunnies</i> are made of this fibre at Cuttack and elsewhere in the district, while a good proportion is taken up to Calcutta. It has not been considered necessary to send specimens of the rope.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>
2223	951	Scall Fibre Ditto Rope	.....	.....	This is the fibre of a gigantic twining plant, common throughout the forest jungles of the province. It is used in these parts for cordage, and is made into twine for mat-making and roofing purposes.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2223	.....	Agave Fibre ...	.....	Cuttack	This plant, which it is presumed is the <i>Agave Americana</i> , thrives in this district, but is not indigenous, being only met with in the vicinity of, and in, European stations. It is not made use of for its fibre, but is planted in hedge-rows. We measured a flowering stem the other day, which was 28 feet long. Dr. Royle, in his <i>Fibrous Plants of India</i> , has given the fullest particulars regarding the manufacture, strength, and comparative durability of the fibre. For the very excellent specimens of rope of this fibre submitted, the Committee are indebted to Captain Bond, of Balasore, who had them prepared for the purpose of the Exhibition. He refers to two varieties, the curved (<i>Alu Agave</i>) and the pointed. What the difference may be between the two we are unable to state. No present demand for either fibre or rope could be met from this division, as the plant is not cultivated, nor is its capability to yield so valuable an article known to the natives. To procure the fibre, the leaf is macerated and then scraped. This process is a tedious one, as each leaf has to be manipulated separately.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>
2224	800	Moorga or Moor-gavy "Fibre"...	}	.....	This plant, the <i>Sansseiera Zeylanica</i> , is both indigenous and common in the province, growing alike in low, marshy, shady spots along the coast, as in Balasore on high gravelly grounds in the interior, and in the jungle in the Tributary Mehals. The fibre it yields in this district is only used for the manufacture of bowstring. A specimen of which, No. 93, is submitted. The excellent sample of rope was made for the Local Committee by Captain Bond of Balasore; the leaves are to be had for the collecting. They are, when matured, about 2 feet long, and each leaf yields from thirty to forty threads. The same tedious process of detaching the thread from the cellular tissue is employed with this as with the Agave leaf, and it would be necessary to introduce a mechanical method of doing so, ere the production could be made profitable on a large scale. The bow-string and sample of fibre were prepared to order in Cuttack; not being a marketable article, no attempt at a specification of price can be made.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>
.....	.....	Ditto Rope ...			
.....	.....	Do. Bow String...			
2225	809	Kodal Fibre ...	}	Cuttack	This substance is the inner bark of a forest tree. It is reported to make the strongest and most durable rope, which is said not to be liable to deteriorate from wet, and hence it is made into boat cables. The specimen was procured from Autgush, where the fibre is collected for sale on requisition by the Sahars. The tree, which the Committee have not been able to examine, may possibly be the <i>Stereulia villosa</i> , which in Assam is called the "Oudal," and the fibres thereof used for ropes with which wild elephants are secured. Before leaving the class fibres, it may be as well perhaps for us to remark that a variety of other fibre-yielding plants are
.....	.....	Ditto Rope ...			

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
					either indigenous and plentiful, or else thrive in this part of the country.
					Several kinds of <i>Hibiscus</i> grow where the <i>Yucca gloriosa</i> flourishes. The <i>Pandanus odoratissimus</i> , locally known as the <i>Ken</i> or <i>Kuora</i> , abounds especially in the Pooree district. The <i>Abronia agusta</i> , " <i>Oolta kamal</i> ," grows with extraordinary rapidity; but as a hemp or flax-yielding plant, is not known to the natives. The <i>Madder</i> or <i>Calotropis</i> thrives on sandy waste land and on the sides of the roads. This Committee have not submitted any specimens of coconut fibre or rope.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>
2236	2664	Flax ...	Alsi ...	Lahore	} Flax is mentioned by Strabo as one of the staples of this part of India. A small quantity of Riga seeds, which had been imported experimentally by Dr. Jameson, Superintendent of Government Botanical Gardens at Saharanpore, was distributed amongst the peasants, with instructions as to the mode of cultivation; an agent of great practical experience was deputed to examine and report upon the qualifications of different districts for the growth of flax, and a staff of natives were trained by him to act as scutchers.
2237	2655	.....	Pilchi ...	Ditto	
					In 1856, 2 tons of flax produced under his superintendence in the district of Cojranwalla, were sent to England, and were sold for £92-2-2, realizing a net profit of 47 per cent.
					In 1857, 8 cwt. of flax, grown at Juddura, a tract of country in the Kangra district, bordering on the River Beas, were sent home, and were valued at the high price of from £55 to £60 a ton.
					In consequence of the success of experiments, an Association, called the "Belfast Indian Flax Association," has been newly established, and have sent out an agent to buy up flax produce; he has made the district of Sealkote his head-quarters, and as far as can be judged, has every prospect of ultimate success, and the natives are now beginning to see that there is a day of large profit before them, and join heartily in the movement.— <i>Central Committee, Lahore.</i>
2238	2647	Ditto ...	.....	Sealkote.	} Grown in the Jail Garden at Hazareebagh.— <i>Local Committee, Chota Nagpore.</i>
2239	2646	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto.	
2240	2665	Ditto ...	.....	Chota Nagpore	
2231	302	Rhea Fibre ...	.....	Assam	Presented by H. Bainbridge, Esq.
2232	307	Ditto ...	.....	Debroghur.	

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2233	811	Fibre ...	Hang-kyo Shaw...	Akyab	Used in preparing cordage for boats, nets, &c.: wholesale market price, Rupees 2-3 per maund. The inner bark of large trees.
2234	813	Ditto ...	Dam Shaw ...		
2235	817	Ditto ...	Thanot Shaw ...		
2236	815	Ditto ...	Wapreelo Shaw		
2237	819	Ditto ...	Shaw Goung ...		
2238	814	Ditto ...	Shaw Nee	Ditto	Used in preparing cordage for boats, nets, &c.: wholesale market price, Rupees 1-12 per maund. More plentiful than those above.
2239	816	Ditto ...	Shaw Thru ...		
2240	812	Ditto ...	Thangban Shaw...		
2241	818	Ditto ...	Guand-young Shaw	Ditto	Used for cables and strong nets: wholesale market price, Rupees 3-4 per maund. The inner portion of forest creepers.
2242	90	Bunkuss ...	Bunkuss	Lucknow	Is a grass that grows wild in the Tarai and lower range of hills. The leaves are used for making ropes.—Central Committee, Lucknow.
2243	160	Crotalaria Juncea	.....	.....	Presented by Messrs. Ahmury and Co., of Calcutta.
2244	161	Dunchee Fibre ...	.....	.....
2245	162	Plantain Fibre ...	.....	.....
2246	163	Cannabis Sativa...	.....	.....
2247-57	3622 to 3632	Specimen of raw & dyed Aloe Fibre	.....	Barilly.	No information.
2258	3636	Aloe Fibre ...	.....	Chota Nagpore.	
2259	807	Urtica Tenuissima	.....	Debrooghur.	
2260	1515	Ditto ...	.....	Assam.	
2261-62	954-55	Red Fibre ...	.....	Moulmein	No information.
2263-64	956-57	White ditto ...		Assam.	
2265	1521	Sterculia Urens...	.....	Assam.	Extensively used for making ropes.
2266	2049	Inner bark of "Sterculia" ...	Thapootnet Shaw	Durmah	
2267	2050	Ditto ditto ...	Shan Laybway ...	Ditto	
2268	2051	Ditto ditto ...	Shan Nee ...	Ditto	
2269	2052	Fibre of Urnaulobata	.....	Pegu	
					This plant is the pest of Rangoon and its neighborhood, springing up spontaneously wherever the jungle is cleared, and rapidly forming a dense mass of luxuriant vegetation.
					This fibre has been manufactured in the jail, by simply macerating and afterwards beating the stalks. Very good "gunny" has been made from it, and it is believed that this fibre might, if treated with due care and skill, prove valuable.
					Any quantities of the plant may be had for the mere trouble of gathering it.—Local Committee, Rangoon.

These fibres are used much by the inhabitants of the province.—Local Committee, Akyab.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2270	3684	<i>Calotropis Gigantea</i> ...	Maddar ...	Lahore ...	<p>FIGURES.—The following are the principal fibrous plants in use in the Punjab, specimens of nearly all of which will be found in the collection:—</p> <p>(1) <i>The common hemp (Cannabis Sativa).</i></p> <p><i>For:—Sunn Bhang.</i> This grows spontaneously and in abundance everywhere in the submontane tracts: but is cultivated for the fibre only in the eastern portions of the Kangra, and in the Simla Hills. In 1859 an experimental consignment of two tons of Himalayan hemp was valued in the English market at from £30 to £32 a ton, and during the past year another larger consignment of hemp has been despatched at Government expense, at the request of the merchants of Dundee. Price at Lahore, about £16 or £16 a ton.</p> <p>(2) <i>Sunn proper (Crotalaria Juncea).</i> This plant is extensively cultivated for its fibre, especially near rivers. Sunn prepared for the native market can be obtained at Lahore for £14 a ton.</p> <p>(3) <i>Sunn okra (Hibiscus Cannabinus).</i> This is also abundant; but its fibre is inferior to that of the true hemp. Price, at Lahore, from £10 to £14 a ton.</p> <p>(4) <i>Moony (Saccharum Moony).</i> This is made from the outer sheath of a tall grass called Sirk; and is largely used for well ropes, tow lines, and for attaching buckets to the Persian water-wheel, and in all cases where the rope is exposed to the action of water. The present price is from £8 to £8 a ton, but ordinarily it is much cheaper.</p> <p>(5) The stem of the <i>Maddar plant (Calotropis Gigantea).</i> This is a plant abundant in all sandy districts, and yields a fibre called in Madras <i>Tarcum fibre</i>. The fibre is very strong, but the trouble of preparing it prevents its being generally used, probably owing to its not being cultivated for the purpose, and consequently not abundant in any one spot. A downy fibre is also contained in the pod of the same plant, which requires no preparation, and might be obtained in large quantities at a very cheap rate. Here it is only used for stuffing pillows, but it might prove useful to manufacturers at home. A sample was taken to England lately by Captain Nicolls, Assistant Commissioner, and one manufacturer has offered to purchase a consignment. A carpet made of Maddar fibre is included in the collection.</p> <p>(6) A fibre called <i>Chajjan</i> has recently come into use at Lahore, owing to the rise in the price of other fibres. It can be purchased in Lahore at from £8 to £10 a ton.</p> <p>(7) Ropes are also made of the fibrous bark of the Phalsa tree (<i>Grewia Asiatica</i>), occasionally of plantain leaves, palm leaves, and a fibre called <i>Putta</i> is in common use in</p>
2271	3834	Palm Leaves ...	.....	Ditto ...
2272	.....	<i>Grewia Asiatica.</i> Bark of the Phalsa tree ...	.....	Ditto ...
2273	3688	Grass ...	Ragur ...	Ditto ...	

SECTION L—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2274	3683	Fibre from the Sunn Okra.			Peshawur for manufacture of ropes and matting; a kind of coarse matting called <i>Chitai</i> is also made out of the grass called <i>Dib</i> ; and another called <i>Rajur</i> ; and the <i>Kusha</i> or sacred grass of the Hindus, here called <i>Dab</i> , is sometimes used for this purpose.—Central Committee, Lahore.
2275-76	3680, 3682	Ditto prepared.			
2277	169	Bark of the Daphne ...	.....	.....	<p>Merely stripped from the plant and dried.</p> <p>From this plant the famous Nepal paper is made.—Presented by Sir Jung Bahadoor, K. C. B.</p>
2278	153	Cuttings from the fresh Daphne	.....	.....
2279	184	Bark of the Daphne in prepared state ...	.....	.....
					This is called "paper brick."

(i) TIMBERS, REEDS, AND GRASSES.

2280	572	Dalbergia Simoo (black) ...	Simoo ...	Cuttaek ...	<p>The wood of these specimens is used for every description of furniture, both by natives and Europeans. In grain and color it somewhat resembles rose-wood. The heart of this timber is generally unsound.</p>
2281	878	Ditto (red) ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
2282	882	Carthamus Tinctorius ...	Kooseoon ...	Ditto ...	<p>Is used for the handles of tools, and native cart-wheels; and might be applied to other purposes. This is the tree which supplies the safflower of commerce.</p>
2283	871	Tectona Grandis	Teak, "Sagoun."	Ditto ...	<p>Is a wood too well known to need more than mention. To what extent this valuable timber exists in the Sumbulpore district and its dependencies, and some of the Tributary Mohals of Cuttaek, has never been certainly ascertained, but is a question, we imagine, well worthy of careful enquiry.</p>
2284	880	Ditto	Kooseoon ...	Ditto ...	<p>Is used for ordinary purposes, such as packing cases, common doors, &c.</p>
2285	869	Ditto	Guringa ...	Ditto ...	<p>Is a light wood, which is principally used by the turners of Cuttaek, and for palankeen poles, &c., purposes where lightness is a necessity.</p>
2286	870	Shorea Robusta	Sál ...	Ditto ...	<p>This wood is the most common in our jungles; large quantities are floated down the River Mahanuddy and sold at Cuttaek. By the natives it is used for almost every purpose to which wood can be applied—young trees being cut down even for fuel and palings. A good supply used some years ago to be obtained from the jungles skirting the principal water-way of the district for the Government Gun Manufactory in the Madras Presidency. In mature trees, the heart is always unsound. Temporary bridges, gun carriages, boats, beams, door frames, trusses, &c., are generally made of this wood.</p>

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2287	877	Artocarpus Integrifolia ...	Jack "Puneer" ...	Cuttack ...	This is the wood of which the native oil-mill or "ghana" is made. It is also a handsome wood for furniture purposes, having a most fresh appearance, which darkens with age. As a timber tree, however, it cannot be said to be plentiful, as it is not a forest tree, and the fruit it yields renders it more valuable than if it were simply cultivated for the sake of the timber.
2288	879	Buchanania Lati-folia ...	Peasal ...	Ditto ...	This useful wood is worked up generally into furniture, house doors and windows, presses, tables, &c. It requires to be polished, otherwise it stains a burnt sienna color any cloth brought into contact with it.
2289	873	.....	Burdur ...	Ditto ...	An excellent wood for carriage poles, shafts, and wheels, and in all coach-builder's work.
2290	881	.....	Keohar ...	Ditto ...	Is a hard useful wood for mallets, pounders, rammers, and such like articles, and would, perhaps, make up strong furniture.
2291	876	.....	Gumbaree ...	Ditto ...	<p>These trees are found more or less plentifully throughout the forest jungles of the Sumbulpore district and the Tributary Mahals. The main difficulty attending timber transactions is the at present unsurmountable one of conveying the timber from the spot where it is felled, which of course is for the most part in the interior of the dense forest, to the nearest spot whence water-carriage is available. Teams of buffaloes are employed for this purpose in the present mode of operating, but if the distance to be traversed is at all considerable, it may easily be conceived that this method becomes so expensive and dilatory that much cannot be undertaken. The only means of modifying or evading this difficulty, if it was desired to embark in any extensive transactions, would apparently be to have the timber sawn and cut up on the spot, and roughly shaped for the purposes for which it might be required. Planks and sleepers, for example, or the various constituent portions of a gun carriage, might perhaps, with advantage, be roughly shaped and cut on the spot.</p> <p>There are other timber woods or fancy woods, which this Committee would notice, as the Dhilmus, which makes good cart fellows, and is hard, but pliable. The <i>Kangra</i>, another hard wood; the <i>Kamulet</i>; the "<i>Assa</i>," and more specially, what is honored locally with the name "<i>Ablon</i>" or obony, the tree being called the "<i>Kāndoo</i>." The wood of this kind of the darkest shade, is the heart of the tree, and specimens are not easy to procure. Of these additional woods the Committee supply specimens, which are the <i>Assa</i> and <i>Ablon</i> <i>Kāndoo</i>.</p>
2292	875	.....	Assa ...	Ditto ...	The latter, it will be seen, is a very handsome fancy wood; its price per cubic foot is 12 annas or 1s. 6d., and that of the <i>Assa</i> is 6 annas or 9d. Most of these timber trees are procurable in abundance in the forests of the Sumbulpore district, and on the banks of the " <i>Mahanuddy</i> ," " <i>Brakming</i> ."
2293	874	.....	Ablon or Kāndoo	Ditto	

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.																																																
					<p>and "Dyturg" Rivers, and it is believed that their uses might be very much extended were a demand to spring up, and some experiments be made to test their properties and value. For the transport of timber there are some facilities, which it may be proper for us to notice. The timber country of this division is traversed by three large streams, the "Mahanuddy," "Brahming," and "Byturnee," so that when the united difficulty of getting the wood from the forest to the water side has been overcome, it is a matter of ease, at the proper season, to float it down in rafts to any depot which might be established for the purpose at the mouths of the rivers or others connected with them. From Cuttack to False Point harbour is a distance of 65 miles via the Mahanuddy. This harbour affords a safe anchorage for vessels at all seasons, and the route is available for about five months in the year, namely, from the middle of June generally to the middle of November; while from a point on the route, 42 miles from Cuttack, at Tudanda, namely, on to the sea, the river is navigable all the year round. Another route from Cuttack is via the Beeroopa and Brahming to the "Dhamree" harbour, the distance being 96 miles, and the DHAMREE port safe for sailing vessels from November to February. Small steamers could ply to the harbour all the year round, and vessels of 150 to 200 tons can clear the bar. But this route from Cuttack is an uncertain one, and not open for more than three and a half months in the height of the monsoon, that is, it may be said, from July to September.</p> <p>Nos. 2280 to 2291 have been furnished by T. W. Armstrong, Esq., Superintending Engineer of the Division, who also furnished the following table of specific gravity.—Local Committee, Cuttack.</p> <p><i>Table showing specific gravity and price of Cuttack Timber and Fancy Woods.</i></p> <table> <tr> <th></th> <th>Specific gravity, water being 1.000.</th> <th>Price per cubic feet.</th> <th></th> </tr> <tr> <td>Black Wano</td> <td>875</td> <td>8 Annas in the log</td> <td>The anna is equivalent to 1/16.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Red Wano</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>10 Annas.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Koromara</td> <td>1,300</td> <td>5 Annas.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Teak</td> <td>875</td> <td>10 "</td> <td>For logs over 18 feet the rate rises.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Korom</td> <td>714</td> <td>4 "</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goeriga</td> <td>714</td> <td>5 "</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sil</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>8 "</td> <td>Ditto ditto.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jack</td> <td>750</td> <td>8 "</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pawal</td> <td>816</td> <td>6 "</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dandhat</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>8 "</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Keshur</td> <td>1,350</td> <td>6 "</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Specific gravity, water being 1.000.	Price per cubic feet.		Black Wano	875	8 Annas in the log	The anna is equivalent to 1/16.	Red Wano	1,000	10 Annas.		Koromara	1,300	5 Annas.		Teak	875	10 "	For logs over 18 feet the rate rises.	Korom	714	4 "		Goeriga	714	5 "		Sil	1,000	8 "	Ditto ditto.	Jack	750	8 "		Pawal	816	6 "		Dandhat	1,000	8 "		Keshur	1,350	6 "	
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SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2294	15	Melia Azadirachta	Neem	Lucknow	Plentifully in Oudh.
2295	11	Ficus Religiosa...	Peepul	Ditto	In various parts of Oudh.
2296	9	.....	Hurdooa	Ditto	
2297	18	Mimusops Elengi	Mulserce	Ditto	In various parts of Oudh: not extensively.
2298	6	Cedrela Toona	Toon	Ditto	Spontaneously in the northern parts of Oudh. It is considered the best for furniture of a high polish.
2299	14	Terminalia Belle-rica	Babera	Ditto	Grows spontaneously in the Tarnee. Not a very large tree: used for all purposes. From its fruit blacking is made.
2300	4	Eugenia Jambolana	Jamun	Ditto	All over Oudh. This is a large-sized tree, and bears a black, astringent small fruit, about the size of a large olive, which the natives eat. Used for various kinds of wood-work.
2301	3	.....	Panoun	Ditto	Spontaneously in the Tarnee. A large tree, used for beams, &c.
2302	17	Terminalia Tomentosa	Asna or Asan	Ditto	Spontaneously in the Tarnee jungles. Considered durable and elastic for many purposes; preferable to sal.
2303	13	Mangifera Indica	Aum	Ditto	Cultivated extensively in Oudh.
2304	12	Ferula Elephantum	Kaitha	Ditto	In various parts of Oudh, not extensively. The fruit of this tree is used for the same purposes with that of <i>Egle Marmelos</i> , but the latter is preferable.
2305	16	Egle Marmelos...	.....	Ditto	All parts of Oudh, extensively. The fruit of this tree is extensively used dry in powder, and also for making shurbut for bowel complaints.
2306	6	Zizyphus Jujuba	Bair	Lucknow, and various parts of Oudh	Used principally for making native clogs.
2307	10	Atlantus Excelsa	Arar	Lucknow	Extensively all over Oudh. The principal use made of this wood is for sword scabbards.
2308	1	Ficus Glomerata	Goolee	Ditto	All over Oudh. For furniture. From this tree some of the lac of commerce is gathered: the fruit is eaten by natives.
2309	7	Besdia Latifolia	Mhowah	Ditto	All over Oudh in groves. From the seeds oil is extracted, and from the fruits or flowers spirits are distilled.
2310	8	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
2311	20	Shorea Robusta...	.....	Midnapore.	
2312	2	Ditto	Sakhoo	Lucknow	Spontaneously and extensively in the Tarnee. This is the timber generally used for building purposes, bridges, &c.; is durable, and is considered the best for such works.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS—(Continued).

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2313	22	.....	Moul	Midnapore.	
2314	19	Poonamul	.....	Ditto.	
2315	21	Droopyros Melanoxylon	.....	Ditto.	
2316	300	Mesua Ferrea	Nahori		
2317	301	Lagerstrœmia Regia	Ajor or Jarool		
2318	302	Artocarpus	Saum		
2319	303	Ditto Integrifolius	Kantal		
2320	304	Cedrella Toona	Poma		
2321	305	Gmelia Arborea...	Gomari		
2322	30	Syzygium Jambolanum	James		
2323	307	Michelia Champaca	Pool Chopra		
2324	308	Chickassia Tobularia	Poma		
2325	309	Laurus Sassafras	Gondhorozi		
2326	310	Anthrachne Trifoliata	Uriam		
2327	311	Salix Tetraspernum	Bhoh		
2328	312	Nuclea Cadamba	Rieghu		
2329	313	Terminalia Citrina	Hilikha		
2330-31	314-15	Ditto species, 2 spec.	Bolah	Assam	Contributed by Colonel Reid.
2332	316	Ehretia Serrata...	Dual		
2333	317	Mangifera Indica	Aum		
2334	318	Artocarpus	Toban		
2335	319	Quercus	Joh Hunguru		
2336	320	Dalbergia	Siesoo		
2337	321	Acacia	Kordi		
2338	322	Ditto, specimen /	Hulluck		
2339	323	Ditto, ditto /	Mola Cooles		
2340	324	Ditto, ditto /	Jarool		
2341	325	Ditto, ditto /	Saum		
2342-43	326-27	Poni, 2 specimens	Wenhio		
2344	328	.....	Palee Hoondio		
2345	329	.....	Madhoorullam		
2346	330	.....	Sotezana		
2347	331	.....	Gohora		
2348	332	.....	Noen		

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2340	338	Kohir	Assam	Contributed by Colonel Reid.
2350	334	.....	Dhoomkoora	
2361	335	.....	Dackuree	
2362	338	.....	Sheedha	
2353	337	.....	Doodkooru	
2354	338	.....	Goondoro	
2355	330	.....	Mosa Shalee	
2356	340	.....	Holow	
2357	341	.....	Kajorkulla	
2358	342	.....	Tetachopa	
2359	343	.....	Parli	
2360	344	.....	Magoli	
2361	345	.....	Khoira	
2362	346	.....	Sham	
2363	347	.....	Bowlah	
2364	348	.....	Bon Soom	
2365	349	.....	Bandar and Kanda	
2366	350	.....	Dingari	
2367	351	.....	Ditto, Red	
2368	352	.....	Kotorah	
2369	353	.....	Nota Rohi	
2370	354	.....	Jam	
2371	355	.....	Koida	
2372	356	.....	Ketamaya	
2373	357	.....	Nopahi	
2374	358	.....	Lookhoori	
2375	359	.....	Pegai	
2376	360	.....	Shalduona	
2377	6034	Tectona Grandis...	Jubbulpore	This is called by the natives "Oil Teak" or "Boha Sagoon," and is found on the Bindhyers, north of the Nerbudda, I believe, almost exclusively, and is the best in these provinces.
2378	6035	Ditto	Ditto	Called by the natives "Putteereca Sagoon" or "Stoney Teak," is shorter and more knotty than the last; is found in the more hilly tracts.
2379	6036	Ditto	Ditto	Called by the natives "Doodheca Sagoon" or "Milky Teak," is the softest timber of the three, and is found chiefly south of the Nerbudda, on the Satpura. The only difference in the above three woods is the soil they grow on.

SECTION I. - RAW MATERIALS. - (Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
2389	6037	Vatica Robusta...	Surrye	Jubbulpore	Found chiefly in large forests in the south Mundlah, and one forest near the Puchmurries.
2391	6038	Botanical name not known	Siomrasao	Ditto	Is a beautiful close-grained wood, the leaf oblong, and serrated edge; it is found in the more hilly tracts, but does not attain any great size.
2392	6039	Cordia Macleoda...	Dhengun	Ditto	A remarkably beautiful wood, found in Mundlah, Seonee.
2393	6040	Terminalia Arguta	Saj	Ditto	Very useful for beams and rafters, grows abundantly in all the districts to a great size, 40 to 60 feet long, and 2 to 3 feet broad, will not last if exposed to the weather.
2394	6041	Pterocarpus	Boejah	Ditto	An excellent wood, easily worked, grows to a large size, is found in all parts, but not very abundant.
2395	6042	Terminalia Arguta	Kowah	Ditto	Grows to a large size along the banks of rivers, all over the district; is an excellent lasting timber, somewhat similar in quality to Ash.
2396	6043	Zizyphus Xylopyxa or Glabra	Ghattoo	Ditto	It grows to a fine large tree, but is a scarce wood, and close-grained and excellent.
2397	6044	Botanical name not known	Trosum	Ditto	Good timber, but does not exist in any quantity.
2398	6045	Conocarpus Latifolia	Dhowrah	Ditto	A tough, knotty wood, hard to work, grows abundantly everywhere; used much for cart axles.
2399	6046	Bowellia Thunbergia	Seriee	Ditto	Very abundant, but is soft, and has a bad character for lasting.
2390	6047	Zizyphus Jujuba	Bhar	Ditto	Is abundant, but not often found of large size. Timber inferior as to transverse, but otherwise good.
2391	6048	Mimosa Arabica	Baibul	Ditto	A close-grained, hard, and tough wood, but does not attain any great size; very valuable for the spokes and felloes of wheels.
2392	6049	Botanical name not known	Khumee	Ditto	Is a light, strong, and easily-worked wood, much in request by natives.
2393	6050	Ditto	Gunjah	Ditto	The same as the foregoing specimens of wood.
2394	6051	Acacia Siria	Siris	Ditto	A splendid timber, but now very scarce in these parts.
2395	6052	Nauclea Cordifolia	Hurdoo	Ditto	Abundant, and much in request, is light and easily worked. Its strength is not great, but it is lasting if not exposed to the weather.
2396	6053	Nauclea Parvifolia	Kaim	Ditto	Somewhat similar to Hurdoo, but is a stronger, better timber.
2397	6054	Nauclea Orientalis	Pindra	Ditto	Not abundant. A good joiner's wood.
2398	6055	.....	Jyauungul	Ditto	A large tree, not of much use.
2399	6056	Acacia leucophloea	Rohuee	Ditto	An excellent and tough wood, but does not work smoothly. Abundant in the Deiwah valley and Hossingabad.
2400	6057	.....	Loudya	Ditto	A common wood, suited for poles.

SECTION I—RAW MATERIALS—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2401	6058	Conocarpus Myrsinifolium ...	Kardhaee ...	Jubbulpore ...	A tough wood, but difficult to work; tolerably abundant, (similar to Dowrah), grows along the banks of the Narbudda.
2402	6059	Eugenia Tamboulana ...	Tanjan ...	Ditto ...	A coarse-grained wood, used for wall steps, and in other wet places, where it is almost indestructible.
2403	6060	Dalbergia Sissoo	Tine or Sissag ...	Ditto ...	A splendid timber, but not abundant; small in this part of India.
2404	6061	.....	Pandur ...	Ditto ...	A coarse wood, common, and is a good, strong, and lasting timber.
2405	6062	Careya Arborea...	Kumbee ...	Ditto ...	The wood is not much used; the bark is made into slow matches for matchlocks.
2406	.....	.....	Hurrah ...	Ditto ...	Is abundant in the hilly tracts, but attains no great size.
2407	6064	Bassia Longifolia	Mowah ...	Ditto ...	This tree is so valuable for its fruit, out of which arrack is made, that it is seldom felled, except when barren; but its wood is excellent.
2408	6065	Diospyros Ebenum	.....	Ditto ...	The heart-wood of the tendoo; it is found to a large size in the Sonee district, but generally small elsewhere.
2409	6066	Asclepias Rosca...	Doodhee ...	Ditto ...	An inferior timber of no transverse strength.
2410	6067	Uvaria	Karee ...	Ditto ...	Used by natives for making toys.
2411	6068	Grewia Tiliifolia ...	Damin ...	Ditto ...	Not abundant, and now very difficult to procure of any size.
2412	6069	Dalbergia Latifolia	Sissoo ...	Ditto ...	A very strong and useful timber.
2413	6070	Acacia Proctora ...	Gurraee ...	Ditto ...	
2414	6071	Cedrela Tuna ...	Toon ...	Ditto ...	
2415	6072	Hardwickia Binata ...	Unjun ...	Ditto ...	
2416	2402	Eoroul ...			
2417	2403	Kerhoola ...			
2418	2404	Booboss ...			
2419	2405	Oospee ...			
2420	2406	Kuttoos Chestnut			
2421	2407	Tarar Chalownia	.....	Darjeeling	Contributed by Dr. A Campbell, of Darjeeling.
2422	2408	Toon ...			
2423	2409	Chump Magnolia.			
2424	2410	Korance ...			
2425	2411	Bohoolheer ...			
2426 to 2432	2427 to 2433	7 small specimens of Timber ...			
2433	2729	Walnut Wood ...	.....	Mehra Forest, near Abottabad, Hazara.	
2434	2730	Toon Wood ...	.....	Ditto, ditto	Natural order, <i>Cedrelaceae Cedrela</i> .

SECTION I. RAW MATERIALS. (Continued)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2436	3731	Bear Wood ...	.....	Mehra Forest, near Abbotabad, Hazara ...	Natural order, <i>Conifera Pinus Longifolia</i> .
2436	3732	Ash ditto ...	.....	Ditto, ditto ...	Ditto not known. Species of <i>Fraxinus</i> different from that common in England.
2437	3733	Reen ditto ...	.....	Ditto, ditto ...	An evergreen oak, bearing acorns; a large spreading tree, a variety of oak <i>Quercus</i> (American oak).
2438	3734	Yew ditto ...	.....	Ditto, ditto ...	Natural, order <i>Taxineae</i> .
2439	3735	Olive ...	.....	Bukkote, on the Jhelum, Hazara.	
2440	3736	Kayan ...	.....	Mehra Forest, Abbotabad, Hazara ...	Natural order unknown.
2441	3737	Fir (<i>Pinus Longifolia</i>) ...	.....	Ditto, ditto	
2442	3738	Kalanathi ...	.....	Mehra Forest, near Ditto	A species of wild cherry. Natural order, <i>Rosaceae</i> ; genus, <i>Cerasus</i> .
2443	3739	Species of wild Cinnamon ...	.....	Forest near Bukkote, on the Jhelum, Abbotabad, Hazara.	
2444	3740	Baroungi ...	.....	Mehra Forest, near Abbotabad	An evergreen oak, bearing acorns, leaves of young plant like those of the holly; a variety of oak <i>Quercus</i> (<i>Quercus Flos</i>).
2445	3741	Umloke ...	.....	Ditto, ditto	Not known.
2446	3742	Mulberry ...	.....	Ditto, ditto	Ditto.
2447	3743	Loon ...	.....	Ditto, ditto	Apparently a species of wild pear.
2448	3744	Kungur or Kukker ...	.....	Ditto, ditto	A species of toon. Natural order, <i>Oleace</i> , genus, <i>Fraxinea</i> .
2449	3745	Deer or Doodar ...	.....	Ditto, ditto	Natural order, <i>Conifera Pinus</i> var. <i>Cedrus Deodara</i> .
2450	3746	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto, ditto	
2451	3447	Nuncies Cordifolia	}	Philibeet	Forwarded by the Central Committee, Allahabad.
2452	3448	Uyyna ...			
2453	3449	Kamo ...			
2454	3450	Cedrela Toona ...			
2455	3451	Shorea Robusta...			
2456	3452	Dalbergia Sisano	Kashy	Akyab	A strong wood, used as floor and wall-planking. It grows to a large size, and is procurable in the Sandown district.
2457	887	Erythina Indica			
2458	888	Erythina ...			
2459	889	Dipterocarpus ...			
2460	890	Aturapus ...			
			Myauk Soek	Ditto	Used in house-building. It grows to a large size, is very plentiful in the province, and the fruit is edible.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2461	891	Eleoarpus ...	Mhaghai ...	Akyab ...	Used for knife handles, rules, &c. Is a moderate sized tree, plentiful in Ramree and Choduba; and the fruit and leaves are used by the natives for food.
2462	892	Bignonia Stipulata	Phabhan ...	Ditto ...	Used by natives for bows, &c. It is a moderate sized tree, very plentiful in the provinces.
2463	893	.....	Bamaw ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, but not very plentiful.
2464	894	.....	Khoongho ...	Ditto ...	Used for making oars for boats, and sometimes in house-building. It grows to a large size, and is plentiful in the Sandoway district.
2465	895	Bignonia Stipulata	Ka-mhoung ...	Ditto ...	The natives make a spirituous liquor from the bark. It is a small tree, and very plentiful.
2466	896	.....	Thoungthalas ...	Ditto ...	Used for oars and sometimes for house-building. It grows to a large size, but is not by any means plentiful.
2467	897	.....	Thing ...	Ditto ...	Used in house-building. Grows to a large size, and is very plentiful.
2468	898	Champeo ...	Changal ...	Ditto ...	Used for making boats. A moderate sized tree, not plentiful.
2469	899	.....	Kapoop ...	Ditto ...	Used for making boats. Grows to a large size, and is plentiful.
2470	900	.....	Mootsomah ...	Ditto ...	Used for firewood. A very small wood, and very plentiful.
2471	901	.....	Chenehroon ...	Ditto ...	Used in house-building. Grows to a large size, and is plentiful in Ramree and Sandoway districts.
2472	902	.....	Khouk Chah ...	Ditto ...	Used in house-building and for firewood. Grows to a large size, and is plentiful in Ramree and Sandoway districts.
2473	903	.....	Crandoop ...	Ditto ...	Used for masts and native boats. Grows to a great length, and is very plentiful.
2474	904	Champeo ...	Paranyan ...	Ditto ...	Used as planking. Grows to a moderate size, and is procurable in the Sandoway district.
2475	905	.....	Baibga ...	Ditto ...	Used for firewood. Is plentiful in the Sandoway district.
2476	906	.....	Crawndow or Ky-oung-thya ...	Ditto ...	Used for firewood. A small wood, and very plentiful.
2477	907	.....	Thynan ...	Ditto ...	Used in house-building. A small wood, not very plentiful.
2478	908	.....	Kalat Nohoe ...	Ditto ...	Ditto. Grows to a large size, and is plentiful in the Akyab and Ramree districts.
2479	909	.....	Thykado ...	Ditto ...	Used for furniture. Grows to a large size, but is not very plentiful.
2480	910	Iron Wood ...	Piong ...	Ditto ...	Iron wood, very hard, used for posts, &c. Grows to a large size, and is very plentiful in Arrakan.
2481	911	.....	Tha-bya ...	Ditto ...	Sometimes used for planking. Grows to a large size, and is plentiful.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
2482	918	.....	Thy	Akyab	Used for posts and firewood. Grows to a large size, and is plentiful in Ramree and Sandoway districts.
2483	913	.....	Ka-ugan	Ditto	Used for planking. Grows to a great length, and is plentiful in Ramree and Sandoway districts.
2484	914	.....	Bhoot-tha	Ditto	Not much in use. Grows to a large size, and is plentiful in Ramree and Sandoway districts.
2485	915	.....	Ka-moung	Ditto	Used for plank, posts, &c. Grows to a large size, and is plentiful.
2486	916	Iron Wood	Fya	Ditto	Used in making rice mills. Grows to a moderate size, and is plentiful in Sandoway and Ramree Districts.
2487	917	.....	Poonbajah	Ditto	Used for making wooden bells, &c. It is a large tree, and is plentiful in Arrakan.
2488	918	.....	Chahong	Ditto	Used in house-building. Grows to a moderate size, and is plentiful in Ramree and Sandoway districts.
2489	919	.....	Thongbun	Ditto	Used for oars and banghies. It is a small wood, and is plentiful.
2490	920	.....	Taibonkbha	Ditto	Used for firewood. Ditto ditto.
2491	921	.....	Rajaw	Ditto	Used in house-building. Ditto, ditto.
2492	922	.....	Inbayan	Ditto	Not much used. A moderate-sized wood, and is plentiful.
2493	923	.....	Talas	Ditto	Used for oars, banghies, and in house-building. Ditto.
2494	924	.....	Thyauhoong	Ditto	Used for coloring thread. It is small and plentiful.
2495	925	.....	Thudoo	Ditto	Not much in use. It is a small wood, and is plentiful.
2496	926	.....	Thabra King	Ditto	Not much in use. It is a large wood, but not plentiful.
2497	927	Garcinia	Parawah	Ditto	Used to make bows and in house-building. A large wood, ditto.
2498	928	.....	Theungnet (Tilea)	Ditto	A very good wood, used for work of all kinds. Grows to a large size, and is very plentiful in the Akyab and Ramree districts.
2499	.....	.....	Tabout	Ditto	For making banghies and other fine work. It grows to a moderate size, but is not very plentiful.
2500	.....	.....	Tonggaugaw	Ditto	Sometimes used for planks. Grows to a large size, and is not very plentiful.
2501	.....	.....	Ranabha	Ditto	Sometimes used for planks. It grows to a large size, and is very plentiful.
2502	617	Hopea Odorata	Thin Gan	Moulmein	A very strong, durable wood: used for making canoes.
2503	618	Inga Xylocarpa	Pyen-ka-doo	Ditto	Wood extremely hard: used for house-posts.
2504	619	Xylocarpus Echinatus	Ah Nan	Ditto	A very strong wood, used for making gun stocks and scabbards
2505	620	Artocarpus Echinatus	Toun Phain	Ditto	Used for making boats and carts.
2506	621	Arbores	Bun Bony	Ditto	A strong durable wood: used for house-posts.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2507	622	Mallotoca Tryaga	Gyoo Tha	Moulmein	This wood is used for bows, being tough and elastic.
2508	623	.....	Oak An	Ditto	This wood is made into canoes.
2509	624	Artocarpus Echinatus	Toung Pain Nai	Ditto	Fruit edible. Used in house-building.
2510	625	Crovia Fearen- -burda	Mya-ya-gyoo	Ditto	Made into any common house-building material.
2511	626	Vitex Arbores	Fonk-sha-gyoo	Ditto	Fruit eaten. The wood is used for any common purpose.
2512	627	.....	Khan Tha	Ditto	This wood is made into any house-building material.
2513	628	Moulmein Lance Wood	Myouk Ngo	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
2514	629	Dalbergia Oosta	Touk Yo	Ditto	A tough wood: much used for tool handles.
2515	630	Species of Galea.	Mohmagnh	Ditto	Used in common purposes of building.
2516	631	Bignonia	Thau Thet Ngai	Ditto	Ditto.
2517	632	.....	Goy-pin-gyoo	Ditto	Ditto: and also its seed for weight in weighing gold.
2518	633	Garcinia Speciosa	Balawa	Ditto	Ditto.
2519	634	Phyllanthus Em- -bilica	Yee Pyce	Ditto	Ditto.
2520	635	.....	Setphan	Ditto	Ditto.
2521	636	.....	Goy Tha	Ditto	Ditto.
2522	637	Ingea species	Bom Mai Za	Ditto	Wood hard. Used for making musical instruments.
2523	638	Gardenia Flori- -bunda	Thet Ya	Ditto	This wood is made use of for ordinary house-building purposes.
2524	639	Species of Bam- -boo	Dedap Tha	Ditto	Ditto.
2525	640	.....	Ka Nat Tha	Ditto	Ditto.
2526	641	Garcinia	Young Zalai	Ditto	Ditto: fruit edible.
2527	642	Moringa Ptery- -gospema	Dain Tha	Ditto	Flowers, bark, and root used medicinally. Wood made into dolls.
2528	643	.....	Mya Ya Ngai	Ditto	This wood is used for ordinary house-building purposes.
2529	644	Lagerstromia Re- -gina	Pyen Ma Nee, or Jarue of Chit- -tagong	Ditto	Wood used for boats and carts, also for flooring houses.
2530	645	Dipterocarpacea- -Vatica	Ein Gyin	Ditto	A very strong durable wood, as strong as Pyengado; when kept long in water it is said to become petrified.
2531	646	Terminalia Bol- -lerica	Phangah	Ditto	Is very hard and heavy. Used to make rice pounders, furni- ture, &c.
2532	647	Sonneratia Asso- -tata	Kama-la	Ditto	An inferior wood for boats, which last but two or three years.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2533	648	Sonneratia Acida	La Moo	Moulmein	An inferior wood for boats, which last but two or three years. The fruit is an article of food.
2534	649	.....	Ya Tha Nat	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
2535	650	Prerardia Sapida	Ka Na Oo	Ditto	A very hard wood: used for wheel axle.
2536	651	.....	Kye Nan	Ditto	Red wood, used generally by carpenters.
2537	652	Grewia species	Tha-raa	Ditto	A wood used to make dancing dolls.
2538	653	.....	Ya-tha-pya	Ditto	The fruit is edible. Used for house-building purposes.
2539	654	.....	Oan Naih	Ditto	Ditto.
2540	655	.....	Bon Sone	Ditto	Ditto.
2541	656	.....	Thin-win	Ditto	Ditto. The root used medicinally.
2542	657	.....	Phat Than	Ditto	Used for chisel handles.
2543	658	Species of Vatica	Koung Mhoo	Ditto	Used for making carts and boats.
2544	659	Lagerstromia	Pyen Ma Phoo	Ditto	Used for making oars and for rough house-building.
2545	660	Acacia	Konk Koo	Ditto	This wood is made into boats, carts, and other ordinary house-building material.
2546	661	Species of Dalbergia	Myouk Shaw	Ditto	This wood is used in ordinary house-building.
2547	662	Cassia Sumatrensis	Kyee	Ditto	Ditto.
2548	663	Ditto	Maaalee	Ditto	Ditto.
2549	664	.....	Tha Khoot	Ditto	Ditto.
2550	665	.....	Zinpyun Gyee	Ditto	Ditto.
2551	666	.....	Ya Ka Ngine	Ditto	Ditto.
2552	667	.....	Ouk Kyine	Ditto	Ditto.
2553	668	.....	Yamani	Ditto	Ditto.
2554	669	Water Dalbergia	Thappa	Ditto	Ditto.
2555	670	Cordia Myra	Koon Tha Nath	Ditto	Ditto. The leaf is made into cigar wrappers.
2556	671	Magifera Indica	Tha Yat	Ditto	Ditto. Fruit is eaten.
2557	672	.....	Koon Soay-dan	Ditto	Ditto.
2558	673	.....	Thet Kon Nyen	Ditto	Ditto.
2559	674	.....	Tuan-saypen	Ditto	Used for ordinary house-building purposes. Leaf is eaten boiled as greens.
2560	675	.....	Ahline Ngai	Ditto	Ditto.
2561	676	.....	Manee Auka	Ditto	Ditto. Bark is used medicinally.
2562	677	Cassia	Ngoo Tha	Ditto	Made into house-posts. Fruit and bark used medicinally.
2563	678	Arbus	Yong Tha Ngai	Ditto	Used in ordinary building materials.
2564	679	.....	Tha-man-tha	Ditto	Ditto.
2565	680	Nux Vomica	Kaboung	Ditto	Ditto. Fruit used as medicine.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2566	681	.....	Mai Kin	Moulmein	Used in ordinary building material. Fruit used as medicine.
2567	682	Gmelina Arborea	Yamana	Ditto	Ditto.
2568	683	.....	Kay Yeeb	Ditto	Ditto.
2569	684	.....	Nat Gyee	Ditto	Used for posts and knife handles.
2570	685	Gordonia	Anau Pho	Ditto	A strong wood, good for building purposes.
2571	686	.....	Yin Yo	Ditto	Ditto.
2572	687	Species of Eugenia	Sha Nya Gyin	Ditto	Wood soft, used in ordinary purpose of building material.
2573	688	Species of Jarol	Pycn-na-soat Gyee	Ditto	Ditto.
2574	689	.....	Punc Tha	Ditto	Ditto.
2575	690	.....	Paran Tha	Ditto	Ditto.
2576	691	Nuclea Cadamba	Ma-soo-tha	Ditto	Used for building purposes.
2577	692	.....	Tsat Tha	Ditto	Ditto.
2578	693	Moringa Pterygosperma	Dhano Kha	Ditto	Ditto.
2579	694	Gardinia Coronaria	Yin-gat	Ditto	Ditto. Fruit edible.
2580	695	Mangeriera Opposita Folio	Mayan	Ditto	Ditto.
2581	696	Pterocarpus Dalbergioides	Padouk	Ditto	A very strong wood, admirable for furniture, used by the Burmese to make their musical instruments.
2582	697	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
2583	698	.....	Kya Zo	Ditto	Used for building material.
2584	699	Odina Wodier	Na Bai	Ditto	A red wood. Bark used medicinally.
2585	700	.....	Nyoung Lan	Ditto	Used for building material.
2586	701	Red Jambo	Tha Bya Nee	Ditto	Ditto.
2587	702	.....	Nyony Sha	Ditto	Ditto.
2588	703	.....	.....	.....	.....
2589	704	Homalium Tomen-toun	Monk Kyan	Ditto	A strong wood for any ordinary purpose.
2590 A	705	Ficus Cordifolia	Nga Thingye	Ditto	Ditto.
2591 B	706	.....	Nyomy Tha	Ditto	Ditto.
2592 C	707	.....	Woot Tha	Ditto	Ditto.
2593 D	708	Mimusops Elengi	Kya Ya	Ditto	Ditto. The flower is used medicinally and for scent.
2594 E	709	Bambo	Tha Pan	Ditto	Ditto.
2595 F	710	Species of Eugenia	Tha Bya	Ditto	Ditto.
2596 G	711	Species of Dillenia	Zin Pyun Ngan	Ditto	Ditto. Fruit edible.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2567 H	712	Rigonia Stipulata ...	Ma Shooay ...	Moulmein ...	A strong wood for any ordinary purpose. Fruit edible.
2568 I	713	Vitex Arborea ...	Tonk Tea ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
2569 J	714	.....	Ah See Eha ...	Ditto ...	Wood hard. Used for making musical instruments.
2570 K	715	.....	Than-that-gyoo ...	Ditto ...	Used for building materials.
2571 L	716	Mangifera Indica	That Yat ...	Ditto ...	Ditto. Fruit edible.
2572 M	717	Acacia Sircana ...	Teeek Tha ...	Ditto ...	Wood reddish color. Used for furniture.
2573 N	718	.....	Ein Win ...	Ditto ...	Used for all ordinary purposes of building.
2574 O	719	.....	Thet Lendah ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
2575 P	720	.....	Wiha Oung ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
2576 Q	721	Nux Vomica ..	Kha Gyoo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto. Fruit used medicinally.
2577 R	722	Oak-leaved Polypod ...	Zangyooat-doup ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
2578 S	723	Frugans ...	Ah Nan ...	Ditto ...	A strong wood, good for building purposes.
2579 T	724	.....	Kyan-phu ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
2580 U	725	.....	Za Padrup ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
2581 V	726	Dalbergia species	Yondine ...	Ditto ...	A hard heavy black wood, useful for furniture.
2582 W	.....	Foliosum Greivium	Bha Woon ...	Ditto ...	Converted into planks for building.
2583 X	728	Dipterocarpus Graudis ...	Tugtha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
2584 Y	729	Dalbergia Alatus	Tsok Yoa ...	Ditto ...	Used for tool handles.
2585 Z	730	.....	Toung Ma Yon ...	Ditto ...	Wood smooth; used generally for Burmese slate or writing boards.
2586 a	731	.....	Thit Nee ...	Ditto ...	Converted into boxes, tables, &c., &c.
2587 b	732	Castanea Martabanica	Thit Nya ...	Ditto ...	The fruit eaten exactly like chestnuts.
2588 c	733	Artocarpus Integrifolius ...	Pani Nai Vulgo "Jack tree" ..	Ditto ...	Fruit eaten. wood yellow, used to dye the yellow Pongree, (Burmese Priest) cloths.
2589 d	1519	Cynodon Lactylon	.....	Calcutta.	

List of Specimens of some of the Woods of British Burmah.

2590	6503	Dillenia Aurca, Sm.	Zimboon ...	British Burmah ...	Abundant in the plains and on the hills. Wood occasionally used in house-building, but mostly for firewood. Br. weight, 198 lbs.*
2591	6504	Dillenia Pentagyna, Roxb.	Bjooben ...	Ditto ...	Abundant in the Eng Forest (Forest of <i>Dipterocarpus Grandiflorus</i>). Wood hard and strong, used for rice mills.
2592	6505	Dillenia Speciosa, Thunb.	Thabyoo ...	Ditto ...	On the banks of the mountain streams. Wood not used.

*The figures marked "Br. weight" denote the weight required to break a piece 4 feet long, 1 inch square, laid on supports 36 inches apart. These results were obtained by a few preliminary experiments, and are subject to correction.—Dr. Brandis.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2593	6506	Melissa Velutina, Hf. and Th. ...	Thabootkyee ...	British Burmah ...	All over the plains. Wood used for the poles of carts and harrows, yokes, spear shafts, oars, &c., &c.
2594	6507	Bombax Malabaricum, D. C. ...	Lepan ...	Ditto ...	The cotton tree. Abundant in the plains. Wood light and loose-grained, used for coffins. The cotton used for stuffing pillows.
2595	6508	Stereulia Foetida, L. ...	Let-Khop ...	Ditto ...	Common in the plains and on the hills. Wood not used.
2596	6509	Heritiera, sp. ...	Pinlay Kanaxoe ..	Ditto ...	Common in the Delta of the Irrawaddy. Wood used for house-posts and rafters, and for firewood for the manufacture of salt. The tree is nearly related to the "Soondrec" of Bengal.
2597	6510	Berrya Mollis, Wall. ...	Petwoon ...	Ditto ...	Found on elevated ground. Wood red, much prized for axles, the poles of carts and ploughs, also used for spear handles.
2598	6511	Eriolona, sp. ...	Dwa-Nee ...	Ditto ...	Trees not uncommon, but not very large. Wood of a beautiful brick-red color, tough and elastic, used for gun-stocks, paddles, and rice-pounders. A wood well worth attention, the weight being moderate.
2599	6512	Grewia Microcos, L. ...	Mya-ya ...	Ditto ...	Found on elevated ground. Wood not used.
2600	6513	Dipterocarpus Alata, Wall. ...	Ka-nyin ...	Ditto ...	The wood oil tree of Burmah. The wood decays very fast. Used for canoes, which last only from three to four years.
2601	6514	Dipterocarpus Grandiflora, Wall. ...	Eag ...	Ditto ...	This tree forms, in company with a few other kinds, extensive forests, which cover upwards of 2,000 square miles in the Province of Pegu. Wood somewhat more durable than that of "Ka-nyin" (No. 11): used for canoes, house-posts, planking, &c., &c.
2602	6515	Dipterocarpus, Sp. ...	Kyau-thoo ...	Ditto ...	A large tree, found in the hills. Wood used for canoes and cart-wheels.
2603	6516	Hopon Odorata, Roxb. ...	Thingan ...	Ditto ...	One of the finest timber trees of the country. Found near mountain streams and in the ever-green forest. Large specimens of this valuable tree are common east of the Sittang River, but rather scarce in the greater part of Pegu. Wood much prized for canoes and cart-wheels. Boats made of this wood are said to last for more than twenty years.
2604	6517	Hopon, Sp. ...	Thingsadoc ...	Ditto ...	Large trees abound in the same localities as the foregoing, but the wood is not equally valued.
2605	6518	Hopon Sunva, Wall. ...	Eagyin ...	Ditto ...	This valuable tree is found in the Eng Forest. Large trees not common in Pegu. Wood tough and hard, but heavy: used in house-building, for bows, and a variety of other purposes, said to be as durable as teak.

REMARKS.

Number	Number	English Name.	Local Name.	Locality where produced	REMARKS.
2606	6519	Shorea Obtusa, Wall.	Theya	British Burmah	In the Eng Forest and on the brow of hills in Pegu. Wood valued equally with Eggyin.
2607	6520	Mesua Ferrea, L.	Gangan	Ditto	Cultivated in Pegu on account of beauty and fragrance of its flowers, but wild in Tensasserim. Wood said to be used for furniture.
2608	6521	Garcinia Cowa, Roxb.	Toung-tha-lay	Ditto	Scattered over the hills. Wood not used.
2609	6522	Calophyllum, sp.	Tha-ra-phoe	Ditto	Wood used for curving images, occasionally for canoes.
2610	6523	Calophyllum, sp.	Poonyet	Ditto	Firewood.
2611	6524	Schleichera Trijuga, Willd.	Gyo	Ditto	One of the heaviest woods known in Burmah, common in the plains as well as on the hills. Used for cart-wheels, the teeth of harrows, the pestles of oil-mills, &c., &c.
2612	6525	Sapindus, sp.	Tsheik-khyee	Ditto	Found on the hills and in the forests skirting them. Wood prized for house-posts, ploughs, &c. Color grey, with a beautifully mottled grain.
2613	6526	Xylocarpus Granatum, Koon...	Pinlay-oong	Ditto	In the forests of the Delta. Wood used for house-posts and musket stocks.
2614	6527	Cedrela Toona, Roxb.	Thit-kadot	Ditto	On the hills and in the plains, plentiful in some districts; if not identical with the toon of Bengal, certainly nearly related to it.
2615	6528	Chikrasia Tabularia, Juss.?	Yimma	Ditto	Scattered throughout the forests on elevated ground; large trees scarce. Either identical with "Chittagong wood," or nearly related to it.
2616	6529	Albizia stipulata, Boiv.	Boonmyza	Ditto	Common throughout the forests on elevated ground, heart-wood brown, beautifully streaked, but rather small, the sap-wood being very large; much prized for cart wheels, also used for the bells of cattle.
2617	6530	Albizia Elata	Sect	Ditto	Abundant throughout the country in the plains, particularly near the banks of rivers. This wood may, at a future time, become an important article of trade. The heart-wood is strong and durable, and less heavy than that of most trees of the same family. The only drawback is, that the proportion of sap-wood is large. Used by the Burmans for bridges and house-posts. Br. weight, 230 lbs.
2618	6531	Acacia Catechu, L. var. a	Sha	Ditto	Common all over the plains and scattered over the hills. Immense numbers of these trees are annually cut down and made use of for the extraction of catechu. The wood is considered more durable than teak, and is used for house-posts, spear and sword handles, bows, &c., &c. There are several varieties differing in shade, specific weight, and yield of catechu.
2619	6532	Acacia Catechu, L. var. b	Sha	Ditto	

SECTION I—RAW MATERIALS—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
2620	6533	Bauhinia Malabarica, Roxb. ...	Bogy-gyin ...	British Burmah ...	Common in the plains. Wood used for the cross pieces of harrows, house-posts, &c., &c.
2621	6534	Bauhinia Racemosa, Lam. ...	Hpa-lan ...	Ditto ...	Resembles No. 31.
2622	6535	Cathartocarpus Fistula, L. ...	Gnec-shwoy ...	Ditto ...	Common in the plains and on the hills. Wood used for bows, axes of carts, &c., &c.
2623	6536	Cassia, sp. ...	Gnec-gyee ...	Ditto ...	Same as No. 33.
2624	6537	Cassia Florida ...	May-sa-lee ...	Ditto ...	Cultivated; heart-wood almost black. Used for halves, walking sticks, mallets, &c., &c.
2625	6538	Dalbergia, sp. ...	Yin-dike ...	Ditto ...	Common in the plains and on the hills. A kind of black-wood well worth notice. The sap-wood of this tree decays rapidly, but the heart-wood is extremely durable; it is black, sometimes with white and red streaks, elastic, but full of natural cracks. Used for ploughs, bows, handles of dāos and spears. There are probably two kinds in the country.
2626	6539	Inga Xylocarpa, L. ...	Fynkado ...	Ditto ...	A magnificent tree, abundant throughout the forests on and near the hills. The Ironwood of Pegu. The sap-wood is attacked by white ants and decays easily, but is very small in large trees. The heart-wood of full grown trees is said to last as long as teak. This wood would be invaluable if it were not for its weight. Used for house and bridge-posts, ploughs, boat anchors, in the construction of carts, and for other purposes.
2627	6540	Leguminosae ...	Thitpouk ...	Ditto ...	A light wood not much used.
2628	6541	Pterocarpus Dalbergioides ...	Padouk ...	Ditto ...	Trees of the largest size of this strong and beautiful timber abound in the forests east of the Sittang River, also in the valley of the Salween River, and its tributaries, the Thoun-gyeen, Yoonzalen, Hilinebowy, Houndraw, and Attarun. Much less frequent in Pegu, and entirely wanting in some districts. Wood prized beyond all others for cart-wheels. The trees are felled green, and are split up into short planks 3 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet wide, and 9 inches thick. Three of these pieces make one wheel, and a pair is sold on the spot, in the forests of the Prome district, at from 12 to 25 Rupees. The wood is extensively used in the gun-carriage manufactories in India.
2629	6542	Albissia, sp. ...	Kokoh ...	Ditto ...	In the northern districts of Pegu, on and near the hills. The wood is valued by the natives as much as Padouk (No. 39), or even more so. It is used for cart-wheels, oil presses, and canoes. In the Prome district a special tax was levied on the felling of "Kokoh" and "Padouk," under the Burmese rule. Large trees are becoming very scarce in the Irrawaddy Valley, but are not uncommon in the Toungoo district.
2630	6543	Pongamia, sp. ...	Thinwin ...	Ditto ...	Not uncommon in the dry forest, in the plains, and on the hills. The heart-wood, which is black and tough, but rather small, is used for the cross pieces of Burmese harrows, the teeth being made of Sha (No. 38), Myoukkyau (No. 58), and Ojo (22).

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Burmese.
2631	6544	Leguminosae ... Pongthema-myek-kyouk ...	British Burmah ...	...	A light-colored, close-grained wood, much prized by Burmans.
2632	6545	Leguminosae ... Toungkatseet ...	Ditto ...	...	Not uncommon on the hills: wood used for canoes.
2633	6546	Melanorrhoea Usitatisima, Wall. Thitsee ...	Ditto ...	...	The varnish tree of Burmah. Rare in the Irrawaddy Valley, common in the forests east of the Sittang River, particularly south-east of Sittang Town. Wood dark red, hard and close-grained: used by the Burmese for the stocks of their wooden anchors, tool helms, &c.
2634	6547	Garcia Pinnata, Roxb. ...	Khyong-yook ...	Ditto ...	Tree rather common in plains and on the hills, wood not much used.
2635	6548	Odina Wodier ...	Nabhai ...	Ditto ...	Tree rather common on the hills, heart-wood red: used for sheaths of swords, spear handles, oil presses, and rice pounders.
2636	6549	Terminalia Belle-rica, Roxb. ...	Titseim ...	Ditto ...	Common throughout Pegu: wood not used.
2637	6550	Terminalia Chebula, Rct. ...	Pangah ...	Ditto ...	Common on the hills; a valuable wood: used for yokes and canoes: heart-wood yellowish brown.
2638	6551	Terminalia Bialata, Roxb. ...	Lein ...	Ditto ...	Common, wood not used.
2639	6552	Terminalia Macrocarya ...	Htouggyan ...	Ditto ...	One of the largest trees in Pegu, very common, and the stems of very regular shape, heart-wood dark brown: used for house-posts and planking.
2640	6553	Conocarpus Acuminatus ...	Young ...	Ditto ...	Almost equal to the preceding in size and the regular growth of its stem. Wood reddish brown, hard and strong. Br. weight, 226 lbs. NOTE.—If it were not for their weight. Nos. 2635, 2637, 2639, and 2640 would be most valuable for furniture.
2641	6554	Careya Arborea, Roxb. var. a (dark) ...	Bambouay ...	Ditto ...	Common throughout the country. Wood used for gun-stocks, house-posts, planks, &c.
2642	6555	Careya Arborea, Roxb. var. b (light) ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Same as foregoing.
2643	6556	Eugenia Obtusifolia, Roxb. ...	Thabyehgio ...	Ditto	The different kinds of Thabyeh have a hard, red colored wood, but not straight grained, and supposed to be brittle. The stems are occasionally used for canoes, especially those of Thabyehgio. Br. weight of the Thabyehgio, 254 lbs.
2644	6557	Eugenia Cerasoides, Roxb. ...	Thabyehgyin ...		
2645	6558	Eugenia, sp. ...	Thabyehthapan ...		
2646	6559	Eugenia Caryophyllifolia, Roxb. ...	Thabyehgah ...		
2647	6560	Blackwellia Tomentosa, Vent. Myouk-kyan ...	Ditto ...	...	Wood tough, of a light yellow color: used for the teeth of harrows.

SECTION I—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2648	6601	<i>Lagerstromia P. Boscana</i> , Wall.	Laisah	British Borneo	A very large tree, stem not always perfectly round, inclined to form buttresses: timber valued for bows and spear handles also used for canoes and cart-wheels.
2649	6602	<i>Lagerstromia</i> , sp.	Thitpyoo	Ditto	A light, but comparatively strong wood, color white and pinkish, probably a valuable wood for furniture. Used for planking. Br. weight, 153 to 170 lbs.
2650	6603	Ditto <i>Regium</i> , Roxb., var. a, wood light red	Pyimma	Ditto	A splendid tree, abundant throughout the country. Wood used more extensively than any other, except teak. Used generally for the fittings of boats, sometimes for the hulls of canoes, for house-posts, planking, beams, scantling for roofs, carts, and a variety of other purposes. Large quantities are now employed for ordnance purposes. The wood of the light colored variety is less heavy, and is said to be less durable.
2651	6604	Ditto <i>Regium</i> , var. b, wood dark red	Ditto	Ditto	
2652	6605	Ditto <i>Parrifera</i> , Wall.	Taambelay	Ditto	Wood not much used.
2653	6606	<i>Dusanga Grandiflora</i> , Wall.	Myoukguan	Ditto	Wood used in house-building.
2654	6607	<i>Naucleria Cordifolia</i> , Roxb.	Hnau	Ditto	Trees large, of regular growth, but not very common. Wood yellow, rather close-grained: used to make combs, may be expected to prove valuable for furniture.
2655	6608	<i>Naucleria Diversifolia</i> , Wall.	Bingah	Ditto	Wood of a light yellow color, not much used, but may be recommended for furniture.
2656	6609	<i>Naucleria Cadamba</i> , Wall.	Maokadoon	Ditto	Wood of a deep yellow color, but loose-grained, recommended for furniture.
2657	6670	<i>Naucleria Undulata</i> , Wall.	Ma-co-lettan	Ditto	A soft, useless wood, decays in less than a year. Br. weight, 80 to 120 lbs.
2658	6671	<i>Naucleria Parrifera</i> , Roxb.	Htein	Ditto	Used for planking.
2659	6672	<i>Naucleria</i> , sp.	Hteingalah	Ditto	Wood of a light chestnut color, recommended for furniture. Br. weight, 208 lbs.
2660	6673	Ditto	Hteinthay	Ditto	Wood not used. Br. weight, 170 lbs.
2661	6674	<i>Gardenia Lucida</i> , Roxb.	Tsaythambyah	Ditto	A white close-grained wood, apparently well adapted for turning. This wood, like that of several other species of <i>Gardenia</i> and <i>Randia</i> , is used for making combs.
2662	6675	<i>Diospyros</i> , sp.	Onk-kyin-sa	Ditto	A beautifully white and black-mottled wood, used for house-posts.
2663	6676	Ditto, sp.	Gjoot	Ditto	Wood similar to that of the foregoing, but a much smaller tree, small quantities of black heart-wood (ebony) are occasionally found near the centre of very old trees, of this and another kind nearly related to it (Taybou).

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2664	6577	Strychnos Nux Vomica, L. ...	Khaboung	British Burmah	Trees small, but common. Wood close-grained and hard.
2665	6578	Wrightia, sp. ...	Toung-ao-lat	Ditto	A beautiful wood.
2666	6579	Spathodes Stipulata, Wall. ...	Past-than	Ditto	Used for bows and spear handles, also for paddles and oars.
2667	6580	Spathodes, sp. ...	Thit-lin-da	Ditto	A white wood, not much used.
2668	6581	Spathodes Rhoeoii, Spreng. ...	Tha-khoat-ma	Ditto	Wood used for yokes and cart poles.
2669	6582	Bignonia, sp. ...	Than-day	Ditto	A light loose-grained wood, not much used. Br. weight, 125 lbs.
2670	6583	Ditto	Kyoun-douk	Ditto	Wood not used.
2671	6584	Cordia Myxa, L.	Thanat	Ditto	Wood soft, not used. Leaves collected extensively, sold for cover leaves for cigars.
2672	6585	Vitex, sp. ...	Kjeyoh	Ditto	Wood used for tool handles, much prized, but rather scarce.
2673	6586	Vitex Seneceylon, Roxb. ...	Htounk-sha	Ditto	A large tree, very common in the plains, wood gray, deserves attention for furniture. Used for cart wheels. Br. weight, 142 lbs.
2674	6587	Prema Pyramidata, Wall. ...	Kyoon-na-lin	Ditto	Wood strong, used for weaving shuttles. Trees small.
2675	6588	Tectona Grandis, L. ...	Kuyon--Teak*	Ditto	The best teak forests in British Burmah are on the hills between the Sittang and Irrawaddy Rivers, and in the Thungayen Valley; but even these forests are poor compared with the extensive tracts covered with teak-producing forests, to the north of the British boundary, especially on the feeders of the Sittang and Salween Rivers, and some of the tributaries of the Meinam, or Bankok River. The trees also are, as a rule, much larger, and the shape of the stem more regular, in the forests of the Burmese Empire, the Siamese Kingdom, and the Karennee country. The tallest teak tree measured in Pegu was 106 feet high to the first branch. The strength and density of teak timber vary exceedingly, according to the locality where the tree is grown. The extremes observed in preliminary experiments were 40 and 60 lbs. per cubic foot, and 190 lbs. to 235 lbs. breaking weight. Teak, when young, grows very rapidly. The two stems sent were dug out by me in July 1898, at the Thinganoneung nursery in the Attaran Forests. The seed had been sown in March and April 1896. The plants therefore were two years and three months old. The largest seedlings had a girth of 13 inches, measured 1 foot from the ground, and of 8 inches, and 6 feet from the ground. They were 32 feet high, but this is an instance of uncommonly rapid growth. Trees, ten years old, have usually a girth of 18 inches, measured at 6 feet from the ground, with twenty-two years a girth of 3 feet is attained, but full grown trees of 9 feet in girth cannot be supposed to be less than 160 years old.

* And two stems of young trees, twenty-seven months old.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2676	6589	Gmelina Arborea, Roxb. ...	Yernanoh ...	British Burmah ...	A large tree, with white light wood, used for house-posts, planks, and for carving images. Recommended for planking and furniture.
2677	6590	Quercus Semiserrata, Roxb. ...	Thit-kye ...	Ditto ...	Used for plugs or pins, to join together the three pieces which compose the body of a Burmese cart-wheel.
2678	6591	Salix Lebra Sprema, Roxb. ...	Momakha ...	Ditto ...	Wood not used.
2679	6592	Artocarpus Mqlia, Wall. ...	Tounlein ...	Ditto ...	Immense trees, wood used for canoes and cart-wheels. On the hills large trees rather scarce.
2680	6593	Artocarpus, sp. ...	Toun-pein-nai ...	Ditto ...	Wood yellow, used like the preceding.
2681	6594	Artocarpus Lacucha, Roxb. ...	Myauklouk ...	Ditto ...	Used for canoes.
2682	6595	Ficus Lanciculata, Roxb. ...	Thaphou ...	Ditto ...	Wood soft, useless.
2683	6596	Podocarpus Nipifolia ...	Theetwin ...	Ditto ...	The meaning of the Burmese name is "the prince of trees." Large trees with stems not very regularly shaped are found on the higher hills between the Sittang and Salween Rivers, and on the range which skirts the coast of the Tenasserim Provinces. The wood is close-grained, and may prove a substitute for box-wood.
2684	6597	Pinus Massoniana, Lamb. ...	Tinyoolen ...	Ditto ...	The pines of British Burmah. <i>Pinus Massoniana</i> is a moderate-sized tree, found in the forest of <i>Hyptisrocarpus Grandiflora</i> (Eng Forest), east of the Salween River. Spars of this species have occasionally been brought down to Moulmain. <i>P. Khayana</i> is found on the hills between the Sittang and Salween Rivers, at an elevation exceeding 3,000 feet. It is a stately tree, sometimes as high as 200 feet to the top, but owing to the difficulties of transport from these hills, no timber of this species has as yet been brought to Moulmain. The wood of both kinds is very rich in resin.
2685	6598	Pinus Khayana ...	Tinyoolen ...	Ditto ...	
2686	6599	Pterocarya Lapidosa, Kanazoe ...	Nasha ...	Ditto ...	A small tree, wood not used.
2687	6600	Phyllanthus, sp. ...	Nasha ...	Ditto ...	A light-colored wood, exhibiting a natural shine or polish when planed.
2688	6601	Rottlera, sp. ...	Yagine ...	Ditto ...	A moderate-sized tree, common on the low ground near streams. Br. weight, from 153 to 170 lbs.
2689	6602	Unknown ...	Banau ...	Ditto ...	Close grained, possibly a substitute for box-wood, prized by Koreans for bows.
2690	6603	Ditto ...	Palawa ...	Ditto ...	A beautiful red, but heavy wood.
2691	6604	Ditto ...	Natamin ...	Ditto ...	Wood loose grained, reddish grey, recommended for cigar boxes. Br. weight, 129 lbs.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2692	6606	Unknown	Moondoin	British Burmah	Wood fine-grained, light : recommended for furniture. Br. weight, 121 lbs.
2693	6606	Ditto	Khootan	Ditto	A loose-grained light wood, recommended for packing cases : used for black-boards in Burmese schools. Br. weight, 114 lbs.
2694	6607	Stereospermum Chelonioides	Thakooppo	Ditto	Wood used in house-building.
2695	6608	Carallia Integrifolia, D. C.	Mancoga	Ditto	A large tree common north of Rangoon and throughout Pegu. Wood of a peculiar structure, thick medullary rays going through from the centre to the circumference, color red, may possibly be found useful for cigar boxes. Used for planks and rice pounders.
2696	6609	Unknown	Thitnee	Ditto	A beautifully red but heavy wood.
2697	6600	Buchanania latifolia	Lumbo	Ditto	A soft, light wood, not used.
2698	6611	Erioloma sp. ?	Chio Ani	Ditto	A red ditto, used like Dwanee (No. 9.)
2699	6612	Pongamia sp.	Thitpagan	Ditto	A soft ditto, said to be useless.
2700	6613	Dipterocarpus sp.	Kaungmhoo	Ditto	Trees of an immense size; used for canoes.
2701	6614	Unknown	Katsitka	Ditto	A red wood, abundant in the forests north of Rangoon, used for boats, said to last from five to six years.
2702	6615	Hemilewinia paniculata Migu	Anambo	Ditto	A reddish colored wood, not straight grained : used occasionally for cart wheels, mostly for firewood.
2703	361	Aloe Wood	Agor Wood	Assam.	Presented by Lieutenant W. Phaire.
2704	362	.....	Puteckait Wood		
2705	363	.....	Telyoi Wood		
2706	364	.....	Ditto		
2707	365	.....	Bokom Wood	Durrang, Assam.	
2708	366	.....	Ditto		
2709	367	.....	Shorol Wood		
2710	368	.....	Ditto		
2711	369	.....	Leusung Wood	Assam	
2712	370	.....	Dopi Oen		
2713	371	.....	Podma		
2714	372	.....	Ditto		
2715	373	.....	Podma Wood	Chittagong	Forwarded by the Local Committee, Chittagong.
2716	374	.....	Jack ditto		
2717	375	.....	Sil		
2718	563	1 specimen of Timber, Taut	Chittagong	.....
2719	564	1 ditto, Chuckwah			
2720	565	1 ditto, Turehill			

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2721	566	1 specimen of Timber, Lohuh ...	}	Chittagong	Forwarded by the Central Committee, Chittagong.
2722	567	1 ditto, Chuek-rasace			
2723	568	1 ditto, Gootgootah ...			
2724	569	1 ditto, Kandeh.			
2725	570	1 ditto, Jarrool.			
2726	571	1 ditto, Gamar...			
2727	572	1 ditto, Chaphass			
2728	3821	Aucua Arabica...	Kutha Tree	Shahjhanpore.	These specimens of timbers form a round table.—Local Committee, Umritsar.
2729	3823	Styrax Bedlyn ...	Lohan	Ditto.	
2730	5205	"Ber" ...	}	Umritsar	
2731	5206	"Sumut" ...			
2732	5207	"Kutchua" ...			
2733	5208	"Harr" ...			
2734	5209	"Mulberry" ...			
2735	5210	"Dukine" ...			
2736	5211	"Keekur" ...			
2737	5212	"Phola" ...			
2738	5213	"Bore" ...			
2739	5214	"Siria" ...			
2740	5215	"Chnar" ...			
2741	5216	"Samun" ...			
2742	5217	Almond ...			
2743	5218	"Kurreet" ...			
2744	5219	"Luovona" ...			
2745	5220	"Dhak" ...			
2746	5221	Pir ...			
2747	5222	"Kimb" ...			
2748	5223	Mangoo ...			
2749	5224	"Raroo" ...			
2750	5225	Sweet Lime			
2751	5226	Pomegranate			

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2752	5227	"Sheshum"			
2753	5228	"Barna"			
2754	5229	Horse Radish		Umritsur	These specimen of timbers form a round table.— <i>Local Committee, Umritsur.</i>
2755	5230	Sour Lime			
2756	5231	Peach			
2757	5232	"Peepul"			
2758	2672	Malogany Plank		Calcutta	From a tree grown in Calcutta.— <i>Presented by C. Laurus, Esq.</i>
2759	1530	Mimosa Catechu		Ditto.	
2760	1531	Acacia ditto		Lucknow.	
2761	6073	Indian Rosewood		Jhansic.	
2762	6074	Thurda Wood		Ditto.	
2763	3464		Ambamb	Chota Nagpore	
2764	3463		Amba	Ditto	
2765	3462		Amalto	Ditto	
2766	3461	Spondias Muguifera	Ambera	Ditto	Soft, white timber
2767	3460	Terminalia Alata-tomentosa	Asan	Ditto	Hard, brown ditto
2768	3536		Aura Doku	Ditto	Soft, white ditto
2769	3543	Cassia Fistula	Bundar Laura	Ditto	Hard, brown ditto
2770	3523	Terminalia Belericu	Bahera	Ditto	Soft, light and yellow. Fruit astringent
2771	3521	Melia-bakayun	Bakayun	Ditto	
2772	3469	Zizyphus Jujuba	Bair	Ditto	Ditto, white wood
2773	3468	Asparagus Race-morus	Bar	Ditto	
2774	3467		Banur	Ditto	Soft, greyish white timber
2775	3466		Banhatco	Ditto	
2776	3465	Egle Marmelos	Barl	Ditto	Hard, white ditto
2777	3470	Anacardium Orientale	Bhelwa	Ditto	Soft, ditto
2778	3471		Bhurkunda	Ditto	Ditto
2779	3472		Bhulunna	Ditto	Hard, brown ditto
2780	3480		Bhursu	Ditto	Soft, white ditto
2781	3451		Bhursa	Koranja	Ditto
2782	3482		Bowu	Ditto	Soft, white timber
2783	3483		Bodon	Ditto	Hard, reddish grey ditto
2784	3481		Chaille	Ditto	Ditto, white ditto
2785	3485		Chochhi	Ditto	Ditto, red ditto
2786	3512		Chaurocho	Ditto	Hard

Forwarded by the Local Committee, Chota Nagpore.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2787	3531	.....	Dhan Dhauta ...	Chota Nagpore ...	Hard, white timber ...
2788	3530	.....	Dhela Kata ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, yellow ditto ...
2789	3487	Ficus Guleria ...	Dambar ...	Ditto ...	Soft, grey ditto ...
2790	3486	.....	Dudhhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, white ditto ...
2791	3529	.....	Dorkhair ...	Ditto ...	Hard, yellowish-red ditto ...
2792	3528	.....	Doka ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, red ditto ...
2793	3540	.....	Dhaman ...	Ditto ...	... ..
2794	3541	.....	Dohee ...	Ditto ...	Soft, white wood ...
2795	.....	Gineling ...	Gunhar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
2796	3459	.....	Gori ...	Ditto ...	Hard, light yellow ditto ...
2797	3456	.....	Garjar Pipar ...	Ditto ...	Soft, brown ditto ...
2798	3526	.....	Garjal ditto ...	Ditto ...	... ..
2799	3513	.....	Gusum ditto ...	Ditto ...	Soft white wood ...
2800	3544	.....	Ghatna ...	Ditto ...	Hard, yellow timber ...
2801	3515	.....	Gandhi ...	Ditto ...	Soft, white wood ...
2802	3544	.....	Gulonchi ...	Ditto ...	Hard, ditto timber ...
2803	3565	Terminalia Citrina Chebula ...	Hurra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, yellow ditto ...
2804	3551	.....	Holong ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, red ditto ...
2805	3560	.....	Handro ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
2806	3542	Eugenia Jambol- ana ...	Jamun ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, whitish red timber ...
2807	3521	Diospyros Melan- ocory Corvile- naster ...	Kyund Abnus ...	Ditto ...	Hard, black ditto ...
2808	3488	.....	Kahua ...	Ditto ...	Soft, brown wood ...
2809	3500	.....	Kochar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, white ditto ...
2810	3499	.....	Kyund ...	Ditto ...	... ..
2811	3508	.....	Kuthjammun ...	Ditto ...	Soft, red wood ...
2812	3507	.....	Kurkuta ...	Ditto ...	Hard, red timber ...
2813	3506	.....	Kuri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, yellow ditto ...
2814	3474	.....	Kamhir ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, green ditto ...
2815	3473	.....	Kurkata ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, white ditto, ...
2816	3519	.....	Kyuni ...	Ditto ...	Soft, ditto wood ...
2817	3518	.....	Kachnar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
2818	3517	.....	Kroujji ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, red ditto ...
2819	3463	.....	Khuur ...	Ditto ...	Hard, yellow timber ...
2820	3516	.....	Kusumbh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, whitish-red ditto ...
2821	3505	.....	Kurhar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, white timber ...

Forwarded by the Local Committee, Chota Nagpore.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2822	3504	Bel Teronia Elephanta	Kuth	Cfota Nagpore	Hard, light, yellow timber
2823	3503	Buchanania, variegata	Kachnar	Ditto	Ditto, white ditto
2824	3502	Guledupa Arbores	Karanj	Ditto	Ditto, yellow ditto
2825	3501	Artocarpus Integripolia	Kathar	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
2826	3179	Nauclaea Orientalis	Kadam	Ditto	Soft, brown wood
2827	3178	.....	Kathmahli	Ditto	Hard, red timber
2828	3477	.....	Karam	Ditto	Ditto, yellow ditto
2829	3476	.....	Lodh	Ditto	Soft, white wood
2830	3475	.....	Mawan	Ditto	Ditto, grey ditto
2831	3496	.....	Morelo	Ditto	Hard, white timber
2832	3495	Bassia Latifolia	Malma	Ditto	Ditto, yellow ditto
2833	3189	.....	Matha	Ditto	Ditto, white ditto
2834	3194	Melia	Nim	Ditto	...
2835	3490	.....	Nadi Kynud	Ditto	...
2836	3539	.....	Nadi Acan	Ditto	...
2837	3553	.....	Parsi	Ditto	Hard, red timber
2838	3558	.....	Pichlra	Ditto	Soft, white wood
2839	3492	.....	Pither	Ditto	...
2840	3454	Pentaptera Terminalia Tomentosa	Pennr	Ditto	Hard, yellow timber
2841	3491	Butea Frondosa	Pras	Ditto	Soft wood
2842	3498	Buchanania Latifolia	Piyar	Ditto	Ditto, white wood
2843	3497	.....	Punder	Ditto	Ditto
2844	3500	.....	Dojo	Ditto	Ditto
2845	3510	.....	Phackal	Ditto	Ditto
2846	3511	Siphonanthus Indica	Petri	Ditto	Ditto
2847	3522	.....	Phatal Pipal	Ditto	Hard, white timber
2848	3566	.....	Pupra	Ditto	Ditto
2849	3532	Grewia Nudiflora	Pindar	Ditto	Ditto
2850	3533	.....	Pandan	Ditto	Ditto, red ditto
2851	3534	.....	Ray	Ditto	Hard timber
2852	3535	.....	Rori	Ditto	Ditto, white ditto
2853	3539	.....	Ratan Khaur	Ditto	Ditto
2854	3538	.....	Radi	Ditto	Soft, yellow wood

Forwarded by the Local Committee, Chota Nagpore.

SECTION L.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2855	3323	.....	Siso ...	Chota Nagpore ...	...
2856	3545	.....	Sigh ...	Ditto ...	...
2857	3546	.....	Shabarjam ...	Ditto ...	Hard, white timber
2858	3552	.....	Sindiwar ...	Ditto ...	Soft, red wood
2859	3547	<i>Lagerstrœmia Parviflora</i> ...	Sidha Sida ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, white ditto
2860	3548	<i>Bombax Pendentum</i> ...	Nimbal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
2861	3561	<i>Mimosa Sesira</i> ...	Siris ...	Ditto ...	Hard, light-brown timber
2862	3458	<i>Dalbergia Sissoo</i> ...	Sisa ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, brown ditto
2863	3455	<i>Shorea Robusta</i> ...	Sal Sakhna ...	Ditto ...	
2864	3520	<i>Boswellia Thurifera</i> ...	Salea ...	Ditto ...	Soft, white wood
2865	3453	.....	Sameihar ...	Ditto ...	Hard timber
2866	3502	.....	Simjang ...	Ditto ...	Soft, yellow wood
2867	3503	.....	Sikhambhat ...	Ditto ...	Hard, ditto timber
2868	3554	.....	Siman ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, grey ditto
2869	3565	.....	Sisagi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, white ditto
2870	3549	<i>Tamarindus Indica</i> ...	Titar Imli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, black ditto
2871	3580	.....	Topa ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, grey ditto
2872	3554	.....	Teleya ...	Ditto ...	Soft, red wood
2873	3557	<i>Cedrela Toona</i> ...	Tun ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
2874	3556	.....	Kekar ...	Ditto ...	...
2875	3566	.....	Kadhi ...	Ditto ...	...
2876	3557	.....	Paharsimbal ...	Ditto ...	...
2877	3527	.....	Simri ...	Ditto ...	...
2878	1583	<i>Khus-khus</i> ...	.....	Cuttack ...	Khus-khus, the root fibres of the <i>Andropogon Muricatum</i> , which is the common "bena" or thatching grass that covers large tracts of waste land in this province. These fibres have a pleasant aromatic smell. Their most ordinary use is too well known to need mention in this catalogue; but they are used also medicinally by natives, for very much the same purposes as "Sarsaparilla"— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>
2879	1593	Ditto ...	.....	Lucknow.	
2880	1576	Ditto ...	.....	Calcutta.	
2881	1409	<i>Bamboosa Gigantica</i> ...	.....	Itangoon.	
2882	4478	Bamboo ...	.....	Thibet ...	
2883	4479	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Contributed by Dr. A. Campbell.
2884	3005	Ditto ...	.....	Calcutta.	
2885	378	12 spec. of Cane	.....	Assam.	

Forwarded by the Local Committee, Chota Nagpore.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2886	2613	Itushes ...	}	.....	From these the fine Midnapore mats are made.
2887	2614	Ditto, Split ...			
2888	3003	Saccharum Spo. ...			
2889	3004	Cane ...	.....	Calcutta ...	Used by natives for writing instead of quills.
2890-2911	4237-76	20 specimens of reeds ...	.....	Akyab ...	Used for thatching houses.
2912	4480	A lot of ditto ...	.....	} Darjeeling ...	Contributed by Dr. A. Campbell, of Darjeeling.
2913	3700	Saki Grass ...	.....	
2914	3711	Scented Grass ...	.....	Lahore ...	} Used for making baskets.
2915	3832	Pilchee ditto ...	.....	Jhung ...	
2916	1533	Hedysarum Lager- narium ...	.....	Lahore ...	
			Sola ...	Calcutta.	

(J) CORDAGE MATERIALS.

2917	40	Manilla Rope from the Plantain Fibre ...	}	Calcutta ...	Running rigging for ships or tackling for land purposes.—Manufactured at the Shalimar Ropery, Seapore, near Calcutta, by the Contributors, Messrs. Ashputy and Co.
2918	41	Ditto ...			
2919	3694	Rope of a Fibrous Plant called Chuyan ...	}	Lahore ...	Made in the Shahpore Jail.—Central Committee, Lahore.
2920	3695	Ditto, the Sunn Kokra ...			
2921	3696	Ditto Moonj, or the Sheath of the tall Grass called Sirki ...			
2922	3697	Ditto Common Hemp (Cannabis Sativa) ...			
2923	3698	Ditto of a Fibre called Dugar ...	}	Shahjehanpore.	
2924-25	3709-3710	2 specimens of Rope			
2926	3826	Rope made of the Daib Grass ...	.....	Shahjehanpore.	
2927	32	Rope made from Gossypium Herbaceum ...	Lookoo Rassee ...	Lucknow ...	Produced all over Oude. This kind of rope is made from cotton thread; and is used for hanging and pulling punkhas, and the ropes of all tents are made of it; it is considerably strong.
2928	1515	Ditto from Urtica Tenuissima ...	.....	Assam.	

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2829	1897 to 1899	3 specimens of Rope, Sunn Rope, Moonj Rope, and Cotton Rope ...	.....	Ulwar	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.
2830	1804	Rope of Cotton ...	.....	Meerut	Made in the Jail at Meerut.— <i>Central Committee, Allahabad.</i>
2831	2907	Ditto for tent-makers, of Indian Aloe plant	.....	Meerut	
2832	3639	Ditto from Aloe Fibre	.....	Chota Nagpore.	
2833	3686	Chape, a kind of Rope	.....	Ditto.	
2834	3687	Rope made of Palm Leaves	.....	Lahore.	
2835	3688	Ditto of Grass called Dab	.....	Ditto.	
2836	3689	Ditto, the Leaves of the Plantain	.....	Ditto.	
2837	3690	Ditto, Grass called Sir	.....	Ditto.	
2838	3691	Ditto, Bark of the Phaulon tree, Grewia Asiatica	.....	Ditto.	
2839	3692	Ditto, Grass called Dib	.....	Ditto.	
2840	3693	Ditto of the Fibre of the Maddar Plant	.....	Ditto.	
2841	38	Specimen of Rope	Koombhac	Lucknow	Made from the inner bark of a tree growing in the Ondh Tarace extensively, and called "koombhac." From this substance matches for matchlocks are made.
2842	36	Specimen of Rope	Bunkus	Ditto	Made from a grass which grows at the foot of the Himalayas, and called by the natives "Bunkus."
2843-46	180-89	4 ditto	.....	Tezporo, Assam	Made in the Jail at Tezporo.
2847	389	Ditto	.....	Calcutta.	
2848	946	Agave Fibre Rope	.....	Balasore.	
2849	947	Rope of Mangave Fibre	.....	Ditto.	
2850	948	Ditto Curved Agave	.....	Ditto.	
2851	949	Ditto of Scallie Fibre	.....	Cuttaek.	
2852	950	Ditto Kodai Fibre	.....	Ditto.	
2853	958	Cotton Rope	.....	Ditto.	
2854-56	959-61	Ropes from the Sterculia Ramona	.....	Ditto.	

Both these specimens are contributed to the Exhibition by Nawab Shair-ood-Dowlah of Lucknow.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2987	23	West-Indian Hemp Rope from the <i>Cannabis Sativa</i>	Gangam	Calcutta	Standing rigging for ships or for use in water.—Manufactured at the <i>Shal-mar Ropery, Seabpore, near Calcutta</i> , by the Contributors, Messrs. Ahmuty and Co.
2988	24	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
2989	25	Cannabina Rope, name of Fibre unknown	Dunchee	Ditto	Running rigging and tackling for ships and land purposes.—Manufactured at the <i>Shal-mar Ropery, Seabpore, near Calcutta</i> , by the Contributors, Messrs. Ahmuty and Co.
2990	26	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
2991	42	Wire Rope from Galvanised Iron	Lohar Tar	Ditto	Standing rigging for ships and for general use in mines.—Manufactured at the <i>Shal-mar Ropery, Seabpore, near Calcutta</i> , by the Contributors, Messrs. Ahmuty and Co.
2992	43	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
2993	27	Coir Rope from Cocoa-nut Fibre	Kattar	Ditto	Boats' and ships' running gear and hawsers of cables, also for all tackling purposes when exposed to wet, salt water especially.—Manufactured at the <i>Shal-mar Ropery, Seabpore, near Calcutta</i> , by the Contributors, Messrs. Ahmuty and Co.
2994	28	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
2995	35	Rope made from the <i>Rutea Frondosa</i>	Dhak	Lucknow	This rope is made from the fibre of the root much used where water is concerned, as it rots with difficulty in that liquid; the fibre is also used for caulking boats, &c., and grows spontaneously in the Tarao.
2996	31	Rope made from <i>Hibiscus Cannabina</i>	Patwah	Ditto	A specimen of rope produced from the fibre, made by the hand, and used principally for picketing horses, tying bullocks, well ropes, sack cloth, &c., and grows all over Oudh extensively.
2997	37	Rope	.....	Hooghly.	
2998	38	Ditto	.....	Ditto.	
2999	34	Rope made of <i>Saccharum Moonj</i>	Moonj	Lucknow	Twine is made from the fibre of the leaf sheath, a kind little thicker than the present specimen: is used for towing boats; when dry it does not possess much strength; when wet it is strong and durable. The moonj is used for ropes, thatching, &c.
2999 A	30	Rope made from <i>Crotalaria Juncea</i>	Sunace	Ditto	Specimen of Sunace rope, manufactured by the aid of a kind of hand-wheel; it is considered strong and durable, and is produced all over Oudh.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2969 B	44	Rope made from the <i>Crotalaria Juncea</i> ...	Sadda Sumon ...	Calcutta ...	Twisting in dry places, without exposure to wet. These specimens will show the great improvement in the manufacture of the various kinds of cordage in India since the Exhibition of 1851.— <i>Manufactured at the Shal-i-mar Ropery, Seebpur, near Calcutta, by the Contributors, Messrs. Ahmady and Co.</i>
2969 C	45	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
2970	39	Twine made from <i>Crotalaria Juncea</i> ...	Sunace ...	Lucknow.	
2971	39	Ditto ...	.....	Hooghly.	
2972-73	390-41	2 specimens of twisted String of Rhea Fibre...	.....	Assam ...	Contributed by H. Bainbridge, Esq.
2974	907	Bow-string from the <i>Meorgave Fibra</i> ...	.....	Ditto.	
2975	2481	Hemp Twine ...	.....	Meerut ...	Made in the Jail at Meerut.— <i>Central Committee, Allahabad.</i>
2976	2551	Cotton Thread variety ...	.....	Lucknow.	
2977	2552	Coarse Thread <i>Kopalce H. Hater.</i>	.....	Assam ...	Presented by Lieut. W. Phaire.
2978	2553	Cotton Thread ...	.....	
2979	2683	11 specimens of Cotton Yarn, spun and dyed by Burmese ...	.....	Pegu ...	The yarns imported from England have nearly supplanted the home spun yarns. The imports of cotton twist in 1860-61 amounted to £130,500.— <i>Local Committee, Pegu.</i>
2980	3041	Twine from <i>Aloe Fibra</i> ...	.....	Chota Nagpore.	
2981	3699	String made of a plant called <i>Puttu</i> ...	.....	Lahore.	
2982	1603	Broad Tape ...	Nawar ...	Meerut ...	Made in the Jail at Meerut.— <i>Central Committee, Allahabad.</i>
2983	6012	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Allahabad.	

SECTION II.

MACHINERY.

SECTION II.—MACHINERY.

CLASS V.—RAILWAY PLANT, &c.

CIVIL ENGINEERING, &c.

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
2984	3602	1 Cast-iron Rail-way Chair ...	.....	Kumson ...	Manufactured by the Kumson Iron Works.
2985 to 87	3599 to 3601	3 specimens of Cast-iron Trans-plate ...	.....	Ditto ...	Invented by Mr. Hardy Wells, Chief Engineer, Rohilund Tramway.
2988	.....	Iron Rails ...	.....	Ditto.	

CLASS VII.—MANUFACTURING MACHINES AND TOOLS.

2989	180	Assamese Instru-ment for spin-ning Yarn	Assam ...	Presented by Lieutenant W. Phaire.
2990	191	Ditto Loom ...	.....	Ditto ...
2991	192	Ditto Weaving Apparatus ...	.....	Ditto ...
2992	5123	A Shawl Manu-facturer's Loom, with Goat's Wool, &c. ...	.....	Umritsur.
2993	5223	Loom of Cash-mere. ...	.....	Cashmere.
2994	5993	Tools used in making Carpets.	Jhansee.	Generally used. } Local Committee, Cuttack. Used throughout the division.
2995	6090	Model of a Loom for making Car-pets ...	.....	Ditto.
2996	2006	Native Spinning Wheel ...	.....	Patna.
2997	2058	Weaving Machine	.....	Cuttack ...
2998	2060	Cotton-spinning Machine ...	.....	Ditto ...

CLASS IX.—AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS.

2999	2055	Churka Model ...	.....	Ulwar ...	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.
3000	2056	Rice-cleaning Ma-chine ...	.....	Burmah.	
3001	2057	Rice-husking Ma-chine ...	.....	Ditto.	

SECTION II.—MACHINERY.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
3002	3067	Oil Mill ...	.....	Patna.	
3003	3068	Ditto ...	.....	Shahabad.	
3004	3069	Cotton Gin ...	.....	Cuttack ...	Used for the most part in the Sumbulpore district only.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>
3005	3061	Sugar-cane Mill ...	.....	Ditto.	
3006	3062	Ballock Cart ...	.....	Ditto ...	Used in Sumbulpore and in some of the Tributary States.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>
3007	3063	Oil Mill ...	.....	Ditto.	
3008	3064	Plough ...	.....	Ditto.	
3009	3065	Cotton Carder's Bow ...	.....	Ditto.	
3010	3066	Iron Kodali or Mattock ...	.....	Assam ...	Contributed by Captain E. Rowlett.
3011	4324	A Yoke ...	.....	Darjeeling ...	
3012	4325	3 Agricultural Implements ...	.....	Ditto ...	Contributed by Dr. A. Campbell of Darjeeling.
3013 to 3042	3067 to 3067	Models explanatory of the process of the cultivation and manufacture of Opium ...	.....	Patna & Benares.	
3043 to 44	3736 to 37	2 Millstones ...	.....	Shahabad ...	Contributed by R. W. Bingham, Esq.
3045	3738	Khat or Grinding Stone ...	.....	
3046	6097	Model for preparing and cleaning Cotton ...	.....	
3047	6098	Ditto of a common Plough ...	.....	Jhansee ...	Forwarded by the Central Committee of Allahabad.
3048	6099	Ditto of a Ploughman ...	.....	

CLASS X.—CIVIL ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURAL, AND BUILDING CONTRIVANCES.

3049	3051	Model of Steam Rice Mills	Rangoon ...	This model represents the steam mills of the Oriental Rice Company for working and cleaning rice. A description on the back of the model explains the different processes, action of the machinery, daily out-turn, and other details.— <i>Exhibited by Thomas Sutherland, Esq., Manager of the Works.</i>
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SECTION II—MACHINERY.—(Continued.)

CLASS XI—MILITARY ENGINEERING, ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS, &c.

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
3050	2620	Double Gun ...	Bundook Dohra...	Ujwar	<p>One double gun made by Setaram, head smith of the Rajah of Ujwar, with case and mould, &c.</p> <p>This gun takes out and is a small gun.</p> <p>a. Sight screw to be taken off as the first process which will separate the length of the outer gun and discover the smaller inside one. The box, at the end of the latter's butt, contains.</p> <p>b. Screw to be fixed on the left side of the outer barrel after the moveable breach has been fixed in.</p> <p>c. Moveable breach to be fixed into the outer barrel.</p> <p>d. Breach screw.</p> <p>e. Small gun.</p> <p>f. The knife securing gun caps at its handle pushes down the trigger through the recess, and the cap is fixed on the down pointed nipple by the knife's handle.</p> <p>Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ujwar.</p>
3051	2622	Country Match-lock ...	Torodar Bundook.		
3052	2632	Dagger ...	Kuttar ...		
3053	2639	Sword ...	Tulwar ...		
3054	2630	Sword, small ...	Zuffur Tukia ...		
3055	2631	Knife ...	Choora ...		
3056	3097	Shield ...	Dhal ...		
3057	2640	Weapon ...	Dysakhee ...	Khyrabad, in Oude ...	<p>A powerful weapon of offence and defence, also used as a rest for the arm by fukceers. An article of very great antiquity.—Contributed by C. Lindsey, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Hurdia.</p>
3058	2625	An Enfield Rifle...	Nepaul	Nepaul	<p>Manufactured at the Arsenal of H. H. Sir Jung Bahadoor, K. C. S., by whom presented.</p>
3059	2626	A Musket ...			
3060	264	A Breach-loading Carbine ...			
3061	2627	A Six-barrelled Pistol ...	Ditto	Ditto	<p>Both of these presented by H. H. Sir Jung Bahadoor, K. C. S.</p>
3062	2628	Nepalese War Weapon, with silver handle and gold mountings, called "Korali"			
3063	613	Embroidered Belt			
3064 to 65	5771 to 72	2 Daggers ...	Pesh kuby ...	Puttoolah	<p>Presented by H. H. the Maharajah of Puttoolah.</p>
3066 to 67	5773 to 74	2 Swords ...	Shumsher ...		
3068	2637	1 Ornamented Dagger ...		Lahore	Contributed by H. H. the Nawab of Bhowulpore.
3069	2638	1 Ditto, with ivory handle ...			Contributed by Capt. Harrison, Her Majesty's 79th Highlanders.
3070	3823	Specimens of Bows and Arrows ...		Tilbur (Shahjehanpore District).	
3071	4135	A fine Steel Blade Dagger, with gold inlaid handle, in a green Velvet Scabbard ...		Lucknow	Contributed by John Martin, Esq., Calcutta.
3072	4136	A Steel Blade Dagger, with Damascus Blade and massive Ivory handle, in a gold mounted Velvet Sheath ...		Ditto	Ditto ditto.

SECTION II.—MACHINERY.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.	
3073	3837	A carved Matchlock, with Accoutrements ...	.....	Lahore	Contributed by H. H. the Nawab of Bhasulpore.
3074	6262	A Dagger ...	.....	Rampore	Presented to the Exhibition by Shah Mahomed <i>alias</i> Kulifa Kuloo, Nawab of Rampore.
3075	6263	A ditto ...		.....
3076 to 78	2634 to 36	Axes ...	.....	Cuttack	3 Kund axes from Mohurbhunj, a Tributary State connected with Cuttack.
3079	2635	Hunting Knife ...	.....	Ditto	A hunting knife made at Cuttack. Price—10 shillings. The native blacksmiths of Cuttack turn out excellent specimens of cutlery.
3080	3007	Bow ...	.....	Assam	Presented by Lieutenant W. Pharie.
3081	2623	Matchlock, with Pouch and Powder Horn...	.....	Cuttack	Made at "Bedhanpore," in the Hill State of Dhenkanal. Time has not been allowed of its being got up in the best style, but it is a fair piece of workmanship for this country, and the maker is noted among native <i>Shekarars</i> ; his guns carrying a small charge, and yet shooting very hard and well. The match is made of the bark of the koombees (<i>Careya Arborea</i>). Price of this piece is 30 Rs. or £3.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>
3082	2639	War Knife ...	.....	Peshawur.	Exhibited by Mahomed Zuma.
3083	3716	A Persian Knife...	Chura	Ditto	Contributed by H. H. the Nawab Khairroollah Khan of Peshawur.	
3084	3717	A Dagger ...	Ditto			
3085	2454	A Lepka Knife ...				
3086	2455	A Rootan Sword				
3087	4096	Arrows and Quiver				
3088	4317	A Bamboo Shield				
3089	4318	A Sword				
3090	4324	A Bow				
3091	6265	A Silver mounted Kookee or Knife ...				
3092	6266	A ditto ...		Darjeeling		Contributed by Dr. A. Campbell of Darjeeling.
3093	6267	A plain ditto ...				
3094	6268	A Rootan Dagger ...				
3095	6269	A wooden Dagger-shaped instrument, found in altars in Lamooneers ...				
3096	6280	Rootan Sword in scarlet Scabbard				

SECTION II.—MACHINERY.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
3097	5851	Jade, Green, buffalo-head-handled Dagger, complete—Jade Scabbard Mounts.			Exhibited by Colonel Guthrie of the Bengal Engineers.
3098	5852	Jade-handled ram's head Dagger—with Leather Scabbard			
3099	5895	Rock-crystal handle Dagger—Blue Velvet Scabbard			
3100	5896	Ditto ditto ditto—Red Velvet ditto			
3101	5897	Rock-crystal leopard's head handle, Topaz eyes, Coral tongue Knife—plain Velvet Scabbard			
3102	5853	White Jade-handled Knife, jewelled—no Scabbard			
3103	5854	Jade, White, Gold inlaid handle Dagger—no Scabbard			
3104	5855	Jade, plain handle Knife—2 Jade Scabbard Mountings			
3105	5898	Rock-crystal Hilt, diamond cut			
3106	5899	Rock-crystal Hilt, carved in relief—a dwarf			
3107	5900	Ditto ditto, ditto in talio			
3108	5901	Ditto ditto, ditto in relief			
3109	5856	Green Jade Hilt, prepared for inlaying			
3110	5857	White Jade Handle, in two parts			
3111	5858	Handle, carved in relief			
3112	5859	Large bluish Jade, Handle carved in relief			
3113	5860	Very fine White Jade Hilt, two Onyx Girdles			
3114	5861	Green Jade Hilt, inlaid with Gold			
3115	5862	Hilt and two Scabbard Mounts, Black, inlaid with White Jade and Rubies			
3116	5863	Ditto jewelled, greenish			

CLASS XIII.—PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS.

3117	3759	A Trisector	Agra	Presented to the Exhibition.
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CLASS XIV.—PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND PHOTOGRAPHY.

3118 to 3120	5124 to 3126	3 Photographic Pictures	Puttecalah	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Puttecalah.
3121	.....	A large collection of Photographs, representing the different Tribes of India	.....	.....	Of these a separate list will be published as soon as the statistics now in the course of collection have been received.—Note by Compiler.

SECTION II.—MACHINERY.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
8121 A	Six Photographic Views ...	.....	Calcutta ...	Exhibited as "progress charts"—showing the steam-works of the Calcutta Municipality in connection with the new system of drainage.—Contributed by Peter Nicholl, Esq.

CLASS XV.—HOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

8122	4110	Silver Watch, with Chain	Ujwar ...	This watch is stated to have been made by the watch-maker to H. H. the Maharajah of Ujwar.—Presented by His Highness.
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SECTION III.

MANUFACTURES.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.

CLASS XVIII.—MANUFACTURES IN COTTON.

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
3123	5417	Dacca Muslin ...	Mulmul Khas ...	Dacca ...	Rs. 100
3124	426	Ditto ...	Turramdan ...	Ditto ...	" 25
3125	5427	Ditto ...	Allabully ...	Ditto ...	" 20
3126	5428	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	" 20
3127	5429	Ditto ...	Shubnum ...	Ditto ...	" 20
3128	5430	White Striped Muslin ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 10
3129	5431	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 10
3130	5433	Red Bootee, 20 yards ...	Cheekun ...	Ditto ...	" 22
3131	5437	Jamdane Scarf...	.....	Ditto ...	" 10
3132	5373	Dacca Muslin ...	Mulmul Khas ...	Ditto ...	" 100
3133	5374	Ditto ...	Abrowa ...	Ditto ...	" 80
3134-35	5375-76	Embroidered Muslin ...	Cheekun ...	Ditto ...	" 30
3136-37	5377-78	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	" 25
3138-39	5380-81	Spotted Bootee ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	" 16
3140-41	5382-83	Striped Dooreeah ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 10
3142-43	5384-85	Flounce ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 8
3144-45	538-5306	2 pieces Mulmul Khas, @ Rs. 100, each of 10 yards ...	.....	Ditto ...	Rs. 100 0 0 each.
3146	5307	1 Abrowan ...	.....	Ditto ...	80 0 0
3147	5308	1 Junglakhasa ...	.....	Ditto ...	40 0 0
3148-49	5309-10	2 Sira Ali, @ Rs. 35 each ...	.....	Ditto ...	35 0 0
3150	5311	1 Tunzeb ...	.....	Ditto ...	40 0 0
3151-52	5312-13	2 Alla Bally, @ Rs. 18 each ...	.....	Ditto ...	18 0 0

Contributed by Jugget Chander Doss, to be sold after exhibition.

Contributed by Hurromohun Roy, Dacca.

Made to special order at Dacca.

SECTION III--MANUFACTURES--(Continued)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
3153	5314	1 Nyansook ...	.....	Dacca	Rs. 30 0 0
3154-56	5315-16	2 Buddonkhase, @ Rs. 15 each...	.....	Ditto	" 15 0 0 each.
3156	5317	Jandancee ...	.....	Ditto	" 8 0 0
3157	5318	1 Nobutti, embroidered ...	.....	Ditto	" 7 0 0
3158	5319	1 Aseesoola ...	.....	Ditto	" 3 0 0
3159	5320	1 Luchuck Kus-seeda ...	.....	Ditto	" 9 0 0
3160	5323	1 Spotted Booty, 20 yards ...	.....	Ditto	Rs. 24 0 0
3161	5324-25	2 Charkhana, @ Rs. 8 each ...	.....	Ditto	Rs. 16 0 0 each.
3162	5369	1 piece Spotted Muslin ...	.....	Presented by Khajeh Abdool Gunny, Dacca.	
3168	5370	1 piece Jandancee ...	.....	
3164	5371-72	2 ditto Luchuck Kenseeda ...	.....	
3165-66	129-30	2 Table Covers of patterns ...	.....	Patna.	
3167-68	131-32	2 dozen Table Napkins of ditto ...	.....	
3169-70	133-34	2 dozen Towels ...	.....	
3171	102	Chanderkuma Mul-mul ...	.....	Haugduly.	
3172	103	Kuleema Chuddur, a pair ...	.....	
3173	104	Lall Hagan Dhooties, ditto ...	.....	
3174	105	Chanderkoma Ditto, ditto ...	.....	
3175	106	Kharpooy ditto, ditto ...	.....	
3176	107	Radhanagore ditto, ditto ...	.....	Dinapore.	
3177 to 82	125 to 40	6 Table Cloths, of patterns ...	.....	
3183 to 87	141 to 45	5 dozen Napkins ...	.....	
3188	146	1 ditto colored ...	.....	
3189	147	3 ditto Towels ...	.....	
3190	148	3 ditto ditto ...	.....	

SECTION III—MANUFACTURES—(Continued)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
3191	2083	1 piece Girdling, blue and white	}	Ferozepore Jail.	
3192	2084	1 ditto Pantaloons Cloth			
3193	2103	1 Hucks-Buck Towel			
3194	2104	1 Ribb Towel			
3195	2045	Check Cloth, blue and white	}	Dhara Ghazee Khan Jail.	
3196	2100	Ribb Towel			
3197	2088	1 Twill			
3198	2088	Twill		Lahore District Jail.	
3199-200	2098-99	2 Table Napkins	}	Central Jail of Lahore.	
3201-202	2100 & 2102	2 Hand Towels			
3203	2084	1 Table Cloth			
3204	1622	1 piece Imitation Duck	}	Meerut Jail.	
3205	1600	Cotton Turkey Towels			
3206-207	6004-5	Dhotees, white and black		Rampore	Presented by His Highness the Nawab of Rampore.
3208-209	6006-7	Loongees, ditto		Beerbluom.	
3210	123	Bhangra Cloth	}	Nepaul	Presented by His Highness Sir Jung Bahadoor, K. C. S.
3211	124	Ditto			
3212	94	Cotton Fabric	Cotton Fabric	Lucknow	Stuff from which poor Mussulman women make paejamas. Sufficient for one in this specimen.
3213	99	Ditto	Dyed Cloth	Ditto	Stuff of which native women's mantles are made and worn on festival days: enough for one.
3214	100	Ditto	White Cloth	Ditto	Stuff of which native men's waistbands are made.
3215	97	Ditto	Lahanga, blue	Ditto	Stuff of which native women's petticoats are made, which they call Lahanga: there are sufficient for two in this specimen.
3216	96	Ditto	Ditto, green	Ditto	Stuff of which native women's petticoats are made, called Lahanga: this is enough for one.
3217	95	Ditto	Dhotees	Ditto	Stuff of which coolies make their dhotees; there is here enough for one.
3218	98	Ditto	Urkhice	Ditto	Stuff of which coolie women's head mantles are made, called Urkhice: there is enough for two.
3219	101	Ditto	White Cloth	Ditto	Cloth from which natives make jackets, sheets, &c.—Central Committee, Lucknow.
3220	2105	} 2 Ribb Towel		Sahpore Jail	
3221	2172				

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
3222	2073	1 Loongee or Native Scarf, with edging in gold and silver. The former being on one side and the latter on the other of the same piece of Cloth ...	.....	Goojerat Jail.	
3223	2089	1 yard Douspotee Cloth ...	}	Ditto.	
3224	2090	1 Pocket Handkerchief ...			
3225	2081	1 Table Napkin...			
3226	2092	1 ditto ditto ...			
3227	2093	1 Hucka-Buck Towel ...			
3228	2075	1 piece Gambroon, red and blue cotton ...	}	Sealkote Jail.	
3229	2076	1 ditto ditto, white and blue cotton ...			
3230	2077	1 ditto ditto, or Khass, blue and white cotton ...	}	Loodianah Jail.	
3231	2107	1 yard Taut Puttee ...			
3232	2078	1 yard Gambroon, red, green, white, and blue cotton ...	.....	Jullunder Jail.	
3233	2106	Gambroon, fine, white and blue cotton ...	.....	Khangurh Jail.	
3234	2095	1 Hucka-Buck Towel ...	.....	Jheelum Jail.	
3235	2096	1 piece Pattern Table Cloth ...	.....	Mooltan Jail.	
3235 A	.....	1 piece Gnzee Cloth, 1st quality ...	}	Sirrah Jail.	
3236	2097	1 ditto ditto, 2nd ditto ...			
3237	108	Table Cover, colored, 3 yards each ...	.....	Beerbloom	
3238	109	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto.	
3239	110	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto.	
3240	111	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto.	
3241	112	Ditto, 2½ yards ...	.....	Ditto.	

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
3242	113	Table Cover, colored, 2½ yards each ...	.....	Beerloom.	
3243	114	2 Table Cloths, 2 yards square ...	.....	Ditto.	
3244	115	2 ditto ...	.....	Ditto.	
3245	116	2 ditto, 3 yards ...	.....	Ditto.	
3246	117	6 Washing Towels ...	.....	Ditto.	
3247	118	6 ditto ...	.....	Ditto.	
3248	119	6 Table Napkins, large ...	.....	Ditto.	
3249	120	6 ditto, small ...	.....	Ditto.	
3250	121	12 Bathing Towels ...	.....	
3251	122	1 piece of Dignity.	.....	
3252	125	1 do. Cotton Cloth	.....	Durrung, Assam	Contributed by Lieutenant W. Phaire.
3253	126	1 ditto ditto ...			
3254	127	1 ditto ditto ...			
3255	6215	1 Colored Table Cloth	.....	Benares Jail Office	Contributed by Dr. N. H. Cheke, Superintendent of the Benares Jail.
3256	6217	1 Baden-Baden Towel ...			
3257	6218	1 English ditto ...			
3258	6219	1 Bath Towel ...	.....	Assam	Contributed by Captain Lloyd, Gowhatty.
3259	6220	9 Table Napkins			
3260	128	Muslin ...			
3261-64	534-37	Cotton Cloth ...	Mughee	Chittagong.	
3265	538	Ditto Patso ...	.....	Burmah	These are the ordinary dresses of the poorer classes of Burmah and Pegu.—Local Committee, Rangoon.
3266	539	Ditto ditto ...			
3267	540	Ditto ditto ...			
3268	541	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Uttar	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Uttar.
3269-74	543-48	6 Roomals ...			
3275	549	Doosotee ...			
3276	1620	Coverlet ...	Chantai	Bhawulpore	Contributed by the Nawab of Bhawulpore.
3277	1621	Ditto ...	Ditto		
3278-85	2114 to 2127	8 pieces of Loungees ...	.....	Peshawur	With the exception of the Delhi lace, the cotton fabrics of the Panjab are in general very coarse. The best is that of Loodianah, called Loodianah Khea, which is exported in some quantities to Lohand Chanthau, in Chinese Tartary, and a mixed cotton and silk fabric called Shai is made

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
					at Hoshiarpore and at Jullunder. Bhabur, a village in the last named district, has been celebrated from ancient times for its Jhuti or cotton cloth. But the manufacturers of this place have been nearly annihilated by the import of English cloths. The cotton <i>Loongees</i> or scarfs of Peshawur and Huzara are also in request. In towns the cotton fabrics of Manchester are rapidly superseding those of native texture, but the peasantry for the most part clothe themselves in coarse homespun cotton cloths. Still the first thing done by a well-to-do agriculturist is to clothe himself in English cotton. A book, with samples of the coarse cotton cloths worn by the peasantry, has been included in the collection.— <i>Central Committee, Lahore.</i>
3286	2106	2 piece of Cloth			
3287-88	2111-12	2 Ditto of Manufactures		Punjab Jail.	
3289	2113	1 ditto Cotton Cloth			
3290-91	2109-10	2 ditto Manufactures		Mozaffergurh Jail.	
3292	3730	Loongee		Fareedkoti.	
3293	3747	Cotton Fabric		Jullunder.	
3294	3701	Ditto	Gagreen	Unrisur.	
3295	380	Ditto		Cuttack	Rumpooree cloth—a woman's garment. Price—10s. 6d.
3296	361	Ditto		Ditto	Specimen of medium quality cotton cloth of the country. Price—3s.
3297-98	1587-88	Ditto		Ditto	Specimen of superior fabric, with white silk border, made at Rumpooree—10s. the pair.
3299	559	Ditto		Ditto	Specimen of the common quality of country-made cloth. Price—10d.
3300	5915	A pair of Dhooties, manufactures		Bhandere and Jhagsee.	
3301	5916	A piece of Guazee Cloth		Jhansee	
3302	5917	A Dhootie used by men		Ditto.	
3303	5918	A ditto ditto		Ditto.	
3304	5919	A piece of Kharra Cloth		Jaloun.	
3305	5920	Kusbe, a specimen of Cloth		Ditto.	
3306	5921	Dhooties		Ditto.	
3307	5922	A Table Cloth		Jubbulpore	
3308	5923	A ditto, differing		Ditto	
3309	5924	A dozen Napkins		Ditto	Made in the Jubbulpore School of Industry.— <i>Local Committee, Jubbulpore.</i>
3310	5925	A ditto. Hukka-Buck Towel		Ditto	

A book, showing cotton fabrics used as articles of dress by the Agricultural Tribes of the Punjab, distinguishing the different classes to which the patterns are peculiar, accompanies the above specimens. The book has been contributed by the Central Committee of Lahore.—*Done by Compiler.*

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
3311	5926	A piece of Horre Clothing	Jubbulpore	Made in the Jubbulpore School of Industry.—Local Committee, Jubbulpore.
3312	5927	A do. Doosootee. ....	.....	Ditto
3313	5928	A ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto
3314	5995	Small Baden Towel .....	.....	Allahabad.
3315	5996	Large ditto ...	.....	Ditto.
3316	5997	Country Towel	Ditto.	
3317	5998	Bathing ditto	Ditto.	
3318	5999	Ditto ditto *	Ditto.	
3319	6000	8 yds. Garra Cloth	Ditto.	
3320	6001	Do. Doosootee Cloth	Ditto.	
3321	6002	Table Cover	Ditto.	
3322	5929	Blue & red Chintz	Chindwarra, Jubbulpore	<p>The consumption of cotton manufactures is at present limited to the Division, with the exception of a few specimens which are bartered at the different annual fairs, which are frequented by traders from the surrounding districts. None of them are exported, but used for general consumption, with the exception of a few of the higher classes, who can afford to purchase superior fabrics. The natives prefer to adhere to the patterns to which they have been familiar; any other description would not be so readily taken up; but time would no doubt remove this prejudice, especially if a superior article could be supplied from Europe at the same or lower cost. The wholesale market value is generally about 20 per cent. lower than the retail price. As the cloths sent are what the population consumes for general use, any improvement in the quality would not enhance the consumption; but of course it would be preferred to country manufactures.—Local Committee, Jubbulpore.</p>
3323	5930	Red ditto * ...	.....	Ditto
3324	5931	Blue Cloth Taicha .....	.....	Gurba
3325	5932	Red Puttee ...	.....	Chindwarra
3326	5933	„ Kushee ...	.....	Hatta
3327	5934	„ Sendree or Saroe .....	.....	Punaghur
3328	5935	„ Spotted Razar .....	.....	Chindwarra
3329	5936	Gudla used for mattresses ...	.....	Punaghur
3330	5937	Ungacha used as Dhootee ...	.....	Jubbulpore
3331	5938	White Dhootee ...	.....	Ditto
3332	5939	Chunta, coarse ...	.....	Ditto
3333	5940	Pharroons used by girls ...	.....	Ditto
3334	5941	Loogra ditto women ...	.....	Ditto
3335	5942	A pair of Jhooma ditto women ...	.....	Ditto
3336	5943	Gunga Saigor or Dhootee ...	.....	Ditto
3337	5944	Bhore Saroe ...	.....	Ditto
3338	5935	Doosootee for covering	Ditto	
3339	5946	Pugree made at Gurba	Ditto	
3340	5947	Coarse Country Chintz	Ditto	
3341 to 42	5248 to 49	2 Chondree covering for women	Ditto	

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
3342A to 40	5135 to 39	5 pieces of Glazed Calico	Putteesalah ...	Presented by His Highness the Rajah of Putteesalah.
3347	2440	A Checked Cloth	Putteesalah	
3348	2441	A White ditto ...			
3349	2442	A ditto ditto ...			
3350	4213	Striped Cotton ditto ...			
3351	4214	Ditto ...			
3352	4215	Ditto ...			
3353	4216	Ditto ...			
3354	4217	Ditto ...			
3355	4218	Ditto ...			
3356	4219	Ditto ...			
3357	4220	Ditto ...			
3358	4221	Ditto ...			
3359	4222	Ditto ...			
3360	4224	Checked Cloth ...		Darjeeling	Contributed by Dr. A. Campbell, of Darjeeling.
3361	4225	White ditto ...			
3362	4226	Checked ditto ...			
3363	4227	Ditto ditto ...			
3364	4228	Striped ditto ...			
3365	4229	Ditto ditto ...			
3366	4232	Cotton Cloth ...			
3367	4233	Plain ditto for children ...			
3368-69	4244-45	Green and Blue Kharosa Cloth...			
3370	4246	A White Cloth ...			
3371	4247	A ditto ...			
3372	4248	Striped ditto ...			
3373	4333	Ditto ditto ...			

CLASS XIX.—MANUFACTURES IN FLAX AND HEMP.

3374	1626	1 piece of Canvas made of Hemp	Meerut ...	Made by the prisoners in the Jail at Meerut.
3375	1625	1 ditto Doosotee (made of two threads) for tent-making ...			

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
3376	1024	1 piece of Teen-sootee (made of three threads) for tent making	.....	Meerut	Made by the prisoners in the Jail at Meerut.
3377	1023	1 ditto Broad Duesootee (two threads) for tent making			
3378	2125	Bag-a-Chut			
3379	3638	Sacking of Fibre	.....	Chota Nagpore	Made in the Hazarebaugh Jail by prisoners.
3380	2095	Newar Cloth	.....	Jhelum Jail	Forwarded by the Central Committee, Lahore.
3381	2079	Ditto	.....	Sirsa Jail	
3382	2080	Ditto, narrow	.....	Ditto	
3383-86	4328-31	4 specimens of Jute Cloth	.....	Darjeeling	Contributed by Dr. A. Campbell.
3387	83	Crotalaria Juncea	Gunny Cloth or Rops for Sack-cloth Sameve	Lucknow	This is sack-cloth manufactured from the fibre of the above—used for making bags and sacks of various sorts.
3387A	92	Ditto	.....	Hooghly	Gunny cloth from Chuttra, Bhaddrakallee, and Conenogger.
3388	123	Two pieces of Cloth made from the fibre of the Stinging Nettle	.....	Nepal	<p>These specimens are very inferior, but in the cold season the hill people bring into Katmandoo small quantities of a very superior quality, which very much resembles thick canvas.</p> <p>Bhangra, presented by H. H. Sir Jung Bahadoor, K. C. S. I.</p>
3389	124				
3390	575	Twilled Cloth & Sacks, No. 1	.....	Barnagore	<p>Manufactured at the steam works of the "Borneo Company Limited, at Baranagpur, near Calcutta. The Company work up about 400 tons of jute monthly, and employ 2,500 natives.—Contributed by Thos. Duff, Esq., the Manager and Agent.</p>
3391	573	Ditto ditto, No. 2	.....	Ditto	
3392	574	Ditto ditto, No. 3	.....	Ditto	
3393	577	Plain power loom Bag, C.	.....	Ditto	
3394	576	Twilled Jail Bag, T. J.	.....	Ditto	
3395	578	American Gunny Cloth, A.	.....	Ditto	Presented by H. Bainbridge, Esq.
3396	303	Net of Rhea Fibre	.....	Assam	

CLASS XX.—MANUFACTURES IN SILK.

3397	222	A White Silk piece	.....	Nimlolla, Midnapore	22.—Ram Doss, manufacturer.
3398	221	Red ditto	.....	Daspore, Ditto	20.—Kristo Porramanick, ditto.
3399	223	White ditto	.....	Ditto, Ditto	30.—Nobin Doss, ditto.
3400	224	Ditto	.....	Ditto, Ditto	30.—Madhub Porramanick, ditto.

Forwarded by the Local Committee, Baiduan.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
3401	225	Orange Yellow, Checked ...	.....	Dasepore, Midnapore. ...	20.—Ram Gui, manufacturer.
3402	226	Figured ditto ...	.....	Bollaghat, Ditto ...	30.—Nobin Iytha, ditto.
3402 A	.....	Yellow, Figured...	.....	Puddumjore, Ditto ...	36.—Kartie Nundes, ditto.
3403	220	Striped and Figured ...	.....	Russickgunge, Ditto ...	32.—Bacharam Para, ditto.
3404-405	213-214	2 pieces of Grey Silk	.....	Maldah ...	Price—Rs. 4-12 each.
3406-407	215-216	2 White (Nokri)	.....	Ditto ...	" 6-0 "
3408	210	1 piece Maldah Flowered Silk ...	.....	Ditto ...	Presented by R. F. Thompson, Esq., Medical Officer, Maldah.
3409	211	1 ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Presented by T. M. Lewis, Esq., c. s.
3410	212	1 ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Presented by Baboo Huns Geer Gossain.
3411	527	1 pair White Silk Dhooties, in 1 piece ...	.....	Hooghly ...	Price—Rs. 20.
3412	580	1 pair Red Coloured ditto, in one piece ...	.....	.....	" 22.
3413	528	1 pair White Sharara, Red bordered, in one piece ...	.....	.....	" 22.
3414	529	1 pair Red ditto, White and Yellow bordered, in one piece ...	.....	.....	" 23.
3415-19	5673-77	Striped Silks, Churryah ...	.....	.....	.....
3420-24	5909-13	Plain Silks, Duryah ...	.....	Putteenlah ...	Contributed by H. H. the Maharajah of Putteenlah.
3425-29	5516-20	Silk Turbans ...	.....	.....	.....
3430-31	5514-15	Silk Muslins, Mulmul ...	.....	.....	.....
3432	2087	1 yard Silk Cloth ...	.....	Umritsur.	.....
3433	2505	A Silk Lavender colored Potka, or Fuggri of Bokhara Silk ...	.....	Lahore	Manufactured by Lowkura Mull.
3434	2506	1 ditto, Drab ...	.....	.....	.....
3435	2507	1 ditto, Khaki ...	.....	.....	.....
3436	2508	1 ditto, White ...	.....	.....	.....
3437	2509	1 ditto, Red ...	.....	.....	.....
3438	2510	1 ditto, Khaki ...	.....	.....	Ditto by Godae Mull.
3439	2521	1 ditto, White Pink short ...	.....	.....	.....

* A Book containing specimens of the different Silk Patterns used by the inhabitants of the Punjab, specifying those peculiar to Mohamudiana, Hurdwar and Sikhs respectively, and those which have been introduced since the period of English rule, accompanies the above specimens. It has been contributed by the Central Committee of Lahore.—Note by Compiler.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
3440	2526	Purree, Silk, or Turban ...		Peshawur	Forwarded by the Central Committee, Lahore.
3441	2527	Ditto ditto ...			
3442	2034	Choga Pushweena		Ditto	Price—Rs. 31 " 30 " 29 " 24 " 30 " 27 Forwarded by the Central Committee, Lahore.
3443	2052	Ditto ditto ...			
3444	2053	Ditto ditto ...			
3445	2049	Ditto ditto ...			
3446	2051	Ditto ditto ...			
3447	2050	Ditto ditto ..			
3448	5766	1 than Kinkhob, Blue, 197 ...		Benares	Price—Rs. 320 7 6 " 310 2 9 Contributed by Siliant Claudrabhan.
3449	5757	Ditto ditto, White, 198 ...		Ditto	
3450	5760	Kinkhob, 241 ...		Ditto	Price—Rs. 153 0 0 " 285 0 0 " 25 0 0 " 17 0 0 " 28 0 0 " 58 0 0 " 5 0 0 Contributed by Dabee Pershad.
3451	5761	Ditto, 242 ...		Ditto	
3451 A	5468	1 Than Goodbudun, 259 ...		Ditto	
3452	5469	1 ditto ditto, 260 ...		Ditto	
3453	5470	1 ditto Misroo, 261 ...		Ditto	
3454	5471	1 ditto ditto ...		Ditto	Price—Rs. 133 0 0 " 123 8 0 " 136 0 0 " 107 0 0 " 153 0 0 " 215 0 0 Forwarded by the Central Committee, Allahabad.
3455	5472	1 small scarf ...		Ditto	
3456	5449	Palang Poshe, White Satin ...		Agra	
3457	5444	Dopatta, 125 ...		Ditto	
3458	5443	Ditto, 126 ...		Ditto	
3459	5446	Ditto, 127 ...		Ditto	Price—Rs. 400 0 0 " 200 0 0 Contributed by Mohun Lall and Chitto Lall.
3460	5447	Ditto, 128 ...		Ditto	
3461	5448	Palang Poshe, Green Satin ...		Ditto	
3462-64	3615 to 3617	Madhu Fabrics ...		Ditto	
3465	5758	1 than of Kinkhob, Blue ...		Benares	
3466	5759	Ditto ditto, bluish (Peezo) ...		Ditto	
3467	5300	1 Table Cover ...		Berhampore.	
3468-71	5301-5364	4 Saries ...		Ditto.	
3472-91	5270-5297	22 pieces Silk, plain ...		Ditto.	
3492-93	5298-5299	2 ditto ditto, flow ered ...		Ditto.	
3494	6222	Silk Turban ...		Benares Jail Office	Contributed by Dr. N. H. Cheke, Superintendent of the Benares Jail.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
3495	3634	Tussur Silk ...	.....	Chota Nagpore.	
3496	6086	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Seonee District.	Price—Rs. 8 13 0
3497	252	A piece of White Tussur ...	.....	Bhaugulpore	Price—Rs. 3 8 0
3498	253	Ditto of ditto ..	.....	Ditto	" 3 8 0
3499	254	Ditto striped ditto	.....	Ditto	" 3 8 0
3500	255	Ditto checked ditto	.....	Ditto	" 3 8 0
3501	256	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 3 8 0
3502	257	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 3 8 0
3503	258	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 3 8 0
3504	259	Ditto striped ditto	.....	Ditto	" 3 8 0
3505	260	Ditto checked ditto	.....	Ditto	" 2 8 0
3506	261	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 2 4 0
3507	262	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 2 8 0
3508	263	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 3 0 0
3509	264	Ditto ditto ..	.....	Ditto	" 3 0 0
3510	265	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 3 0 0
3511	266	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 3 0 0
3512	267	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 3 0 0
3513	268	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 3 0 0
3514	269	A piece of Shot Tussur Silk ...	.....	Ditto	" 4 0 0
3515	270	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 6 0 0
3516	271	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 1 6 0
3517	272	Ditto striped ditto	.....	Ditto	" 4 8 0
3518	273	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 1 8 5
3519	274	Ditto plain (drab)	.....	Ditto	" 5 0 0
3520	275	Ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 10 0 0
3521	276	A piece of plain Tussur Silk (drab) ...	.....	Ditto	" 10 0 0
3522	277	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 11 0 0
3523	278	Ditto slate ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 5 0 0
3524	279	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 6 0 0
3525	280	Ditto grey ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 5 0 0
3526-27	281-282	2 Turban Pieces...	.....	Ditto	" 3 0 0 each.

Forwarded by the Local Committee, Bhaugulpore.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
3528-29	283-284	2 Turban Pieces...	.....	Bhangulpore	Price—Rs. 3 0 0 each.
3530-31	285-286	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 3 0 0 "
3532	291	1 ditto Tussur, (checked) ...	.....	Ditto	" 2 4 0
3533	292	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 2 8 0
3534	293	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 2 8 0
3535	294	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 3 8 0
3536	295	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 2 8 0
3537	296	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 2 4 0
3538	297	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 2 4 0
3539	298	Ditto striped Tussur ...	.....	Ditto	" 2 4 0
3540	299	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 3 8 0
3541	1612	A Silk "Doputta" of two colors ...	.....	
3542	1613	A Blue Loongee, with embroidered Gold edging ...	.....	
3543	1613	{ 1 Green Scarf ... 2 Red ... 1 Blue (Ali) ...	.....	
3544	1611	1 Silk Rug ...	.....		Workmanship of Sadige and Ola Buksh, of Khairpore.— Contributed by the Nawab of Bhangulpore.
3545	1619	1 piece of Silk, worked with cross stripes of gold, called Goud badun ...	.....	
3546-47	1614 & 1618	2 pieces of Lavender Silk, called Kōsui ...	.....	
3548	1616	A Loongee, Pink, worked with Gold ...	.....	
3549	1617	A White ditto, with Gold "embroidered borders..."	.....		Worked by Nattoo Patoli.
3550-51	2528-29	Kumawez (Silk Cloth, 1 piece) ...	.....	Peshawar.	
3552	229	Silk Scarf ...	Bhea	Gowhaty	Presented by Mohinnee Deryu, widow of Anindaram Phookun.
3553	228	1 piece of Silk ...	Balasore	Assam	Exhibited by the Local Committee.
3554	209	A piece of Moonga Silk ...	.....	Gowhaty	Exhibited by Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton Vetch.
3555	208	Ditto Mozaukootie ditto ...	.....	.....	Ditto
3556	207	Ditto Eren do. ...	.....	.....	Ditto.
3557	202	Do. Moonga do. ...	.....	Kamroop	Presented by Lieut. W. Phaire.
3558	206	Ditto Eren do. ...	.....	Ditto	Ditto.

Forwarded from Bhangulpore as tussur, but appear to be cotton manufacture.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
3559	203	A piece of Erea Silk	Kamroop ...	Presented by Lieut. W. Paire.
3560	204	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto
3561	205	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto
3562	201	A Net of Erea Silk	Assam	Assam	Exhibited by H. Bainbridge, Esq.
3563	196	A piece of Erea Silk ...			
3564	180	A ditto Bhootan Silk, Red ...			
3565	200	A ditto ditto Handkerchief ...			
3566	198	A ditto mixed Silk piece ...			
3567	197	A piece of Pat Silk ...	Burdwan	Burdwan	<p>Maker, Biprodoss Dutt. Price—Rs. 12 12 0</p> <p>„ Bloobun Dutt „ 13 2 0</p> <p>„ Mulhub Dutt „ 12 12 2</p> <p>„ Nobokissen Dutt „ 12 8 0½</p> <p>„ Nobocomar Nundee „ 12 0 0</p> <p>„ Thakourdass Dutt „ 7 4 0½</p> <p>„ „ „ 4 8 0</p> <p>„ „ „ 5 12 0</p> <p>„ „ „ 4 8 0</p> <p>„ „ „ 5 4 0</p> <p>„ „ „ 7 9 0½</p>
3568	240	A piece of White Silk, No. 1 ...			
3569	241	Ditto, No. 2 ...			
3570	242	Ditto, No. 3 ...			
3571	243	Ditto, No. 4 ...			
3572	244	Ditto, No. 5 ...			
3573	245	Ditto, No. 6 ...			
3574	246	A piece of Tassar Silk, No. 7 ...			
3575	247	Ditto, No. 8 ...			
3576	248	Ditto, No. 9 ...			
3577	249	Ditto, No. 10 ...			
3578	250	Ditto, No. 11 ...			
3579	251	Ditto, No. 12 ...			
3580	217	1 piece of Silk made of Gonatua Silk ...	Beerbhoom.	Beerbhoom.	Presented by Mr. Rait of Gonatua.
3581	218	1 piece Tassar Silk, 10 yards, 12 Rs.	Ditto.	<p>Worn by the Mugs of the Province—1 piece, Rs 24 : only sufficient for the people : might be increased : made in Akyab : but more of the same description of cloth is manufactured at Cox Bazar, Chittagong District.—<i>Local Committee, Akyab.</i></p> <p>One of these just wrapped round the body forms the dress of a Burmese female. The finer one would be worn by a lady, the coarser one by the wife of a subordinate official.—<i>Local Committee, Rangoon.</i></p>
3582	219	1 ditto, Rs. 7-8	Ditto.	
3583	5331	Silk Cloth ...	Poteau Patso	
3584-85	531-2	Silk Tamiangs or women's cloth	Pegu	

Forwarded
by the Local
Committee,
Burdwan.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
3586	1582	Good Tusser ...	.....	Cuttack	Specimen of good tusser manufacture, made at "Nyagurih," a dependency of Cuttack. Price—10s. the pair.
3587	1583	Tusser Cloth ...	.....	.....	Specimen of tusser cloth of good quality, made at "Khundpara."—6s. per pair.
3588	1580	Ditto ...	.....	.....	Specimen of Sumbulpore tusser—11s.
3589	1571	Ditto ...	.....	.....	Tusser from "Tigbera," a Tributary Mohal of Cuttack—2s. 9d.
3590	1577	.....	.....	.....	Tusser manufacture of "Bood," a wild Hill State.—4s.
3591	1586	Ditto ...	.....	.....	Two specimens of tusser manufacture, dyed: the one from "Keonjhar," and the other in "Baramba," both Tributary States attached to Cuttack. Price—4 and 3s. respectively.
3592	1579	Ditto ...	.....	.....
3593	1581	Ditto ...	.....	.....	Silk fabric, called the "Khundoon" cloth, made in the Khoordah Estate, in the Pooree district, and worn principally by the Pooree people. Price—10s. 6d.—Local Committee, Cuttack.
3594	511	A piece of Me-zankoree Silk...	.....	Luckimpore.	
3595	512	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto.	
3596	513	Ditto Moongahdo.	.....	Dehrooghur.	
3597	514	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto.	
3598	515	Ditto ditto ...	.....	North Luckimpore	Contributed by Baboo Kessiram Borooah, Peshkar.
3599	516	A piece of Eves Silk ...	.....	Luckimpore	Contributed by Baboo Javaram Deka Borooah, Peshkar.
3600	517	Ditto ditto ...	.....	North Luckimpore	Contributed by H. L. Michel, Esq.
3601	518	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	Contributed by Baboo Charon Chunder, Moowazdar.
3602	519	Ditto of Moongah Silk	.....	Assam	Contributed by W. A. O'Beckett, Esq.
3603	520	Musquitto Curtain of Moongah Silk	.....	Ditto	Contributed by Baboo Mohun Chunder Borooah, Moonsiff.
3604-3606	521-522	2 Silk Scarfs ...	.....	Ditto	Contributed by Major H. S. Bivar.
3606	1000	Rhea Silk Scarf...	.....	Ditto.	
3607	2226	Brochura Silk Scarf, white	.....	Mooltan	
3608	2227	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	
3609	2228	Green Khies or Scarf	.....	Ditto	The principal places of silk manufacture are the cities of Peshawar, Lahore, Unmutur, Mooltan, and the capital of the neighboring State of Bhawalpore.—The silks of the latter place are considered the best, and the next those of Mooltan. Specimens of the silk manufacture of all these places have been included in the collection.—Central Committee, Lahore.
3610	2229	Crimson ditto ...	.....	Ditto	
3611	2230	Loongee or Native Scarf, with Gold border	.....	Ditto	
3612	2231	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
3613	3713	A piece of plain Red Silk	Bokhara ...	Contributed by Nawab Phaiwoolla Khan
3614	3714	Ditto Shot ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...
3615	3715	Ditto Orange do ...	.....	Ditto ...
3616	3718	Ditto Purple Silk Lounges	Lahore ...	Contributed by the Nawab of Ferozkote.
3617	3719	Ditto Green do ...	.....	Ditto ...
3618	3640	Ditto Red Striped Silk ...	.....	Unriaur ...
3619	3647	Ditto Green do	Ditto ...	Price of these are Rs. 550-2-10.
3620	3648	Ditto Dark Green ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...
3621	3649	Ditto Rose Color ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...
3622	3650	Do. Yellow do ...	.....	Ditto ...
3623	3651	Do. Scarlet do ...	.....	Ditto ...
3624	3652	Do. Yellow plain... ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...
3625	3653	Do. Green do ...	.....	Ditto ...
3626	3654	Do. Crimson do ...	.....	Ditto ...
3627	3655	A piece of Purple Silk ...	.....	Ditto ...
3628	3656	Ditto Silk Lounges, with Gold ends. Red ...	.....	Ditto ...
3629	3657	Ditto Green	Ditto ...	Price of each Rs. 62-8.
3630	3658	Ditto ditto, Red ...	.....	Ditto ...
3631	3659	Ditto ditto	Ditto ...	Price of each Rs. 75.
3632	3660	Ditto Silk. Khess, with ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...
3633	3661	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...
3634-3635	3662-3663	2 Silk Belts, ditto	Ditto ...	Price of each Rs. 6-4.
3636	2049	Choga Pushawana ...	.....	Lahore ...
3637	2050	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...
3638	2051	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...
3639	2052	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...
3640	2053	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...
3641	2054	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
3642	4205	1 Striped Silk Robe ...			
3643	4206	1 Checked Mullar Robe ...			
3644	4207	1 Striped Ditto ...			
3645	4208	1 Silk Brocade ...			
3646	4209	1 Endi Silk Cloth			
3647	4210	1 ditto ditto ...			
3648	4211	1 Striped Robe ...			
3649	4212	1 Satin Dress, China			
3650	4230	Plain Mullar, dyed red ...			
3651	4231	A Girdle ...		Darjeeling	Contributed by Dr. A. Campbell, of Darjeeling.
3652	4234	2 Scarfs ...			
3653	4235	A Girdle ...			
3654	4236	Garters ...			
3655	4237	A Lama Dress Containing Chudler			
3656	4238	A Striped Cloth...			
3657	4239	A Checked ditto...			
3658	4240	Ditto ditto ..			
3659	4241	A White Cloth ...			
3660	4242	Ditto ...			
3661	4243	An Endi Cloth ...			
3662	2592	Silk Piece ...		Assam	Contributed by Baboo Goluck Chunder Borooah, Soebaugur.
3663	5438	A Blue Dupatta...		Agra	Price—Rs. 123 8 0
3664	5439	A Brown ditto ...		Ditto	" 92 0 0
3665	5440	An Orange ditto...		Ditto	" 59 0 0
3666	5441	A Sky-blue ditto...		Ditto	" 52 8 0
3667	5442	A Pea-green ditto		Ditto	" 72 0 0
3668	5443	A Red ditto ...		Ditto	" 67 8 0
3669	5450	Scarfs ...		Benares	" 95 0 0
3670	5461	Ditto ...		Ditto	" 75 0 0
3671	5462	Ditto ...		Ditto	" 47 0 0
3672	5453	Ditto ...		Ditto	" 43 0 0
3673	5454	Ditto ...		Ditto	" 25 0 0
3674	5465	Ditto ...		Ditto	" 10 0 0
3675	5466	Ditto ...		Ditto	" 10 0 0

Forwarded by the Central Committee, Allahabad.

Contributed by Dales Pershaud, of Benares.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
3676	5457	Scarfs ...	.....	Benares ...	Price—Rs. 10 0 0
3677	5458	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 10 0 0
3678	5459	Roomal ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 175 0 0
3679	5460	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 85 0 0
3680	5461	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 90 0 0
3681	5462	1 Large Scarf ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 46 0 0
3682	5463	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 48 0 0
3683	5464	} 2 Pugrees ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 30 0 0
3684	5465		.....	Ditto ...	" 40 0 0
3685	5466	A ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 110 0 0
3686	5467	A Loongee ...	.....	Ditto ...	Forwarded by the Central Committee, Allahabad.
3687	5202	A Pugree ...	.....	Umrutur ...	
3688	5203	A ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	
3689	5204	A ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Forwarded by the Central Committee, Lahore.

CLASS XXI.—WOOLLEN AND WORSTED, INCLUDING MIXED FABRICS GENERALLY.

3690	2124	Nunda or Felt Blanket ...	.....	Peshawar ...	
3691-3691 A	5180-5131	2 Horse Blankets ...	.....	Lahore.	
3692	6329	Blanket ...	.....	Darjeeling ...	Made from brown Thibet wool.—Contributed by Dr. A. Campbell.
3693	6010	White Blanket ...	.....	Ditto.	
3694	1608	1 Black Lank's Wool Blanket ...	.....	Meerut Division ...	From the Central Prison at Meerut.
3695	1602	1 White ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	
3696	2412	A Striped Cloth ...	.....	Darjeeling ...	
3697	2413	A ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Contributed by Dr. A. Campbell, of Darjeeling.
3698	2414	A White ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	
3699	2415	A Striped ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	
3700	2416	A ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	
3701	2417	A Girdle ...	.....	Ditto ...	
3702	2418	A ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	
3703	2430	A ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	
3704	5467	A Loongee ...	}	Benares ...	Mixed fabrics.
3705-3706	5473-544	Two Pettambus ...			

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
3707	5664	1,215 yards Green Sauce (mixed) Silk Cotton ...	.....	Umritsur ...	Woven at Battala, near Umritsur.
3708	5665	16½ yards Dark Green ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	
3709	5666	16½ yards White ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	
3710	5667	16½ yards light Purple ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	
3711	5668	16½ yards Dark Purple ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	
3712	5669	13 yards Yellow ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto. Has five red columns across the breadth.
3713	5670	16½ yards Purple ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Has spotted lines.
3714	5671	15½ yards White ditto ...	.....	Ditto.	
3715	5672	15½ yards Brown ditto ...	.....	Ditto.	
3715 A	.....	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Woven at Umritsur.
3715 B	.....	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Jhansi Division ...	Presented.

CLASS XXII.—CARPETS.

3716	3712	A Dhurree or small Carpet ...	.....	.....	Presented by H. H. the Nawab of Bhawalpore.
3717	3848	A Woolen Bokha- ra Carpet ...	.....	.....	Contributed by Nazir Bharrull Khan, of Peshawur.
3718	3847	Rug of Dyed Cot- ton ...	.....	.....	Worked by the prisoners in the Bareilly Central Prison. Price —Rs. 50.
3719	3664	Dhurree or Carpet	.....	.....	Ditto ditto. Price Rs.—16.
3720	3672	Carpet made by Thugs ...	.....	.....	Contributed by Major McAndrew, Lahore. This carpet is made from the common wool of the Punjab, obtained from sheep kept in the waste pasture lands of the Lahore district, (called the Bah); the thread was spun, dyed, and made up into this carpet at the School of Industry attached to the Thuggee Department at Lahore; the spinning was done by the wives of Thug approvers, and the weaving of this carpet by eight boys, some of approvers, the eldest of whom is only fourteen years of age. Approvers are men who have been tried and convicted as having belonged to a band of Thug murderers, but who, having made a full confession of their crimes (in some individual cases amounting to the murders of as many as eighty persons) and denounced their associates, have received a conditional pardon. — Central Committee, Lahore.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
3721	526	Carpet, Cotton...	Meeri Jim	Debrooghur, Luckimpore, Upper Assam	Contributed by Baboo Kessoram, Darogah, Debrooghur. This article is made by a tribe called Meeri. Value on the spot is about 8s.; used as a carpet for bedding.
3731 A	542	1 Cotton Carpet (large) Suttrenjee	.....	Patna.	
3722	2071	1 Carpet	.....	Lahore	Made of madder; manufactured at the Shahpore Jail.
3723	2074	1 Buggy Rug, Woollen	.....	.....	Manufactured at the Sealkote Jail.
3724	1601	Carpet "Dhurree" of Cotton	.....	Meerut	Price—Rs. 33-4-0. Made at the Jail of Meerut.
3725	1605	Imitation Kidderminster Carpeting of Hemp Cotton	.....	Ditto	Price—Rs. 2.—Ditto ditto.
3726	1606	Floor Cloth of Cotton	.....	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
3727	1607	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
3728	2070	Large Woollen Carpet	.....	Ditto	Price—Rs. 228. Made by prisoners at the Central Jail at Meerut.
3729	2082	Small Carpet	.....	Sirsa	Manufactured at the Sirsa Jail.
3729 A	...	A Worked and Washed Carpet...	.....	Cuttack.	
3730	2126	Kashmere Carpet	.....	Lahore	Made at the Jail of Lahore.— <i>Exhibited by M. Dallas, Esq.</i>
3731	2127	A Woollen Carpet of Persian pattern	.....	Jubbulpore	Made at the Jubbulpore School of Industry
3732	2128	A ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
3733	287	1 Woollen Carpet	}	Patna	
3734-3735	289-290	2 ditto small ditto or Ashreef			
3736	288	1 Cotton Carpet...			
3737	3668	Aloe Fibre ditto...	.....	.....	Price—Rs. 5-0.—Contributed by the Central Prison of Bareilly.
3738	6213	1 Cotton Carpet	}	Benares Jail Office	From Dr. N. H. Clarke.
3739	6216	7½ yards Kidderminster Carpeting			
3740	6014	Woollen Rug			
3741	6015	Aloe Fibre ditto...	.....	.....	Price—Rs. 11 11 } Government.—Purchased from Superintendent, " 2 0 } Central Prison, Allahabad.
3742	6214	Suttrenjee made of English Thread	.....	Benares.	

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
3743	2720-2072	Cotton-made Carpets	.....	Meerut	Price—Rs. 41-14 ..
3744	5745	Large Persian Carpet	.....	Lahore	<p>Made in the Mooltan Jail. ... a woollen and sometimes with a silken pile, age made up in Mooltan, Peshawar, Unrisur, Bhawalpore, and Cashmere. Those of Mooltan are perhaps most celebrated. A handsome specimen of a Mooltan carpet, with the pile made of country wool, has been included in the collection; another also, made of country wool, has been included, not so much for the intrinsic superiority of its manufacture, as being the work of Thug approvers and their families, and made up in the Thuggee School of Industry, Lahore. A carpet with the pile of pashum or shawl wool, and made up by convicts in the Lahore Central Jail, has been contributed by the Superintendent.—<i>Central Committee, Lahore.</i></p> <p>Presented by the Chief of the Loghmanee Tribu.</p>
3745	5746	Small ditto, common quality ..	.....	Ditto	
3746	149	White Sattrenjee, blue border ..	.....	Patna.	
3747	150	Blue ditto, striped.	.....	Ditto.	
3748	2916	Dhurree or Sattrenjee ..	.....	Shahabad	
3749	2914	Striped Rug ..	.....	Ditto	
3750	2915	Ditto ..	.....	Ditto	<p>These are made wholly of cotton and almost invariably striped. From being made of cotton they are cool and pleasant, and are in variable use by the better class of natives and by all Europeans. The smaller kinds are used as quilts for beds, and of late the Government has given them to its European soldiers for that purpose. The manufacturers, called in this district <i>Kalleen Raps</i>, are almost invariably Mussulmen of the weaver class, who will make carpets of any size and pattern given in stripes. The two local seats of manufacture in Shahabad are <i>Dubhoosh</i> and <i>Sasserum</i>. In the former place, from Rupees 10,000 to 20,000 worth are yearly manufactured and sold, and in the latter from Rupees 30 to 40,000. These <i>Dhurries</i> or carpets are sold readily in all the bazars around, and at all the neighboring fairs, particularly at Herhapore, and <i>Harrier Chatter</i>, or Sonapore; probably two-thirds of the whole quantity made are exported from the district, while the annual expenditure in the district will vary from Rupees 20 to 25,000 worth per annum.</p> <p>The <i>Dhurries</i> or carpets generally made for sale are the following:—</p> <p>I.—6 yards long and 2 yards broad, thick, and strong; of any color: sold at from Rupees 6 to 6-8 each.</p> <p>II.—A small kind used as quilts, or to spread in lieu of any other bedding on the ground. They weigh from 2 to 3 lbs each, and are 1½ to 1¾ yards broad, by about 2 yards long; they sell at from 14 annas to 1 Rupee 8 annas each, according to thickness and quality. (The specimen accompanying is 14 annas only.)</p>

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
					<p>III.—<i>Manzhanica</i>.—This is the better kind of carpet, and often displays much taste in the arrangement of the striped colors. It is made of any size to fit any room, and is always sold by weight. The price varies according to quality from Rupees 1-4 to Rupees 1-12, and sometimes as high as Rupees 2-4 per seer. It is sold in all the fairs and in all the large cities around, such as Patna, Ghazee-pore, Daudnuggur, Gyah, &c., and no merchant's or banker's shop, or no rich native's reception room is complete without these being spread.</p> <p>This is the kind generally used by Europeans for their drawing and public rooms.</p> <p>IV.—Is a small kind of carpet made for use in zemindarree and other small enclosures, and much used from its portability. It is from 3 to 4 yards long, and from 1½ to 2 yards broad, and sells at from 3 to 4 Rupees each carpet. It is generally made from five colors, from which cause it obtains the name of <i>Dhurrrie Panch Rangha</i>.</p> <p>Any other description wanted are made, but these are the principle in use. The supply of these articles is only limited by the local demand. I am of opinion that in this manufacture Manchester might step in with great advantage, and by copying and improving on the native patterns, command a very large sale indeed. If Manchester would make these articles in long webs and in all widths and patterns, she would be certain to drive the native manufacture from the market to other trades, and command a valuable trade all over India for herself; while the superior stiffness, thickness, and quality of Manchester goods would, as in the matter of her calicoes and cotton, surely but slowly supersede the native manufacture altogether; but to do so, it is important to work from native patterns; the natives are a people of routine even in their carpets, and would not patronize sudden changes in the patterns and colors to which they had been used from childhood; but there yet exist abundant ground for superior work, and for Manchester to improve on the established native patterns, as Europeans (and they would probably consume one-third of the supply.) would be glad to have some other than the monotonous stripes of native manufacture; and as other patterns come in use among them, they would slowly but surely find their way among the native population.</p> <p><i>Gallechu</i>, or carpets. These are only manufactured in Sassceram, and are almost always woollen, of florid but neat patterns, in imitation of the Persian carpet. They are used to a considerable extent by the rich natives in their zenanas and by Europeans also. The size usually manufactured is 2½ yards long by 1 yard broad, and they sell at from Rupees 2 to Rupees 4-8 per carpet. Any other sizes and patterns can be made according to order, and some of the patterns are extremely pretty.</p> <p>The European carpet manufacturer could not compete with these as to price and actual value, as the wool costs but little in this country, and the native dyes answer admirably for the purposes while also the coarse local wools which would not pay for</p>

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
					<p>exportation, answer for carpet work. The colors are harmonious, and I have but little doubt that it would pay any enterprising merchant to export these to Europe. The annual manufacture at present in Sasseeeram is about Rs. 10 to 12,000.</p> <p>V.—Another kind in imitation of the above, but wholly of cotton, is also made: prices nearly the same. The patterns are pretty, but they rapidly become spoiled by dirt and dust. They are invariably made of only two colors, blue and white.—<i>W. R. Hingham, Esq.</i></p>

CLASS XXIII.—FABRICS SHOWN AS SPECIMENS OF DYEING AND PRINTING.

3751	1572	Cloth dyed with Buten Pondosa.	.....	Cuttack	Exhibited as specimens of Burmese dyeing.
3752	1573	Ditto Caesalpinia Sappan or Buk-kun	.....	Ditto.	
3753	1574	Ditto Koosoom Flower.	.....	
3754	1575	Ditto Karula Goudee.	.....	
3755	2599	Cloth dyed with Itam dye	}	Assam	Contributed by W. G. Wagentreiber, Esq.
3756	2600	Ditto ditto			
3757	3048	7 specimens of printed or stamped Cotton	.....	Secapore	Contributed by the manufacturer, Burkut.— <i>Central Committee, Lucknow.</i>
3758-3762	3618-3621	Cloth "Saloo" called	.....	Banda	<p>This cloth is dyed with the Al-root, with a mixture of castor oil in the proportion of one <i>pau</i> to every piece of cloth, each piece of cloth being eight yards. Besides castor oil, "Russee," a kind of earth, is also mixed, and goat's dung and alum. The cloth is first rubbed for ten days in the castor oil, "Russee," and goat's dung, and then dried in the sun. After ten days it is well washed and dried, and then steeped in the oil for five days; afterwards washed and dried in the sun, and after a third application of soap and water the cloth is ready for sale. The cost of dyeing different kinds of cloth is as follows:—</p> <p>Dyeing Lang cloth, 1½ anna per yard. Ditto Nynsook cloth, 1 anna per yard. Ditto Mulmul cloth, ¾ anna per yard. Ditto Puggree, ¼ anna per yard.</p> <p>It is not easy to ascertain the extent and value of the quantity of saloo cloth annually manufactured. It is not confined to local consumption, but exported to other parts of India, and its use is general, and not limited to particular castes. The wholesale market value is about Rupees 1-0-6 per piece, according to the quality of the cloth dyed.—<i>H. H. Dashwood, Esq.</i></p>

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
3763	3651	Cloth, Khru-khru color, mixture of Koo-soom ...			
3764	3652	Ditto Sonya, mixture of Koo-soom and Hursinger.			
3765	3653	Ditto Kasee Koo-soom and Indigo ...			
3766	3654	Ditto Soorkhee ditto ditto ...			
3767	3655	Ditto Peasee Koo-soom, light ...			
3768	3656	Ditto Budamee ditto and Hursinger ...			Forwarded by the Central Committee, Allahabad.
3769	3657	Ditto Goolabee, only Koo-soom			
3770	3658	Ditto Goolanee, mixture of Koo-soom ...			
3771	3659	Ditto Chumpee, ditto ditto ...			
3772	3660	Ditto Narungee, ditto ditto ...			
3773	3661	Ditto Baigunee, ditto and Indigo			
3774	3662	Ditto pure Koo-soom ...			
3775	5779	Cloth dyed with Al ...	.....	Jhansie ...	Presented by Balmokhund, dyer, Jhansie.
3776	5778	Ditto ditto Indigo ...	.....	Ditto ...	Presented by Shumshere, dyer, Jhansie.
3777	2474	.....	.....	.....	<p>A paper-book, containing patterns of cloth, showing the various dyes produced in Nepaul ...</p> <p>About the authenticity of this production there exists some doubt. The only person who professes to be able to produce the colors is a dyer in the employ of Maharajah Sir Jung Bahadoor, K. C. S. I., who states that the book (which contains many colors that he cannot reproduce) was the result of repeated mixtures in various proportions of two or more of the following dyes:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.—Bukkum, or Sapanwood (<i>Cealpinia Sapan</i>). 2.—Al (<i>Morindia, Citrifolia</i>). 3.—Lao Dye. 4.—Bulerā (<i>Terminalia Belirica</i>). 5.—Hurra, Myrobalan Nut (<i>Tinctorius Citrina</i>). 6.—Koo-soom, Safflower (<i>Carthamus Tinctorius</i>). 7.—Huldee or Turmeric (<i>Curcuma Longa</i>).

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
					<p>8.—Hursingar. Weeping <i>Nyctanthes</i> (<i>Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis</i>).</p> <p>9.—Nil, Indigo.</p> <p>10.—Potash (<i>Butea Frondosa</i>).</p> <p>11.—Khyr (<i>Adimosa Catechu</i>).</p> <p>Also blue vitriol; iron; Nepal muddar; lime; yellow ochre earth; and a preparation of the vetch called <i>Oord</i> or <i>Dolichos Pilonus</i>.</p>

CLASS XXIV.—TAPESTRY LACE AND EMBROIDERIES.

					Price. Rs.	
3778	4647	Kashmere Black Long Shawl woven workmanship ...	Kashmere	...	1,000.	Of the finest materials and new pattern, such as was never before manufactured
3779	4648	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto	...	1,000.	Ditto
3780	4649	Kashmere Blue Long Shawl ...	Ditto	...	850.	Ditto
3781	4650	Ditto Black ditto ...	Ditto	...	600.	Ditto
3782	4651	Umrissur four-colored Long Shawl ...	Umrissur	...	500.	Made of best Kashmere thread
3783	4652	Ditto Square Shawl, black ...	Ditto	...	260.	Made of new pattern, of the real Kashmere thread
3784	4653	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto	...	250.	Ditto
3785	4654	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto	...	245.	Ditto
3786	4655	Red Cloth Shawl, size 11 yards by 4' 10" ...	Kashmere	...	220.	Fetched Rs. 35 p. vd. in last London sales
3787	4656	White ditto ...	Ditto	...	220.	Ditto
3788	4657	Black ditto ...	Ditto	...	220.	Ditto
3789	4658	White ditto ...	Ditto	...	220.	Ditto
3790	4659	Red ditto ...	Ditto	...	220.	Ditto
3791	4660	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto	...	220.	Ditto
3792	4661	Black ditto ...	Ditto	...	220.	Ditto
3793	4662	White ditto ...	Ditto	...	220.	Ditto
3774 A	4663	Blue ditto ...	Ditto	...	220.	Ditto
3775 B	4664	Red ditto ...	Ditto	...	220.	Ditto
3776 C	4665	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto	...	220.	Ditto
3777 D	4666	White ditto ...	Ditto	...	220.	Ditto
3778 E	4667	Red ditto ...	Ditto	...	220.	Ditto

This is now by far the most important manufacture in the Punjab; but thirty years ago it was almost entirely confined to Kashmere. At the period alluded to a terrible famine visited Kashmere, and, in consequence, numbers of the shawl weavers emigrated to the Punjab and settled in Umrissur, Nurpūr, Dinangar, Tilaknath, Jelalpūr, and Ludhiana, in all of which places the manufacture continues to flourish. The best shawls of Punjab manufacture are manufactured at Umrissur, which is also an emporium of the shawl trade. But none of the shawls made in the Punjab can compete with the best shawls made in Kashmere itself; first, because the Punjab manufacturers are unable to obtain the finest species of wool; and, secondly, by reason of the inferiority of the dyeing, the excellence of which in Kashmere is attributed to some chemical peculiarity in the water there. On receipt of the raw pashum or shawl wool, the first operation is that of cleaning it: this is done generally

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Price. Rs.	REMARKS.
3770 F	4668	Blue Cloth Shawl, size 11 yards by 4' 10" ...	.....	Kashmere	220.	Fetched Rs. 35 per yard in last London sales ...
3780 G	4669	Light Brown ditto	.....	Ditto	220.	Ditto ...
3781 H	4670	Kashmere Cap ...	.....	Ditto	14.	Of the best woven workmanship ...
3782 I	4671	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	14.	Ditto ...
3783 J	4672	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	14.	Ditto ...
3784 K	4673	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	14.	Ditto ...
3785 L	4674	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	14.	Ditto ...
3786 M	4675	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	14.	Ditto ...
3787 N	4676	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	14.	Ditto ...
3788 O	4677	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	14.	Ditto ...
3789 P	4678	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	14.	Ditto ...
3790 Q	4679	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	14.	Ditto ...
3791 R	4680	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	11.	Of the best needle-workmanship ...
3792 S	4681	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	5.	Ditto ...
3793 T	4682	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	5.	Ditto ...
3794	4683	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	5.	Ditto ...
3795	4684	Umritsur Long Shawl ...	.....	Umritsur	400.	Made of best Kashmere thread (Black) ...
3796	4685	Square ditto ...	.....	Ditto	240.	New pattern of the real Kashmere thread (Black) ...
3797	4686	Kashmere needle-worked (Chuga) ...	.....	Kashmere	200.	New pattern of the best Pasham for use of Ladies and Gentlemen ...
3798	4687	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	100.	Ditto ...
3799	4688	Ditto (Cape) Red Cloak, with Hood	.....	Ditto	105.	New pattern made of best Pasham ...
3800	4689	Ditto Crimson ditto ...	.....	Ditto	105.	Ditto ...
3801	4690	Ditto Black ditto ...	.....	Ditto	105.	Ditto ...
3802	4691	Ditto White ditto ...	.....	Ditto	105.	Ditto ...
3803	4692	White Kashmere Chudder, 12' x 8'	.....	Ditto	40.	With broad selvaige, and made of finest pasham thread ...
3804	4693	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	40.	Ditto ...
3805	4694	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	40.	Ditto ...

by women; the best kind is cleaned with lime and water, but ordinarily the wool is cleaned by being shaken up with flour. The next operation is that of separating the hair from the *pasham*; this is a tedious operation, and the value of the cloth subsequently manufactured varies with the amount of care bestowed upon it. The wool thus cleaned and sorted is spun into thread with the common "churka" or native spinning machine. This is also an operation requiring great care. White pashameca thread of the finest quality will sometimes cost as much as £2-10-0 a lb. The thread is next dyed and is then ready for the loom, a model of which is included in the collection. The shawls are divided into two great classes.

1. Woven shawls called "Teliwala."

2. Worked shawls.

Shawls of the former class are woven into separate pieces, which are, when required, sewn together with such precision, that the sewing is imperceptible. These are the most highly prized of the two. In worked shawls the pattern is worked with the needle upon a piece of plain pashament or shawl cloth.

A woven shawl made at Kashmere of the best materials, and weighing 7 lbs, will cost in Kashmere as much as £300; of this amount the cost of the material, including thread, is

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.	
3806	4695	White Kashmiri Chudder, 12' x 6'	.....	Kashmere	Price. Rs. 40.	White broad selvage, and made of finest pashum thread ... £30, the wages of labor £100, miscellaneous expenses £50, duty £70.
3807	4696	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	40. Ditto	Besides shawls, various other articles of dress, such as chogas, or outer robes, ladies' opera cloaks, smoking caps, gloves, &c., are made of pashumeca.
3808	4697	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	40. Ditto	Latterly great complaints have been made by European firms of the adulteration of the texture of Kashmiri shawls, and there is no doubt that such adulteration is practised, especially by mixing up Kirmanee wool with real pashum. In order to provide some guarantee against this, it has been proposed that a Guild or Company of respectable traders should be formed, who should be empowered to affix on all genuine shawls a trade-mark, which should be a guarantee to the public that the material of the shawl is genuine pashum, especially as the Indian Penal Code provides a punishment for those who counterfeit or falsify trade-marks, or knowingly sell goods marked with counterfeit or false trade-marks.
3809	4698	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	40. Ditto	At Delhi shawls are made up of pashumeca, worked with silk and embroidered with gold lace. A very delicate shawl is made of the wool of a sheep found in the neighborhood of Ladak and Kulu; the best wool is procurable in a village near Rampur, on the Sutlej, hence the fabric is called "Rampur chudder." Other woollen manufactures in the Punjab are Peshawur chogas, made
3809 A	4699	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	40. Ditto	
3810	4700	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	40. Ditto	
3811	4701	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	40. Ditto	
3812	4702	Kashmere Lavender-color Chudder, 12' x 6' ...	.....	Ditto	40. Ditto	
3813	4703	Ditto Yellow do. ...	.....	Ditto	40. Ditto	
3814	4704	Ditto Deep Yellow ditto ...	.....	Ditto	40. Ditto	
	4705	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	40. Ditto	
3815		Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	40. Ditto	
3816	4706	Ditto ditto ..	.....	Ditto	40. Ditto	
		Ditto Dark Brown ditto ...	.....	Ditto	38. Made of finest pashum thread ...	
3817	4707	Ditto White do. ...	.....	Ditto	38. Ditto	
3818	4708	Ditto ditto ..	.....	Ditto	38. Ditto	
3819	4709	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	38. Ditto	
3820	4710	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	38. Ditto	
3821	4711	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	38. Ditto	
3822	4712	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	38. Ditto	
3823	4713	Kashmere White Chudder ...	.....	Ditto	38. Ditto	
3824	4714	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	38. Ditto	
3825	4715	Ditto ditto ..	.....	Ditto	38. Ditto	
3826	4716	Ditto Dark Brown ditto ...	.....	Ditto	38. Ditto	
3827	4717	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	38. Ditto	
3828	4718	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	38. Ditto	
3829	4719	Ditto Light Brown ditto ...	.....	Ditto	38. Ditto	
3830	4720	Ditto Purple ditto.	.....	Ditto	38. Ditto	
3831	4721	Ditto Rose ditto...	.....	Ditto	38. Ditto	
3832	4722	Ditto Green ditto..	.....	Ditto	38. Ditto	
3833	4723	Ditto Deep Yellow ditto ...	.....	Ditto	38. Ditto	
3834	4724	Ditto Red ditto ...	.....	Ditto	38. Ditto	

Manufactured by Dore Sahni and Chaudhri Mulla.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Price.	REMARKS.
3835	4725	Kashmere R d Cludder, 12' x 6'	.....	Kashmere	Rs. 38.	Made of the finest pashum thread ... of the wool of the Damba sheep, and of camel's hair, and chogas made of Fatti, or the hair of the Kabul goat.—Central Committee, Lahore.
3836	4726	Ditto Black ditto..	.....	Ditto	38. Ditto	...
3837	4727	Ditto ditto ..	.....	Ditto	38. Ditto	...
3838	4728	Ditto Blue ditto...	.....	Ditto	38. Ditto	...
3839	4729	Ditto Light Brown ditto	.....	Ditto	38. Ditto	...
3840	4730	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	38. Ditto	...
3841	4731	Ditto Purple, 11' x 5' 2"	.....	Ditto	28. Ditto	...
3842	4732	Ditto White, 10' x 5'	.....	Ditto	24. Ditto	...
3843	4733	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	24. Ditto	...
3844	4734	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	24. Ditto	...
3845	4735	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	24. Ditto	...
3846	4736	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	24. Ditto	...
3847	4737	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	24. Ditto	...
3848	4738	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	24. Ditto	...
3849	4739	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	24. Ditto	...
3850	4740	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	24. Ditto	...
3851	4741	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	24. Ditto	...
3852	4742	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	24. Ditto	...
3853	4743	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	24. Ditto	...
3854	4744	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	24. Ditto	...
3855	4745	Ditto Lavender ditto	.....	Ditto	24. Ditto	...
3856	4746	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	24. Ditto	...
3857	4747	Ditto Blue ditto...	.....	Ditto	24. Ditto	...
3858	4748	Ditto Green ditto	.....	Ditto	24. Ditto	...
3859	4749	Ditto Scarlet ditto	.....	Ditto	24. Ditto	...
3860	4750	Ditto Crimson ditto	.....	Ditto	24. Ditto	...
3861	4751	Ditto Deep Crimson ditto	.....	Ditto	24. Ditto	...
3862	4752	Ditto Rose ditto...	.....	Ditto	24. Ditto	...
3863	4753	Ditto Light Brown ditto	.....	Ditto	24. Ditto	...
3864	4754	Ditto White Half Cludder, 6' sq.	.....	Ditto	20. Ditto, with broad selvage	...

Manufactured by Dase Sahai and Chumha Mull.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
3865	4755	Kashmere White half Chudder, 6' sqr. ....	.....	Kashmere ...	Price. Rs. 20. Made of the finest pashum thread ...
3866	4756	Ditto Scarlet ditto	.....	Ditto ...	20. Ditto ...
3867	4757	Ditto White ditto	.....	Ditto ...	19. Ditto ...
3868	4758	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	19. Ditto, with broad selvage ...
3869	4759	Ditto Crimson ditto	.....	Ditto ...	19. Ditto ...
3870	4760	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	19. Ditto ...
3871	4761	Ditto Lavender ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	19. Ditto ...
3872	4762	Rampore White Chudder, 8' x 4' 2" ...	.....	Rampore ...	15. Ditto, in Rampore ...
3873	4763	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	15. Ditto ...
3874	4764	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	15. Ditto ...
3875	4765	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	15. Ditto ...
3876	4766	Ditto Dark Brown ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	17. Ditto ...
3877	4767	Ditto Scarlet ditto	.....	Ditto ...	17. Ditto ...
3878	4768	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	17. Ditto ...
3879	4769	Ditto Lavender ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	15. Ditto ...
3880	4770	Ditto Crimson ditto	.....	Ditto ...	15. Ditto ...
3881	4771	Ditto Green ditto	.....	Ditto ...	15. Ditto ...
3882	4772	Red long Shawl, made at the Hills	.....	Pudderowah ...	130. New pattern and made of finest materials ...
3883	4773	Striped long Shawl	.....	Umritsur ...	67. Made of the best materials ...
3884	4774	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	67. Ditto ...
3885	4775	Ditto ditto ..	.....	Ditto ...	67. Ditto ...
3886	4776	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	66. Ditto ...
3887	4777	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	61. Ditto ...
3888	4778	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	60. Ditto ...
3889	4779	Striped Shawl ...	.....	Ditto ...	60. Ditto ...
3890	4780	Black Sqr. Shawl	.....	Ditto ...	90. Ditto ...
3891	4781	Striped Shawl ...	.....	Ditto ...	62-8. Ditto ...
3892	4782	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	61. Made of the best Kashmere pashum thread ...
3893	4783	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	62. Ditto ...

Manufactured by Durrat Sakai and Chaudhary Mulla.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
3894	4784	Striped Shawl ...	.....	Unritaur ...	Prior. Ra. 64. Made of Kashmiri pushum thread.
3895	4785	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	59. Ditto
3896	4786	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	67. Ditto
3897	4787	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	59. Ditto
3898	4788	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	68. Ditto
3899	4789	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	61. Ditto
3900	4790	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	65. Ditto
3901	4791	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	100. Made of the best Kashmiri thread, with border and fringes
3902	4792	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	60. Ditto
3903	4793	Ditto Square, ditto	.....	Ditto ...	75. Made of the best materials
3904	4794	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	75. Ditto
3905	4795	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	72. Ditto
3906	4796	Ditto Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	76. Ditto
3907	4797	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	71. Ditto
3908	4798	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	72. Ditto
3909	4799	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	75. Ditto
3910	4800	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	75. Ditto
3911	4801	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	75. Ditto
3912	4802	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	74. Ditto
3913	4803	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	75. Ditto
3914	4804	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	78. Ditto
3915	4805	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	73. Ditto
3916	4806	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	76. Ditto
3917	4807	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	76. Ditto
3918	4808	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	68. Ditto
3919	4809	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	75. Ditto
3920	4810	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	75. Ditto
3921	4811	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	77. Ditto
3922	4812	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	72. Ditto
3923	4813	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	75. Ditto
3924	4814	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	74. Ditto
3925	4815	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	74. Ditto
3926	4816	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	74. Ditto
3927	4817	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	75. Ditto
3928	4818	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	60. Ditto

Manufactured by Dacca Sahai and Chundabai Mall.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
3929	4819	4 yards and 1 foot Border, 4½ inches wide ...	.....	Umrutur	Prior. 36. Square Shawls, made of finest thread
3930	4820	7½ yards ditto ...	.....	Ditto	35. Long Shawls, ditto
3931	4821	4 yards 1 foot ditto ...	.....	Ditto	35. Square Shawls, ditto
3932	4822	Gold Lace-work Cap ...	.....	Ditto	16. Of the best workmanship
3933	4823	Kashmere Cap ...	.....	Kashmere	2-8. Of the best workmanship in silk
3940	4824	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto	2-8. Ditto
3941	4825	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto	2-8. Ditto
3942	4826	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto	2-8. Ditto
3943	4827	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto	2-8. Ditto
3944	4828	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto	2-8. Ditto
3945	4829	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto	2-8. Ditto
3946	4830	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto	2-8. Ditto
3947	4831	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto	2-8. Ditto
3948	4832	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto	2-8. Ditto
3949	4833	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto	2-8. Ditto
3950	4834	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto	2-8. Ditto
3951	4835	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto	2-8. Ditto
3952	4836	Kashmere Malacca Long Shawl...	.....	Ditto	120. Of best braid-work (black), with fringes, and of superior pashum
3953	4837	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto	120. Ditto
3954	4838	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto	100. Ditto, White
3955	4839	Ditto, square ...	.....	Ditto	100. Ditto, Dark Brown
3956	4840	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto	100. Ditto, ditto
3957	4841	Piece of Malacca, 2½ yards X 2½ feet ...	.....	Umrutur	25. Of blue color, and made of goat's wool in Kashmere
3958	4842	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto	25. Ditto
3959	4843	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto	25. Lavender color
3960	4844	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto	25. Brown color, and made of goat's wool in Kashmere
3961	4845	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto	25. Ditto

Manufactured by Doss Sahai and Chandra Mall.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
3962	4846	Piece of Mulseria, 5½ yards X ¾ feet	Unritaur	Price Rs. 24.	Dark-brown color, and made of goat's wool in Kashmere
3963	4847	Ditto, ditto	Ditto	23.	Ditto
3964	4848	Ditto, ditto	Ditto	* 23.	Drab color, ditto
3965	4849	Ditto, 11 yards X ¾ feet	Ditto	50.	Green color, ditto
3966	4850	Ditto, 11½ yards X ¾ feet	Ditto	50.	Lavender color, ditto
3967	4851	Kashmere Cape, with Hood	Kashmere	70.	White tassel, and made of best Kashmere pashum (Black)
3968	4852	Ditto, without Hood	Ditto	70.	Made of best Kashmere pashum, Lavender color
3969	4853	Ditto, ditto	Ditto	70.	Ditto
3970	4854	Ditto, ditto	Ditto	63.	Ditto
3971	4855	Ditto, ditto	Ditto	63.	Ditto, Light Brown
3972	4856	Ditto, ditto	Ditto	63.	Ditto
3973	4857	Ditto, ditto	Ditto	65.	Ditto
3974	4858	Ditto, ditto	Ditto	42.	Ditto, Light Purple
3975	4859	Ditto, ditto	Ditto	42.	Ditto, ditto Brown
3976	4860	Ditto, ditto	Ditto	55.	Ditto, ditto Purple
3977	4861	Ditto, ditto	Ditto	40.	Ditto, Lavender color
3978	4862	Ditto, ditto	Ditto	62.	Ditto, Light Brown
3979	4863	Ditto, ditto	Ditto	62.	Ditto, ditto
3980	4864	Ditto, with Hood	Ditto	60.	Ditto, Blue
3981	4865	Ditto, ditto	Ditto	60.	Ditto, Lavender color
3982	4866	Ditto, ditto	Ditto	60.	Ditto, Drab
3983	4867	Ditto, ditto	Ditto	60.	Ditto, ditto
3984	4868	Ditto, ditto	Ditto	60.	Ditto, White
3985	4869	Ditto, ditto	Ditto	60.	Ditto, ditto
3986	4870	Ditto, ditto	Ditto	53.	Ditto, Blue
3987	4871	Ditto, ditto	Ditto	45.	Ditto, Dark Brown
3988	4872	Ditto, ditto	Ditto	54.	Ditto
3989	4873	Ditto, ditto	Ditto	52.	Ditto, Black
3990	4874	Ditto, without Hood	Ditto	35.	Ditto, Brown
3991	4875	Ditto, ditto	Ditto	35.	Ditto, Light Brown
3992	4876	Ditto, ditto	Ditto	35.	Ditto, Lavender color
3993	4877	Ditto, ditto	Ditto	35.	Ditto, ditto

Manufactured by Doree Sahai and Chandra Mull.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
3994	4878	Kashmere Cape, with Hood ...	.....	Kashmere ...	Price: Rs. 60. Made of best Kashmere pashum, Lavender color
3995	4879	Ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	48. Ditto
3996	4880	Ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	47. Ditto
3997	4881	Ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	62. Ditto, Blue
3998	4882	Ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	37. Ditto, Dark Brown
3999	4883	Ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	41. Ditto
4000	4884	Ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	31. Ditto
4001	4885	Ditto, without Hood ...	.....	Ditto ...	34. Ditto, Lavender color
4002	4886	Ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	40. Ditto
4003	4887	Ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	38. Ditto
4004	4888	Gentlemen's Choga ...	.....	Ditto ...	34. Ditto
4005	4889	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	32. Ditto
4006	4890	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	30. Ditto
4007	4861	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	31. Ditto
4008	4892	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	37. Ditto
4009	4893	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	24. Ditto
4010	4894	Ladies' Choga ...	.....	Ditto ...	23. Ditto
4011	4895	Gentlemen's Choga ...	.....	Ditto ...	48. Ditto, and lined Dark Brown
4012	4896	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	55. Ditto, Light Drab
4013	4897	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	48. Ditto, without lining, Dark Brown
4014	4899	Umrissur Waist-coat, Dark Brown ...	.....	Umrissur ...	10. Made of finest Kashmere pashum, with good and fashionable braid-work
4015	4900	Ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	10. Ditto, ditto
4016	4901	Ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	10. Ditto, ditto
4017	4902	Ditto ditto, Lavender color ...	.....	Ditto ...	10. Ditto, ditto
4018	4903	Ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	10. Ditto, ditto
4019	4904	Ditto ditto, Light Brown ...	.....	Ditto ...	10. Ditto, ditto
4020	4905	Ditto, Lavender color ...	.....	Ditto ...	10. Ditto, ditto
4021	4906	Ditto, Brown ...	.....	Ditto ...	10. Ditto, ditto
4022	4907	Ditto, Lavender color ...	.....	Ditto ...	9. Ditto ditto throughout
4023	4908	Ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	13. Ditto

Manufactured by Durr Sobah and Chumkha Mall.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
4024	4909	Child's Muleeda Jacket, Brown...	.....	Umrtsaur	Price. Rs. 9. Made of best muleeda from Kashmere, with side braid-work
4025	4910	Ditto, Dark Brown	.....	Ditto	7. Ditto
4026	4911	Ditto, Brown	.....	Ditto	7. Ditto
4027	4912	Ditto, Dark Brown	.....	Ditto	10. Ditto
4028	4913	Ditto, Brown	.....	Ditto	7. Ditto
4029	4914	Ditto, Drab	.....	Ditto	7. Ditto
4030	4915	Ditto, Brown	.....	Ditto	9. Ditto
4031	4916	Ditto, Dark Brown	.....	Ditto	8. Ditto
4032	4917	Ditto, Black	.....	Ditto	7. Ditto
4033	4918	Ditto, Dark Brown	.....	Ditto	11. Ditto
4034	4919	Ditto, ditto	.....	Ditto	7. Ditto
4035	4920	Child's Muleeda Cape	.....	Ditto	9. Ditto
4036	4921	Child's Cloak	.....	Ditto	8. Ditto
4037	4922	Ditto	.....	Ditto	7. Ditto
4038	4923	Ditto	.....	Ditto	8. Ditto
4039	4924	Ditto	.....	Ditto	7. Ditto
4040	4925	Kashmere Cap, Brown	.....	Ditto	4. Of the best braid workmanship
4041	4926	Ditto, Lavender color	.....	Ditto	4. Ditto
4042	4927	Ditto, Black	.....	Ditto	4. Ditto
4043	4928	Ditto, Red	.....	Ditto	4. Ditto
4044	4929	Ditto, Drab	.....	Ditto	4. Ditto
4045	4930	Ditto, Red	.....	Ditto	4. Ditto
4046	4931	Ditto, Lavender color	.....	Ditto	4. Ditto
4047	4932	Ditto, Red	.....	Ditto	4. Ditto
4048	4933	Ditto, ditto	.....	Ditto	4. Ditto
4049	4934	Ladies' Stockings, 3 dozen	.....	Ditto	10. Of the best Kashmere pashum, White
4050	4935	Ditto, ditto	.....	Ditto	10. Ditto
4051	4936	Ditto, ditto	.....	Ditto	10. Ditto
4052	4937	Ditto, ditto	.....	Ditto	10. Ditto

Manufactured by Doree Sahni and Chumbha Mall.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
4053	4938	Gentlemen's Gloves, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen ...	.....	Umrutour ...	Price Rs. 6-8. Of the best Kashmiri pashum, White ...
4054	4939	Ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	6-8. Ditto ...
4055	4940	Ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	6-8. Ditto ...
4056	4941	Ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	6-8. Ditto ...
4057	4943	Gentlemen's Socks, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen ...	.....	Ditto ...	7-8. Ditto ...
4058	4944	Ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	7-8. Ditto ...
4059	4945	Kashmere Cap ...	.....	Ditto ...	5. Best needle workmanship ...
4060	4946	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	5. Ditto ...
4061	4984	Kashmere Cape, with Hood, Red ...	.....	Ditto ...	105. Needle-work (new pattern) ...
4062	4985	Ditto, White ...	.....	Ditto ...	105. Ditto ...
4063	4986	Ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	105. Ditto ...
4064	4987	Ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	105. Ditto ...
4065	4988	Ditto, without Hood, Lavender color ...	.....	Ditto ...	70. Braid-work all over ...
4066	4989	Ditto, Brown ...	.....	Ditto ...	62. Ditto ...
4067	4990	Ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	70. Ditto ...
4068	4991	Ditto Lavender color ...	.....	Ditto ...	68. Ditto ...
4069	4992	Ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	65. Ditto ...
4070	4993	Ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	58. Braid-work on the sides ...
4071	4994	Kashmere Brown Chudder, 12' X 6' ...	.....	Ditto ...	38. Made of the best pashum thread ...
4072	4995	Ditto White ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	38. Ditto ...
4073	4996	Ditto ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	38. Ditto ...
4074	4997	Ditto Green do. ...	.....	Ditto ...	38. Ditto ...
4075	4998	Ditto Crimson do. ...	.....	Ditto ...	24. Ditto ...
4076	4999	Ditto Dark Brown ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	24. Ditto ...
4077	5000	Ditto Blue Chudder, 10' X 5' ...	.....	Ditto ...	24. Ditto ...
4078	5001	Ditto Lavender color ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	24. Ditto ...
4079	5002	Ditto White ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	24. Ditto ...
4080	5003	Ditto ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	24. Ditto ...

Manufactured by Dewar Sahai & Company, Delhi.

Manufactured by Miran Green Chaud.

SECTION III—MANUFACTURES—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
4081	5084	Kashmere Neck Scarf ...	.....	Umritsar ...	Price. 10. Of the best woven workmanship ...
4082	5085	Ditto, Brown ...	.....	Ditto ...	6. Of the best braid workmanship ...
4083	5086	Ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	9. Ditto ...
4084	5087	Kashmere Scarf, Lavender color.	.....	Ditto ...	24. Ditto ...
4085	5088	Ditto Neck ditto	.....	Ditto ...	9. Ditto ...
4086	5089	Kashmere Half Shawl, 2 yards X 2' ...	.....	Ditto ...	62 Of the best needle workmanship ...
4087	4947	Kashmere Cap ...	.....	Ditto ...	5. Ditto ...
4088	4948	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	5. Ditto ...
4089	4949	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	2-8. Ditto in silk ...
4091	4950	Kashmere Half Shawl ...	.....	Ditto ...	15. Ditto ...
4092	4951	Ditto Half Cap ...	.....	Ditto ...	4. Best braid workmanship ...
4093	4952	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	4. Ditto ...
4094	4953	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	4. Ditto ...
4095	4954	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	2-8. Ditto ...
4096	4481	Black Shawl ...	.....	Kashmere ...	825
4097	4482	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	825
4098	4483	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	825
4099	4484	Ditto, Square ...	.....	Ditto ...	620
4100	4485	Ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	620
4101	4486	Red ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	300
4102	4487	White ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	290
4103	4488	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	300
4104	4489	Black ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	290
4105	4490	Ditto long Shawl ...	.....	Umritsar ...	480
4106	4491	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	398
4107	4492	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	398
4108	4493	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	375
4109	4494	Ditto, Square ...	.....	Ditto ...	226
4110	4495	Green ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	151
4111	4496	Striped Jamawar Shawl ...	.....	Noorpoor, Zillah Kangra.	83
4112	4497	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	85

Manufactured by Darce Sahai and Chandra Mall.

Consolidated by Rai Lal Choud, Behadour of Umritsar.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Price. Rs.	Remarks.
4113	4496	Striped Jamawar Shawl	Noorpoor, Zillah Kangra	80	Contributed by Rai Har Dyal, of Umritsur.
4114	4499	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	81
4115	4500	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	83
4116	4501	Black Shawl, long	.....	Umritsur	408-8
4117	4502	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	408-8
4118	4503	White ditto	.....	Ditto	474
4119	4504	Black Shawl do.	.....	Ditto	345
4120	4505	Pink ditto	.....	Ditto	480
4121	4506	Black ditto	.....	Ditto	480
4122	4507	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	485
4123	4508	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	375
4124	4509	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	397-8
4125	4510	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	405-8
4126	4511	Ditto Square ditto	.....	Ditto	200
4127	4512	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	273
4128	4513	Ditto ditto	Ditto	203	Contributed by Mohammed Shah Saffodien.
4129	4514	Striped Jamawar Shawl	.....	Lahore	81
4130	4515	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	81
4131	4516	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	82-8
4132	4517	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	82-8
4133	4518	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	87
4134	4519	Black Shawl	.....	Kashmere	790
4135	4521	Ditto ditto	.....	Umritsur	480
4136	4522	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	480
4137	4523	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	475
4138	4524	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	440
4139	4530	Black Square Shawl	.....	Kashmere	635
4140	4525	Ditto ditto	.....	Umritsur	270
4141	4526	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	250
4142	4527	Ditto ditto	.....	Noorpoor	172-8
4143	4528	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	172-8
4144	4529	Blue Neck Scarf	.....	Kashmere	25
4145	4530	Black ditto	.....	Ditto	20

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
4146	4531	Striped Jamawar Shawl	.....	Lahore	Price. Rs. 87
4147	4532	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	87
4148	4533	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	87
4149	4534	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	87
4150	4535	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	87
4151	4536	Ditto ditto	.....	Noorpoor, Kangra	78
4152	4537	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	78
4153	4538	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	78
4154	4539	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	78
4155	4540	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	78
4156	4541	Pink Shawl	.....	Unrisaur	480
4157	4542	Black ditto	.....	Ditto	480
4158	4543	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	480
4159	4544	Red ditto	.....	Ditto	440
4160	4545	Black ditto	.....	Ditto	400
4161	4546	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	400
4162	4547	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	375
4163	4548	Ditto square Shawl	.....	Ditto	325
4164	4549	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	240
4165	4550	Green ditto	.....	Ditto	220
4166	4551	Black ditto	.....	Ditto	210
4167	4552	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	210
4168	4553	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	200
4169	4554	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	200
4170	4555	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	200
4171	4556	Black long Shawl	.....	Kashmere	590
4172	4557	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	575
4173	4558	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	591
4174	4559	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	581
4175	4560	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	571
4176	4561	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	601
4177	4562	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	561
4178	4563	Black square Shawl, partly colored	.....	Unrisaur	40
4179	4564	Blue ditto	.....	Ditto	40
4180	4565	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	40

Contributed by Mahomed Shah Syedood.

Contributed by Bhai Kullian Singh, of Unrisaur.

Contributed by Baba Mahua Lal, of Unrisaur.

Contributed by Ganesht Brahmin, of Unrisaur.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
4181	4566	White Square Shawl, partly colored...	.....	Umritsar ...	Rs. 40
4182	4567	Black ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	40
4183	4568	White ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	50
4184	4569	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	50
4185	4570	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	50
4186	4571	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	50
4187	4573	Black Triangular Scarf ...	.....	Ditto ...	10
4188	4572	White Long Shawl	.....	Kashmere ...	50
4189 to 4190	4576 to 4585	10 small Neck Scarfs, of colors, each 2 Rs. ...	.....	Umritsar ...	20
4260 to 4213	4586 to 4599	14 ditto, ditto	.....	Ditto ...	28
4214 to 4223	4603 to 4609	10 ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	20
4224	4674	Black Triangular Scarf	.....	Ditto ...	10
4225 to 4234	4609 A to J	10 Small Neck Scarfs, of colors	.....	Ditto ...	20
4235	4575	Black Triangular Scarf	.....	Ditto ...	10
4236	4610	Khaki or Dove-colored Rampane Shawl, called Chudder ...	.....	Rampore Zillab, Simlah ...	12-8
4237-4238	4611	Almond-colored Rampane Shawl, called Chudder ...	.....	Ditto ...	12-8
4239	4612	Blue ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	14
4240	4613	Brown ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	12
4241	4614	Scarlet ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	14
4242	4615	Green ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	15
4243	4616	Scrimed Square Shawl	.....	Indiana ...	37-5
4244	4617	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	45
4245	4618	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	51-8
4246	4619	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	38
4247	4620	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	36
4248	4621	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	33
4249	4622	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	40
4250	4623	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	54
4251	4624	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	36

Contrived by Guput Brahmin of Umritsar.

Contrived by Musam Kachem. of Ludiana, through Rai Lal Chand, Bahadur.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
4252	4625	Striped Square Shawl ...	.....	Loodiana ...	Rs. 31
4253	4626	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	38
4254	4627	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	50
4255	4628	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	32
4256	4629	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	39
4257	4630	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	45
4258	4631	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	44
4259	4632	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	40
4260	4633	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	43
4261	4634	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	39
4262	4635	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	40
4263	4636	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	45
4264	4637	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	45
4265	4638	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	53
4266	4639	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	46
4267	4640	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	35
4268	4641	Black ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	25
4269	4643	Ditto Jamawar Shawl ...	.....	Ditto ...	32
4270	4644	Striped ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	43
4271	4645	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	48
4272	4646	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	33
4273	4642	Ditto Square Shawl ...	.....	Ditto ...	49
4274	1911	Red Shawl ...	.....	Ditto	Ahmed Shah and Ahsan Shah, of Loodiana, manufacturers.
4275	1912	Green ditto ...			
4276	1913	Ditto ditto ...			
4277	1914	Red ditto ...			
4278	1915	Ditto ditto ...			
4279	1916	White ditto ...			
4280	1917	Ditto ditto ...			
4281	1918	Red ditto ...			
4282	1919	Ditto ditto ...			
4283	1920	White ditto ...			
4284	1921	Red ditto ...	.....	Ditto	Ahmed Shah and Ahsan Shah, of Loodiana, manufacturers.
4285	1922	White ditto ...			

Contributed by Kashiram, of Loodiana, through Rai Lall Chand, Dindoor.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
4286	1923	Romal, Striped	Loodiana	Ahmed Shah and Ahsun Shah, of Loodiana, manufacturers.
4287	1924	Ditto, ditto ...			
4288	1925	Ditto, Black ...			
4289	1926	Ditto, ditto ...			
4290	1927	Ditto, Red ...			
4291	1928	Ditto, variegated			
4292	1929	A Red Shawl ...			
4293	1930	Ditto ditto ...			
4294	1931	A White Scarf, nearly 9 yards...			
4295	1932	A Rampore Chud-dar ...			
4296	1933	Ditto ditto ...			
4297	1931	Romal, Red ...			
4298	1935	Ditto, Green Sozakar ...			
4299	1936	A Crimson Shawl			
4300	1937	A ditto ditto ...			
4301	1938	A Shawl Dourdar			
4302	1939	Ditto ditto ...			
4303	1882	Embroidered Shawl ...			
4304	1883	Ditto ditto ...			
4305	1884	Romal, Green ...			
4306	1885	Rampore Chud-dar, Crimson ...			
4307	1886	Ditto ditto, Mauve			
4308	1887	Ditto ditto, ditto...			
4309	1888	Ditto ditto, Blue...			
4310	1889	Ditto ditto, ditto...			
4311	1890	Ditto ditto, Crimson	Loodiana	Hameer Chund and Ram Chund, of Loodiana, manufacturers.
4312	1891	Ditto ditto, White	Loodiana	
4313	1892	Ditto ditto, ditto			
4314	1893	Ditto ditto, ditto...			
4315	1894	Ditto ditto ditto...			
4316	1895	Shawl, Green ...			
4317	1896	Ditto, ditto ...			
4318	1897	Romal, White ...			

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
4319	1898	Romal, White	Loodiana	Hameer Chand and Ram Chand, of Loodiana, manufacturers.
4320	1899	Ditto, Black ...			
4321	1900	Ditto, ditto ...			
4322	1901	Shawl, Red ...			
4323	1902	Ditto, ditto ...			
4324	1903	Ditto, ditto ...			
4325	1904	Romal, variegated ...			
4326	1905	Shawl Chudder, Mauve ...			
4327	1906	Ditto, ditto ...			
4328	1907	Ditto, Crimson ...			
4329	1908	Ditto, ditto ...			
4330	1909	Jamawar, ditto ...			
4331	1910	Romal, Striped ...			
4332	1940	Shawl, Green ...			
4333	1941	Ditto, ditto ...			
4334	1942	Jamawar, ditto ...			
4335	1943	Ditto, ditto ...			
4336	1944	Ditto, Green ...			
4337	1945	Ditto, Black ...			
4338	1946	Shawl, Blue ...			
4339	1947	Ditto, ditto ...			
4340	1948	Romal, White Sozankar ...			
4341	1949	Ditto, Black ...			
4342	1950	Shawl, White	Loodiana	Noor Mahomed Soofi, of Loodiana, manufacturer.
4343	1951	Ditto, ditto	Loodiana	
4344	1952	Scarf, Scaplet, newly 7 yds. ...			
4345	1953	Romal, Yellow ...			
4346	1954	Half Shawl, Blue ...			
4347	1955	Shawl Chudder, White, with Border ...			
4348	1956	Ditto, ditto ...			
4349	1957	Shawl, Green ...			
4350	1958	Ditto, ditto ...			
4351	1959	Romal, Striped ...			

SECTION IIL—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
4352	1960	Romal, Striped	Loudiana	Nour Mahomed Soofi, of Loudiana, manufacturer.
4353	1961	Shawl Chudder, Green ...			
4354	1962	Ditto, ditto ...			
4355	1638	Romal, Blue ...			
4356	1639	Shawl, Crimson	Ditto	Mya Mull, ditto, ditto.
4367	1640	Ditto, ditto ...			
4358	1641	Shawl Chudder, Mauve ...			
4359	1642	Ditto, ditto ...			
4360	1965	Romal, Black	Ditto	Casher Ram, ditto, ditto.
4361	1966	Shawl, White ...			
4362	1967	Ditto, ditto ...			
4363	1968	Romal, variegated			
4364	1969	Ditto, Blue ...			
4365	1970	Ditto, Red ...			
4366	1971	Half Shawl, Black			
4367	1972	Ditto, Green ...			
4368	1973	Shawl Chudder, White ...			
4369	1974	Ditto, ditto ...			
4370	1975	Jannawar, Blue ...			
4371	1976	Romal, Black ...			
4372	1977	Ditto, ditto ...			
4373	1978	Shawl, Black ...			
4374	1979	Ditto, ditto ...			
4375	1980	Shawl Chudder, White ...			
4376	1981	Ditto, ditto ...			
4377	1982	Romal, Red ...			
4378	1983	Ditto, ditto ...			
4379	1984	Ditto, Striped ...			
4380	1985	Ditto, Red ...			
4381	1739	Romal, variegated	Ditto	Chota Mul, ditto, ditto.
4382	1740	Shawl Chudder, White ...			
4383	1741	Ditto, ditto ...			
4384	1742	Jannawar, Striped			

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
4385	1743	Rampore Chudder, Mauve	Loodiana	Chota Mul, of Loodiana, manufacturer.
4386	1744	Ditto, White ...			
4387	1745	Ditto, Red ...			
4388	1746	Ditto, ditto ...			
4389	1747	Shawl Chudder, Red ...			
4390	1748	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Nizam Shah, ditto, ditto.
4391	1637	Ditto, ditto ...			
4392	1628	Ditto, ditto ...			
4393	1629	Ditto, ditto ...			
4394	1630	Ditto, ditto ...			
4395	1631	Romal, Red ...			
4396	1632	Ditto, variegated ...			
4397	1633	Shawl, Crimson ...			
4398	1634	Ditto, ditto ...			
4399	1635	Ditto, White ...			
4400	1636	Ditto, ditto	Ditto	Soobhanjoo, ditto, ditto.
4401	1637	Half Shawl, Laj-murduy color ...			
4402	1791	Romal, variegated ...			
4403	1792	Rampore Chudder, White ...			
4404	1793	Cape Cloak ...			
4405	1794	Ditto ...			
4406	1795	Cloak, Black, embroidered ...			
4407	1796	Choga, Mauve ...			
4408	1797	Coat ...			
4409-4420	1798-1809	Slippers, 1 dozen ...			
4421-4426	1810-1815	Cape, ½ dozen	Ditto	
4427	1816	Cape Cloak, worked, mauve ...			
4428	1817	Neck Wrapper, Red ...			
4429-4436	1818-1824	7 pairs of Gloves ...			
4436-4441	1825-1830	6 ditto ditto ...			
4442-4447	1831-1836	6 ditto Socks	Ditto	
4448-4449	1837-1838	2 ditto Baby's Socks ...			

* SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
4450	1839	25 yards of Shawl Borders ...			
4451	1840	Waist-band, White	.....	Loodiana ...	Soothanjoo, of Loodiana, manufacturer.
4452	1841	A Cape, worked...			
4453-4458	1863-1868	6 Caps ...			
4459-4464	1869-1874	6 ditto ...			
4465	1875	Shawl, White ...			
4466	1876	Ditto, ditto ...			
4467	1877	Romal, Black ...	.....	Ditto ...	Narain Dass, ditto, ditto.
4468	1878	Ditto, ditto ...			
4469	1879	Ditto, Red ...			
4470	1880	Ditto, variegated			
4471	1881	Shawl, Crimson ...			
4472	1842	Shawl ...			
4473	1843	Ditto ...			
4474	1844	Ditto, Blue ...			
4475	1845	Ditto, ditto ...			
4476	1846	Ditto, Brown ...			
4477	1847	Ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Futteh Butt, ditto, ditto.
4478	1848	Romal, Mauve ...			
4479	1849	Neck Wrapper, Red			
4480	1850	Ditto, ditto ...			
4481-4486	1851-1856	6 Caps, worked ...			
4487-4492	1857-1862	Ditto ...			
4493	1749	A pair, of Table Mats ...			
4494	1750	Ditto, ditto ...			
4495	1751-1762	One dozen Neck Wrappers ...			
4496	1763-1768	1/2 dozen ditto ...			
4497-4502	1769-1774	Slippers, 1/2 dozen...			
4503-4508	1775-1780	Tobacco Bags, 1/2 dozen ...	.....	Ditto ...	Khuzerjoo and Aboojoo, ditto, ditto.
4509-4510	1781-1782	Two Caps ...			
4511-4512	1783-1784	Two Cushion Covers ...			
4513	1785	Shawl Cloak, White			
4514	1786	Ditto, ditto ...			
4516	1787	Ditto, ditto ...			

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)*

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
4617	1788	A Cap	Loodiana ...	Khuzzerjoo and Aboorjoo, of Loodiana, manufacturers.
4618-4619	1789-1790	Two pieces of Meleeda, nearly 11½ yards ...			
4620	1863	Romal, Black ...			
4621	1964	Shawl, worked ...			
4622	2023	Long Red Shawl, worked in Gold,	Ditto ...	Khazzer Hafiz, ditto, ditto.
4623	2024	Long White Shawl, worked in Gold and Silver ...			
4624	2025	Long Green Shawl			
4625	2026	Square Black ditto			
4626	2027	Ditto Blue ditto			
4627	2028	White Scarf ...			
4628	2029	Black Lace ditto, Gold and Silver			
4629-4630	2030-2031	Two Merino Mantillas, Silk work			
4631-4636	2032-2036	Five Merino Scarfs, Silk work ...			
4636-4640	2037-2041	Five Lace ditto ditto ...			
4641	2042	A Blue Square Merino Shawl, white silk work	Delhi ...	Contributed by Manuk Chand, Shawl-maker of Delhi.
4642	2043	A Green ditto			
4643-4646	2044-2047	Four Square Lace Shawls, Silk work			
4647	2048	Red Velvet Waist Band, White Silk work ...			
4648	2049	Square Silk Shawl, worked in Gold			
4649	2050	Ditto Red ditto ...			
4650-4651	1986-1990	Five small Embroidered Pursees ...			
4652	2016	A White Floss Silk Shawl, Net-work			
4653	2020	A Blue Merino Mantilla ...			
4654	2021	A Red ditto ...			
4655	2013	A small White Kashmiri Scarf		
4656	2011	A Square Red Shawl, worked in Gold and Silk...			

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
4557	2017	A White Mantilla, worked in Gold and Silk	Delhi	Munick Chand, of Delhi, manufacturer.
4558-59	2018-2019	Two Merino Mantillas, of different colors ...			
4560-65	2991-2996	Six Children's Mantillas ...			
4566	2015	One large White Mantilla ...			
4567	2022	A Blue Scarf, worked in Gold and Silk ...			
4568-77	1997-2006	10 Merino Neck Ties ...			
4578	2008	A Delhi Square Black Shawl, worked with White Silk ...			
4579	2014	A ditto, with Green Silk ...			
4580	2010	A Black Net Shawl ...			
4581	2000	A Lalae ditto ...			
4582	2340	Kashmere Loom long Shawl	Umrutur	Contributed by the District Committee, Umrutur.
4583	2341	Ditto Square ditto			
4584	2344	Ditto Needle-work ditto ...			
4585	2342	Umrutur Loom long Shawl ...			
4586	2343	Ditto Square ditto			
4587	2345	Ditto Needle-work long ditto	Puttecalah	Contributed by His Highness the Maharajah of Puttecalah.
4588	5698	Embroidered Muslin Shawl Round			
4589	6008	2 Khaisor Shawls, with Lace border		Rampore		Presented by His Highness the Nawab of Rampore.
4590	6009	2 Nadir Pauts, ditto			
4591	6010	Khaisor Shawl, do.			
4592	6011	Ditto ...		Lucknow	Contributed by Nawab Shurf-ool-Dowla.
4593	594	Cap ...			
4594-4596	583-585	3 Purses, half-moon ...	Buthwah			Ditto	Presented by ditto.
4597	586	Square Purse ...		Tholee	
4597 A	2225	Kashmere Shawl...	Made at Sirinuggur	Price—Rs. 450.
4598	2232	Ditto	Ditto	Of the kind called "Tusha." Price—Rs. 130.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
4599	2233	Rumpore Clud-der	.....	Made at Sirinuggur	} Price—Rs. 27-4.
	2234	Ditto	.....	Kangra District	
4600	2285	Gloves, 1 pair	.....	Sirinuggur	
4601-4602	2236-2237	Socks, 2 pairs	.....	Ditto	" Rs. 10.
4603	2238	Stockings, 1 do.	.....	Ditto.	
4604	2122	Choga Pushmee-na	.....	Lahore.	
4605	2123	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto.	
4606	2088	Koenara or Shawl-border	.....	Ditto.	
4607	5418	Square Shawl, em- broidered in Gold	.....	Dacca	1 Piece @ 175
4608	5419	Muslin Scarf, ditto	.....	Ditto	1 " " 60
4609	5420	Net ditto, ditto...	.....	Ditto	1 " " 50
4610	5421	Net ditto	.....	Ditto	1 " " 50
4611	5422	Black Net ditto...	.....	Ditto	1 " " 55
4612	5423	Ditto, worked in Silver	.....	Ditto	1 " " 40
4613	5424	Ditto	.....	Ditto	1 " " 40
4614	5425	Ditto Net Square Shawl, worked in Silver	.....	Ditto	1 " " 80
4615	5432	Muslin Scarf, work- ed in Silk	.....	Ditto	1 " " 24
4616	5434	Ditto, embroider- ed in Gold	.....	Ditto	1 " " 60
4617	5435	Black Net Gown, in 10 pieces	.....	Ditto	1 " " 60
4618	5436	Embroidered Mus- lin, 20 yards	.....	Ditto	1 " " 50
4619-4620	5386-5387	Net Shawls, Gold embroidered	.....	Ditto	2 " " 100 each
4621-4623	5388-5390	Net Shawls, Silver embroidered	.....	Ditto	3 " " 80 "
4624	5391	Kashmere Shawl Scarf	.....	Ditto	1 " " 100
4625	5392	Muslin Dress, Silver embroidered	.....	Ditto	1 " " 95
4626	5393	Head Dress, Silver embroidered	.....	Ditto	1 " " 4

Contributed by Jugget Clauder Doss.

Contributed by Hurmohun Roy,
of Dacca.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.	
4627	5394	Head Dress, Gold embroidered ...	.....	Dacca	1 Piece @	Rs. 6
4628	5395	Net Dress, with Body Coat, in 16 pieces, Silk ..	.....	Ditto	1 " "	80
4629	5396	Net Shawl, White Silk embroidered	.....	Ditto	1 " "	50
4630-4633	5397-5400	Triangular Net Shawl, Yellow Silk embroidered	.....	Ditto	4 " "	20 each
4634	5401	Red Shawl Neckties	.....	Ditto	1 " "	7
4635-4637	5402-5404	Blue Shawl ditto	.....	Ditto	3 " "	7 each
4638	5405	Ditto ditto, in different colors	.....	Ditto	1 " "	7
4639	5406	Red Shawl ditto	.....	Ditto	1 " "	5
4640	5407	Ditto ditto, in different colors	.....	Ditto	1 " "	5
4641	5408	Blue ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	1 " "	5
4642	5409	White ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	1 " "	5
4643	5410	Green ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	1 " "	5
4644	5411-5412	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	2 " "	3 each
4645-4646	5413-5414	Black Neckties	.....	Ditto	2 " "	3 "
4647	5415	Ditto, of different colors	.....	Ditto	1 " "	3
4648	5416	Net Ditto	.....	Ditto	1 " "	4
4649-4650	5321-5322	2 pieces Embroidered Muslin, at 30 each	.....	Ditto		
4651	5326	1 Embroidered Shawl	.....	Ditto	85 Rs.	
4652-4653	5327-28	2 ditto Scarfs, at 40 each	.....	Ditto		
4654-4655	5329-5330	2 ditto ditto, small, at 35 each	.....	Ditto		
4656-4657	5331-5332	2 ditto Net Scarfs, at 20 each, Silk embroidered	.....	Ditto		
4658	5333	1 Muslin Dress Piece, Gold embroidered, 10 pieces, including body	.....	Ditto	130 Rs.	
4659	5334	1 ditto ditto, Silver ditto	.....	Ditto	90 "	

Contributed by Hummah Roy, of Dacca.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
4680-4662	5335-5337	3 Net Scarfs, Gold embroidered, at 60 each ...	.....	Dacca.	
4663-4665	5338-5340	3 ditto Silver ditto, at 40 each ...	.....	Ditto.	
4666-4668	5341-5343	3 Shawl ditto, Gold ditto, at 90 each ...	.....	Ditto.	
4669-4671	5344-5346	3 ditto ditto, Silver ditto, at 70 each ...	.....	Ditto.	
4672-4776	5347-5351	5 Muslin Scarfs, Gold embroidered, at 60 each...	.....	Ditto.	
4677-4682	5352-5357	6 Muslin Scarfs, Silver ditto, at 40 each ...	.....	Ditto.	
4683-4688	5358-5368	5 Shawls of sorts, embroidered in Silk, 60 each ...	.....	Ditto.	
4689-4694	5364-5368	5 Scarfs ditto ditto, at 25 each ...	.....	Ditto.	
4695	5495	1 Mat ...	.....	Benares	Price—Rs. 15 0 0
4696	5496	1 ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 15 0 0
4697	5497	1 ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 10 0 0
4698	5498	1 ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 10 0 0
4699	5499	1 ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 9 8 0
4700	5500	1 ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 9 8 0
4701	5501	1 ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 11 10 0
4702	5502	1 ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 31 10 0
4703	5753	1 Doupatta ...	.....	Ditto	" 465 0 0
4704	6003	1 Carpet of Velvet	.....	Ditto	" 565 0 0 Government.
4705	5764	1 Doupatta, Blue, Gold workmanship	.....	Ditto	Price—Rs. 400 0 0
4706	5755	1 ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 400 0 0
4707	5505	1 Mat, Green ...	.....	Ditto	" 31 0 0
4708	5504	1 ditto, Blue ...	.....	Ditto	" 30 0 0
4709	5503	1 ditto, Black ...	.....	Ditto	" 16 8 0
4710	5506	1 ditto, Reddish ...	.....	Ditto	" 14 0 0
4711	5678	1 Cap, Red ...	.....	Ditto	" 39 6 0
4712	5679	1 ditto, Blue ...	.....	Ditto	" 39 6 0
4713	5507	1 Mat, Red ...	.....	Ditto	" 64 7 0
4714	5508	1 ditto, Blue ...	.....	Ditto	" 64 7 0

Contributed by Davee Pershaud.

Contributed by Mohun Lall and Chittou Lall.

Contributed by Silhut Chundrabhum.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
4715-4718	5475-5478	4 Bags ...	.....	Benares ...	Price—Rs. 34 0 0
4719-4720	5478-5474	1 Pair of Reddish Pittamber ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 125 0 0
4721	5479	1 Bag, Gold embroidered ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 20 0 0
4722	5480	1 Bag, Silver ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 16 0 0
4723	5481	1 ditto, Green ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 15 0 0
4724	5482	1 ditto, Blue ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 12 8 0
4725	5483	1 ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 8 0 0
4726	5484	1 ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 6 8 0
4727	5485	1 ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 10 8 0
4728	5486	1 ditto, ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 8 8 0
4729	5487	1 Mat ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 52 8 0
4730	5488	1 ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 11 10 0
4731	5489	1 ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 52 8 0
4732	5490	1 ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 27 8 0
4733	5491	1 ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 27 8 0
4734	5492	1 ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 81 10 0
4735	5493	1 ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 31 10 0
4736	5494	1 ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 31 10 0
4737	2320	Muslin Dress, 7 Flounces ...	.....	Calcutta ...	" 280 for the two
4738	2319	French Muslin Dress ...	.....	Ditto ...	
4739	2323	Tuasce Dress, double Skirt ...	.....	Ditto ...	
4740	2324	Ditto plain Skirt...	.....	Ditto ...	" 80
4741-4744	2307-2310	4 worked Muslin Scarfs ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 40 each
4745	2305	Bernouse ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 40
4746	2317	Baby's Dress ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 20
4747-4752	2311-2317	6 Bodices ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 1-8 each
4753-4761	2326-2336	9 Worked Petticoats ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 8 "
4762-4764	2326-2327	3 ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 6 "
4765-4767	2368-2270	3 French Cambric Handkerchiefs...	.....	Ditto ...	" 12 "
4768-4770	2363-2364	3 Pine Apple ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 12 "
4771-4773	2365-2367	3 ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 12 "

Contributed by Sibhat Chandra-hhun.

Contributed by Dabee Pershad.

Embroidered by Shaik Golab, Chickoo-workman at Calcutta.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
4774-4776	2271-2273	3 French Cambric Handkerchiefs	.....	Calcutta	Price—Rs. 12 each
4777-4787	2274-2285	12 Common ditto	.....	Ditto	" 1-8 "
4788-4793	2286-2291	6 Collars, Pine Apple	.....	Ditto	" 2-8 "
4794-4805	2293-2304	12 Muslin Collars	.....	Ditto	" 0-4 "
4806-4817	2244-2255	12 Cuffs and Collars	.....	Ditto	" 3 "
4818	2306	1 Bernouse	.....	Ditto	" 30
4819	2348	1 Muslin Dress	.....	Ditto	" 100
4820	2318	1 Ditto, 2 Flounces	.....	Ditto	" 80
4821	2322	1 Plain Skirt	.....	Ditto	" 60
4822	23421	2 Flounce ditto	.....	Ditto	" 60
4823-4825	2387-2389	3 Pairs of Sleeves and Collars	.....	Ditto	} " 6
4826	2286	1 ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	
4826 A	2286-2292	7 Common Muslin Handkerchiefs	.....	Ditto	" 0-8 each.
4827	6222	1 Handkerchief on golden work	.....	Benares Jail Office	Contributed by Dr. N. H. Choke, Superintendent of the Benares Jail.
4828	5318	" Nobutti"	.....	Dacca.	
4830	5699	Embroidered Quilt	.....	Puttecalah	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Puttecalah.
4831	5140	A ditto ditto	.....	Ditto.	
4832	5775	Umbrella, Gold embroidered	}	Umrisaur.	
4833	5776	Parasol ditto			
4834	5696	(Gold embroidered shawl for playing Draughts)			
4835	5697	Ditto Chess-board			
4836	2019	State Parasol	.....	Moroon	Presented by Rajah Goree Shunker, of Moroon, in Oudh.
4837	3721	Phulkaree, of Cotton embroidery	}	Furzedkote	Forwarded by the Central Committee, Lahore.
4838	3722	Ditto			
4839	3723	Ditto			
4839 A	3724	Bagh			

CLASS XXV.—SKINS, FURS, FEATHERS, AND HAIR.

4840	2347	Feather Plume Collar	}	Calcutta	Manufactured at Calcutta.
4841	2348	A Mull and Bon...			

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
4842	2349	A Muff and Boa...	Calcutta	Manufactured at Calcutta.
4843	2350	A Feather Muff and Collar ...			
4843 A.	2351	A ditto ditto ...			
4844	2352	A ditto ditto ...			
4845	2353	A Muff, Collar, and Boa ...			
4846-51	2354-59	6 Boas ...			
4852-57	2360-65	6 Feather ditto ...			
4858-63	2366-71	6 Children's Collars			
4864-69	2372-77	6 Powder Cuffs...	Calcutta	Manufactured at Calcutta.
4870-75	2378-83	6 ditto ...			

CLASS XXVI.—LEATHER, INCLUDING SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

4876	5705	Charjaweh	} Saddles.	.....	Puttecalah	Contributed by His Highness the Maharajah of Puttecalah.
4877	5706	Kathee		.....	Puttecalah	
4878	2920	Prepared Leather, Khumookht ...	.....	.....	Bareilly.	
4879	168	12 specimens of Dyed Leather ...	.....	.....	Nepal	Presented by His Highness Sir Jung Bahadoor, K. C. B.
4880	3667	A set of Buggy Harness ...	.....	.....	Cawnpore	Presented by Luchmee Pershad, of Cawnpore.
4881	3668	A ditto Artillery ditto, for one horse ...	.....	.....	Ditto	The staple manufacture of Cawnpore is leather. There are about 50 tanneries, each of which turns out on an average 1,200 hides a year, or 60,000 hides yearly on the whole. The average value of a hide tanned by the native process being about Rs. 4, the total annual value of the output of tanned hides is Rs. 240,000. Besides the hides tanned in Cawnpore itself about 180,000 hides are imported yearly, which are tanned either at Meerut or in the adjacent villages of the Cawnpore district. Those from Meerut are said to be of superior quality; the village hides, on the other hand, are inferior to those tanned in Cawnpore, and are mostly taken from cattle which have died of disease. The total number of hides used yearly at Cawnpore is thus about 240,000, and their value Rupees 9,60,000. In addition to the tanning trade there is an extensive business done at Cawnpore in the manufacture of saddlery, harness, boots, shoes, and other leathern articles; there are 52 saddlers and 53 shoemakers' firms, which make up goods for the European market, and about
4882	3669	Specimens of Leather tanned after the English process ...	}	.....	Ditto	
4883	3670			.....	Ditto	
4884-4885	3820-3821	2 Whips ...	.....	.....	Puttecalah	

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
					<p>200 shops which supply the native market : the latter deal chiefly in shoes made in the native fashion. The value of the shoes made for the native market is about Rupees 40,000 annually. Leather articles made at Cawnpore are exported to Meerut, Benares, Central India, and Rohilkund, whence they find their way extensively to other parts of India. The places above-named carry on a direct trade with Cawnpore. There is no export trade to Europe or America. There can be no doubt that the quality of the leather produced by the native process is decidedly inferior; the native tanner does not leave his hides to soak in the pits containing his bark infusion, but, having sewed up a quantity of bark in the skin (made into a kind of bag) he exposes it to a constant stream of water, which forces the astringent matter into the pores of the hide very rapidly,—but to make the process still more rapid the hide is taken out, wrung, and refilled every four or five days. A hide can be ready in this way in about a month, but the leather is less strong, durable, and pliable than English leather. The currying process also is often entirely omitted, and when performed it is generally on a minute scale, and very inefficiently; the only attempt hitherto made to introduce the English process is being conducted on the part of Government by Captain Stewart, Commissary of Ordnance. The English system of tanning is more costly than the native: this circumstance would be a bar to the introduction of English tanned leather into the native market, where cheapness is the first requisite.</p> <p>• But for the supply of Government contracts, and for the articles used by the European Community in India, there is no question that Cawnpore could be made to afford ample quantities of leather and leather articles at comparatively moderate prices. As it is, the articles supplied to Government and to private purchasers are hardly inferior to those manufactured in England, except in the quality of the leather and other materials. The workmanship is very little worse than that of an average English artisan. I should think, therefore, that improvement in the quality of Cawnpore leather might be expected to lead to a considerable increase in its consumption in India. As regards the European market, it is true that Indian hides cannot compete in quality with the hides of well bred and fed English cattle, but then the hides of English cattle do not supply the whole of the English market. There is already a considerable trade in raw hides between India and England, and it seems not unlikely that if a better process of tanning were established, tanned hides might be exported to England with economy. While on this subject I may remark that Cawnpore does not appear to be in a position of exceptional natural advantage as regards the leather trade. The circumstances which made it an emporium of this trade appear to be, first, that a great part of the population of the old town of Cawnpore were chumars,* next, that under our Government Cawnpore became a considerable military and civil station.</p> <p>* Babool bark is almost exclusively used by the natives for tanning purposes; it is the only bark that can be procured in large quantities and cheap.</p>

* Shoe-makers. Note by Compiler.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
					<p>Price from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 maunds Per Rupee. In the Government experiments now being promoted, various barks are being used. That of the <i>Acacia Fictula</i>, or native <i>Amultas</i>, is found to contain a good quantity of tanning substances, but it is rare in these provinces.</p> <p>The <i>Acacia Obtusifolia</i>, or native <i>Chakoor</i>, is more plentiful—but still not sufficiently so for manufacture on any thing but a small scale.</p> <p>The leaves and small shoots of the native "Aura," supposed to be one of the "<i>Terminalia</i>" species, have also been used. It has properties somewhat similar to the Sumach or "<i>Rhus Coriaria</i>," or the American "<i>Cuscuta Coriaria</i>."</p> <p>The leaves of this "Aura" has been known to be useful in tanning for some years—but the natives have not used it, owing to the difficulty of finding it in large quantities. It gives to leather a light color.—<i>Local Committee, Cawnpore.</i></p>

CLASS XXVII.—ARTICLES OF CLOTHING.

4886-4892	606-612	Turbans ...	Lahuria ...	Ulwar	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.
4893	614	Male Dress ...	Postluk Murdaus Khas ...		
4894	1391	Female Dress ...	Poshak Zennana Khas ...		
4895	593	Hat worked with Gold ...	Topeu Zurdoo ...		
4896-4899	602-605	Shoes of different kinds, 4 pairs...	Joota, deave, worn by men ...		
4900	596	Slippers ...	Jootee ...	Lucknow	Presented by Nawab Shurf-ood-Dowlah.
4901	595	Shoes ...	Bent ...		
4902	580	Shawl ...	Roomal ...	Ditto	Worn by rich men.—Presented by Rajah Guree Shunkur, of Meraon.
4903	600	Slippers in Silver ...	Jootee ...		
4904	601	Shoes in Silver ...	Ditto ...		
4905	579	A Kashmiri embroidered Dressing-gown ...	Labadah ...		
4906-4909	588-591	4 Caps, embroidered in Gold...	Topee ...	Lucknow	Presented by Rajah Guree Shunkur, of Meraon.
4910-4912	597-599	3 pairs of Shoes, embroidered in Gold ...	Jootee ...		
4913-4914	591-592	2 Embroidered Shawls ...	Roomal ...		

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
4915	286	"Taj" Topee ...	Embroidered in Gold ...	Lucknow	Presented by Rajah Tej Kishan, of Lucknow.
4916	587	"Mundel" Topee ...	Ditto ...		
4917	592	Crown, embroidered in Gold...	.....	Ditto	Presented by Nawab Shurf-ood-Dowlah, of Lucknow.
4918	2487	A pair Gold Tinsel-curved Slippers	.....	Meerut	Koor Wazir Ally Khan, Deputy Magistrate of Meerut.—Presented to the Exhibition.
4919	2488	An embroidered Silk Body Dress	.....	
4920-4921	2918-2919	2 pairs of Clogs...	.....	Bareilly.	
4922	2633	Kilim, or Dress of Honour	.....	Banars.	
4923-4926	2636-2640	6 specimens of Gold and Silver Embroidery	.....	Lahore.	
4929	2612	2 Towels with Gold for Couches	.....	Lahore.	
4930	2613	Silk and Gold Lace Banda	.....	
4931	2614	Silk Lace Band, Red ground	.....	
4932	2615	Ditto White ditto	.....	
4933	2616	Gold Edging	.....	
4934	2617	Silver ditto	.....	
4935	2632	Silk Fly Protectors	.....	
4936	2533	Isartum, Silk	.....	
4937	2534	A pair of Silk Fastenings	.....	
4938	2670	Assamese Oriental Work	.....	Assam.	
4939	2698	Pandan, embroidered	.....	
4940	2426	Boots	.....	Darjeeling.	
4941	2475	Green Shoes	.....	Cabul.	
4942	2476	Ditto, Silver worked	.....	
4943	2477	Slippers, Chenille work	.....	
4944-4945	521-522	2 pairs of Wooden Sandals or Clogs	.....	Umritsur	
4946	5725	Shoes worn by Mezaroumen	.....	Lahore.	
4947	5992	A pair Bundela Shoes	.....	Jhansie.	

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
4948	2518	Green Silk Waist-band, with Silver Tassels ...			
4949	2519	Ditto, variegated ...			
4950	2520	Red plain Waist-band ...		Lahore.	
4951	2521	Green ditto ...			
4952-4953	2541-2543	3 Brocaded Skull Caps ...			
4954-4960	2548-2549	Kalabotni Skull Caps ...	Arg-in-deen	Peshawar.	
4961-4962	2419-2420	2 Caps ...			
4963-4964	2421-2422	2 ditto ...			
4965	2423	A Felt Cap ...			
4966	2424	A Cloth Cap ...			
4967	2425	A ditto ...			
4968	4277	Royal Hat of Sik-kin ...			
4969	4279	Bamboo Cap of Sikkim ...		Darjeeling	Contributed by Dr. A. Campbell, of Darjeeling.
4970-4971	4611-4312	2 large Straw Hats ...			
4972	6281	Straw Hat, with water proof cover, worn by Lamas ...			
4973	6282	Gaiters of Lepcha manufacture ...			
4974	2522	Pasaula, or Hair Ornament ...			
4975	2523	Ditto ditto ...		Lahore.	
4976	2524	Ditto ditto, large ...			
4977-4978	5751-5752	2 Burmese Cloaks ...		Goruckpore.	
4979-4982	5183-5186	4 Green Izar-bunds ...			
4983-4987	5187-5191	5 Purple ditto ...			
4988-4994	5192-5198	7 Crimson ditto ...		Umritsur.	
4995	5199	1 Yellow ditto ...			
4996	5200	1 White ditto ...			
4997	5201	1 Double worked ditto ...			
4998	562	Piplae Needle-work, wadded ...			
4999	1589	Ditto Counterpanes ...		Cuttack	This description of work is executed for the most part by a colony of "darzees", or tailors at Piplae, in the Pooree
5000	1590	Embroidered Skull Cap ...			

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
5001	9983	Leaf Cloak		Chota Nagpore	district. Jackets, caps, counterpanes, saddle cloth, and various other things of the kind are made.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i> The Chookul, or Chobut, is in general use amongst the natives in Manbhoom during the rainy season.— <i>Local Committee, Chota Nagpore.</i>

CLASS XXVIII.—PAPER, STATIONERY, PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING.

5002	8676	Specimen of Nepaul Paper		Nepaul	Contributed by W. Osborne, Esq., of Goruckpore.
5003	5804	Ditto ditto		Kalpee, in the Jhansie District	
5004	3613	Ditto ditto		Agra	Made by prisoners in the Central Jail of Agra.
5005	2995	Ditto ditto			Made of old rags, Meerut.
5006	2996	Ditto ditto Hemp			
5007	2997	Ditto of Bibulous Paper			
5008	2998	Ditto of the Aloe Leaf		Meerut	Made by prisoners in the Central Jail of Meerut.
5009	2999	Ditto Plantain Fibre			
5010	3000	Ditto of old Records			
5011	3001	Ditto of Herbarnia kyanised			
5012-5016	76-80	Ditto of Country-made Paper		Pandooah.	
5017	75	Ditto arsenicated Paper		Hooghly	This is manufactured at the Jail of Hooghly, and used in the different Courts.— <i>Palmer, Esq., Hooghly.</i>
5018	2801	Ditto Dense Kaguz		Ujwar	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ujwar.
5019	74	Ditto of Hibiscus Cannabina		Lucknow.	
5020	73	Ditto, dyed with Carthamus Tinctoria		Ditto.	
5021	2992	Ditto of Bamboo Fibre		Buldoah	
5022	155	Paper, 1st quality			
5023	156	Ditto, 2nd ditto			
5024	157	Ditto, 3rd ditto		Nepaul	Made from the <i>Daphne Laureola</i> . Colonel Ramsay, Resident at the Court of Nepaul, makes the following remarks:—The <i>Daphne</i> is not a <i>nettle</i> , but a small evergreen perennial shrub, somewhat like a laurel, which bears poisonous berries. There
5025	148	6 specimens of very fine ditto			
5026	154	Paper Brik			

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued).

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
					are several species of it in Nepal; from all of which I am told that paper is made. In some kinds the flowers are pure white, in others, dirty white, tinged with pink or purple; and in my rambles last spring, at the back of a high mountain, north of the Residency, I found two or three varieties of it, the flowers of which were bright yellow, very much like the large yellow <i>Jasminum</i> , for which, at a little distance, I mistook it. These yellow shrubs grow to a height of 10 or 12 feet. I believe that the Nepal paper has been sent to England in quantities, in all stages of preparation, but no notice has ever before been taken of it, that I am aware of. Of the prepared pulp I sent 2 maunds to Messrs. Mackey and Co., of Calcutta, in November 1855. It cost Rupees 22-2-0 per maund, delivered at Dinapore, and was intended for some Fibre Company in England; but as I have not had a line from those gentlemen since, regarding it, I presume it was not found to answer. There is an impression in the Plains, the <i>Friend of India</i> not long ago repeated it, that the Nepal paper is prepared with arsenic. This is quite a mistake, for arsenic is not allowed to be sold here, nor any other virulent poison, under a heavy penalty. The whole tribe of plants bearing the name of <i>Daphne</i> are more or less poisonous, but the <i>Daphne</i> paper cannot retain the poisonous quality of the plant, as rats and insects often eat it with apparent avidity. In my opinion, this unsightly paper is much overrated. It is certainly tough when kept dry, and can be used like cloth, for wrapping up dry substances in; and it has one other good quality, which renders it superior in that respect to the ordinary country paper. It can be used after having been saturated with water, provided it be carefully dried within a reasonable time after it has been wetted. —Presented by His Highness Sir Jung Bahadur, K. C. S.
5027	2656	Nepaul Paper ...	.....	Behar	... This substance is manufactured almost exclusively in Nepal, from the bamboo, an arborescent grass. After being cut, it is beaten in wooden mortars until reduced to a pulpy mass, then thrown into a vat of water, the impurities separated, and when of a proper consistence, it is spread on linen to be dried; the surface is rendered smooth by friction, and with a pebble on boards; its structure is very tough, and cannot be torn rectilinearly, most serviceable for filtration, as the fibres do not separate readily when saturated with moisture, and will resist in a moist condition considerable rough handling.
5028	2602	2 pieces of Saalher	.....	Seebangur	... Used for writing on at the time of the Assam King.—Presented by Baboo Dumbroo Dhar Deka.
5029	2993	Specimen of Lithographic work ...	.....	Lahore	... Made by the prisoners in the Jail of Lahore.
5030	2994	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Meerut	... Ditto ditto Central Prison of Meerut.
5031	3614	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Agra	... Ditto ditto Agra Central Prison.
5032	6273	Tibetan Printing Block	.....	Thibet	... Contributed by Dr. A. Campbell, of Darjeeling.
5033	6274	Ditto			
5034	6275	Ditto			

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
5035	6276	Specimens of Block Printing ...	.....	Thibet ...	Contributed by Dr. A. Campbell, of Darjeeling
5036	.....	Specimens of Printing ...	.....	.....	Contributed by the Bengal Printing Company of Calcutta.

CLASS XXIX.—EDUCATIONAL WORKS, &c.

5037	2401	"Boom," a Tibetan work in 12 volumes, containing Tracts of the Monks of the Monastery ...	.....	Darjeeling ...	Contributed by Dr. A. Campbell, of Darjeeling.
5038	.....	Copy of the Treaty between the Government of Bengal and the Rajah of Sikkim ...	.....	Ditto ...	Contributed by Thomas Oldham, Esq., Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India.
5039	6118	Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India ...	.....	Ditto ...	Contributed by Thomas Oldham, Esq., Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India.
5040	6119	Ditto Paleontologia Indica ...	.....	Ditto ...	Contributed by Thomas Oldham, Esq., Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India.
5041-44	3023-26	4 specimens of Nastaliq Writing ...	.....	Ditto ...	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.
5045	3027	1 ditto Persian Shikasta ...	.....	Ditto ...	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.
5046-47	3028-30	2 ditto Nagree Writing ...	.....	Ditto ...	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.
5048-53	3031-36	6 ditto eut ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.
5051-55	3037-38	2 ditto Calligraphy ...	.....	Ditto ...	Exhibited by Bawa Dassoon Dha Singh, of Loodiana.
5056-57	3039-40	2 ditto ditto, executed with the nails of the thumbs ...	.....	Ditto ...	Exhibited by Bawa Dassoon Dha Singh, of Loodiana.
5058-60	3041-43	3 Tables containing Persian phrases ...	.....	Ditto ...	Presented by Nawab Shurf-ood-Dowlah.
5061-65	6127-29	3 specimens of Calligraphy ...	.....	Ditto ...	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Puttcalah.

CLASS XXX.—FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY, INCLUDING PAPER-HANGINGS AND PAPIER MACHÉ.

5064	3051	Large Mat	Midnapore ...	This mat is made of the rushes exhibited under reeds and grasses, specimens of which have been exposed to the sun for three days; when about to be used they are soaked in water for an hour, and then split into thin strips, as shown in the specimen.
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SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
					<p>It is made more or less fine, according to the quality of the mat required. If the border of the mat is to be colored, the rushes are dipped into a red dye to the necessary depth. A specimen of the dye will be found with the mat numbered 2616.</p> <p>This process of manufacture consists in plaiting the rushes thus prepared on threads highly strung between two bamboos, a slay being used as in weaving for compressing them tightly together. The finest kind of mats take from one to six months to manufacture, both the time occupied and the cost depending on the size required. Small mats are much used by the natives, but of an inferior quality, and of much cheaper descriptions than those sent. Mats of this kind are exported largely to Calcutta. They can be made of any pattern. Price—Rs. 300.—H. V. Cockerell, Esq.</p>
5065	6094	Ditto ...	.....	.....	Price—Rs. 300.
5066	2603	Mushrud Mat ...	}	Midnapore	Price—Rs. 30 each.
5067	2604	Ditto ...			
5068	2605	Ditto ...			
5069	2606	Ditto ...			
5070	2607	Ditto ...			
5071	2608	Seetulpatee Mat	.....	Calcutta	Contributed by R. D. Turnbull, Esq.
5072	2609	Ditto ...	.....	Jessore	Contributed by Baboo Ramdhone Ghose.
5073	2610	Mat ...	}	Hooghly	Made from the Katee reed at Mundul Ghat.
5074	2611	Ditto ...			
5075	2612	Ditto ...			
5076	2621	Toory Mat ...	.....	Chittagong	Presented by the Rajah of Tipperah.
5077	2616	Specimen of Mat	.....	Midnapore.	
5078	160	Grass Mat ...	Punch Kungee Mandra ...	Nepaul	Presented by His Highness Sir Jung Bahadoor, K. C. B.
5079	3822	Specimen of Mat- ting	.....	Shahjehanpore	Manufactured of dib grass.—Presented by Maiboo, of Shahje- hanpore.
5080	3640	Matting ...	Made from the wild Date Leaf	Chota Nagpore	Made all over the district, and in universal use among natives.— Local Committee, Chota Nagpore.
5081-5088	766-773	8 sets of Table Mats	.....	Moonghyr.	
5089	170	Small Fan ...	.....	Nepaul.	
5090	3093	Large ditto ...	Made of Peacock's feathers, with Silver plated handle ...	Ditto	Presented by His Highness Sir Jung Bahadoor, K. C. B.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
5091-94	774-77	4 Fans of sorts ...	.....	Monghyr.	
5095-100	4251-56	6 Palm Leaf Fans	.....	Hooghly.	
5101-102	615-16	2 Fans, made of Khush-khus or Scented Grass...	.....	.....	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.
5103-10	778-85	8 ditto of sorts ...	}	Vicinity of Calcutta ...	Contributed by A. M. Dowleams, Esq.
5111-15	8098-102	5 ditto ditto ...			
5116-17	786-87	2 ditto ditto ...			
5118-19	4249-50	2 large Fans, of Peacock's Feathers and Tail, from Hooghly.	.....	Jessore.	
5120-21	3816-17	2 Hand Screens ..	.....	Bareilly.	
5122-26	171-75	5 Grass Baskets...	}	Nepal	Presented by His Highness Sir Jung Bahadoor, K. C. S.
5127-28	176-177	2 Peacock's Feather Baskets ...			
5128-30	3067-68	2 Plaited Baskets ...			
5131-32	3069-70	2 Trays ...	.....	Monghyr.	
5133	3071	Straw Plaiting for the above ...	}	.....	Contributed by Dr. A. Campbell, of Darjeeling.
5134-35	6639-40	2 Bamboo Baskets ...			
5136-40	6641-46	5 ditto Tubs ...			
5141-42	6647-48	2 curious Baskets ...	.....	.....
5143	4278	Basket for infusing Murwa, lined with Caoutchouc ...	.....	.....
5144	4280	Bamboo Trunk Basket ...	.....	.....
5145-49	4298-302	5 Baskets ...	}	.....	Forwarded by the Central Committee, Allahabad.
5150	4123	Large Painted Box, on stand ...			
5151	5521	A ditto, ditto ...			
5152	5677	A Painted Chair...	.....	.....
5153	3678	A ditto ...	.....	.....
5154	4203	A ditto Topsy ...	.....	Bareilly	
5155	2204	A ditto ...	.....	.....
5156-57	20116-17	2 ditto Foot Stools	.....	.....
5158	3760	A ditto Knitting Box	.....	.....
5159	3811	A ditto ditto ...	.....	.....
5160	2290	A Book-holder ...	.....	.....

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
5161	2504	A set of Charpoy Legs ...	Meerut	Forwarded by the Central Committee, Allahabad.	
5162	5141	A Painted Folding Bed ...	Moradabad.		
5163	5142	A ditto ditto ...			
5164	2483	Lacquered Ink and Pen Tray ...	Meerut	Presented by Syud Hossein Ali Khan.	
5165	2484	Ditto Work Box ...			
5166	2490	Ditto Tassepy ...			
5167	2491	Ditto Candlestick ...	Lahore	Made of lacquered pak pattan work.—Contributed by R. Taylor, Esq.	
5168-69	2492-93	Ditto Lucifer Boxes ...			
5170-71	2494-95	Ditto Spice Boxes ...			
5172-73	4285-86	Wooden Spice Boxes ...			
5174-75	4289-90	Ditto Bowls ...			
5176-77	4291-92	Ditto Boxes for Meals ...	Darjeeling	Contributed by Dr. A. Campbell, of Darjeeling.	
5178	4294	Llama's Tea Table ...			
5179	4313	Wooden Cup ...			
5180	4319	Ditto Bowl ...			
5181-83	3725-27	Three Papier Maché Inkstands ...	Budaon.		
5184	2453	Papier Maché Blotting Book ...			
5185	2454	Ditto ditto ...			
5186	2455	Ditto Tea Caddy ...			
5187	2456	Ditto Glove Box ...			
5188	2457	Ditto ditto ...			
5189-90	2458-59	Ditto ditto (two) ...	Srinaggur, the Capital of Kashmere	These have been made at Srinaggur, the present Capital of Kashmere.	
5191	2460	Ditto Pin Box ...			
5192	2461	Ditto ditto ...			
5193-96	426-267	Ditto Cigar Cases (six) ...			
5199	2468	A ditto Card Tray ...			
5200	2469	Ditto ditto ...			
5201	2470	Ditto Card Case ...			
5202	2471	Ditto Pipe Holder ...			
5203-5209	5114-20	Ditto Pen Cases (seven) ...	Umritaur.		
5210-12	6627-29	Lacquered Boxes ...	Burnah Proper	The frame work of these boxes is formed of thin strips of bamboo plaited into the shape of the box; the basket work foundation is then coated with "Theetsee," painted and varnished.	

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
5213	5724	Paper Cuttings in the form of Laoc.			Every Burman has one or more of these shaped boxes to hold his betel, cigars, money, &c., whilst the women, in addition to the above purposes, use them as jewel and dressing cases. The specimens exhibited are the finest procurable, and come from Pagan, in Burmah, celebrated for the manufacture of these boxes. Inferior sorts are made all over Pegu and in the Shan States. The higher classes of Burmese use boxes of silver, whilst the Nobles of the Court of Ava use gold.— <i>Local Committee, Rangoon.</i>

CLASS XXXI.—HARD-WARE.

5214	5748	Large engraved Hooks-bottom, brass-plated	Moradabad District ...	Price—Rs. 2 8 0	These articles are remarkable for the beauty of the patterns engraved on them, as also for their shapes, and the superior way in which they are tin-plated. All contributed by Mahomed Syed Rehmud Allee, Kadir Bux, Mahomed Hafiz, and Mahomed Hyne.— <i>Central Committee, Allahabad.</i>
5215	5749	1 ditto smaller ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 1 3 0
5216	5750	1 ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 0 13 0
5217-18	5748-49	2 Tumblers of Brass, engraved and plated ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 1 8 0
5219-20	5730-31	2 ditto, with Covers and under-platter ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 3 4 0
5221-22	5732-33	Small Plates for betel leaf, brass engraved and plated ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 2 14 0
5223	5734	Brass engraved and plated Spittoon ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 1 6 0
5224	5735	Ditto ditto, smaller ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 1 0 0
5225-26	5736-37	2 ditto engraved and plated Cups ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 1 8 0
5227-28	5738-39	2 ditto ditto Wine Glasses ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 1 8 0
5229	5740	Ditto Tumbler ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 0 12 0
5230	5741	Ditto, smaller ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 0 10 0
5231	5742	Ditto Plate ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 1 4 0
5232-33	5743-44	2 ditto, smaller ...	.....	Ditto ...	" 1 8 0
5234	58	Brass Ghurra ...	.....	Houghly ...	For fetching water.
5235	59	Garoo ...	.....	Ditto ...	A water pot used for cleansing purposes.
5236	60	Brass Dabaroo ...	.....	Ditto ...	A vessel for steeping the betel leaf.
5237	61	Ditto Bhogona ...	.....	Ditto ...	For cooking curries, &c., &c.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
5238	62	Brass Ghotee ...	.....	Hooghly	For drinking.
5239	63	Ditto, flowered ...	.....	
5240	64	Ditto Piedan ...	.....	Ditto	Expectorator.
5241	65	Recaybee ...	.....	Ditto	A plate used for eating tiffin or luncheon.
5242	66	Hookah Bytuck ...	.....	Ditto	This vessel is used for the hooka upon which it reposes.
5243	67	Kassa or mixed Metal Thulla ...	.....	Ditto	A plate upon which food is eaten.
5244	68	Ditto Batta ...	.....	Ditto	A plate, with cover, in which the prepared betel leaf is kept.
5245	69	Ditto Ghuttee ...	.....	Ditto	Used for drinking water.
5246	70	Ditto Batee ...	.....	Ditto	For keeping curries.
5247-48	71-72	2 ditto Mugs ...	.....	Ditto	This is a recent invention, in imitation of the European drinking glass.
5249	379	1 Brass Spittoon	Sewan	...	Presented by Shaik Fukeer Hussain, of Sewan.
5250	378	1 ditto Hookah			
5251	380	1 ditto ...			
5252	377	1 large Catorah, Brass			
5253	384	1 small ditto ...			
5254	383	1 Mug ditto ...			
5255	382	1 small Thallee ditto ...			
5256	381	1 ditto ...			
5257	385	Brass Dish ...	Bhalor Baun	Assam	Contributed by Baboo Kessubram Boorooah, of Luckimpore, Assam.
5258	.....	Brass Lime Box	.....	Ditto	Contributed by Poroomanund Boorooah.
5259-60	930-31	Brass Cups ...	.....	Cuttack.	
5261	176	Sacrificial Lamp on Elephant Stand	.....	Nepaul	Presented by His Highness Sir Jung Bahadoor, n. c. a.
5262	180	Small Brass Plate	.....	
5263	181	A Water Pot ...	Jharee		
5264	182	Copper Water Vessel, used at festivals	Chumboo		
5265	183	Pen and Ink-holder, Brass	.....	
5266-67	381-88	2 Locks used for the doors of dwelling houses	.....	
5268	386	Iron Padlock ...	Patna.		

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
5269	5726	An Iron Umbrella, Country Ink-stand, Spear, Dagger, Scissors, &c., &c., and which may be converted into a Lanthorn	.....	Patna	Contributed by Baboo Bindas Hurroo Pershad, of Serun.
5270	5727	A Water Engine of Brass, with Pump	.....	.....	.....
5271	2901	Specimen of Iron Surota (for cutting betel nut	.....	Shahjehanpore	Presented by Mindase Lohar, of Shahjehanpore.
5272	4187	A curious Japanese Fan, in massive iron frame	Punkah	Japan	Contributed by John Martin, Esq.
5273	2436	A Bell	.....	.....	.....
5274	4820	Ditto	.....	Darjeeling	Contributed by Dr. A. Campbell, of Darjeeling.
5275-77	4328-30	3 Brass Instruments	.....	.....	.....
5278-79	6115-16	2 specimens of Castings in Brass	.....	Manbhoom, Chota Nagpore	These specimens are interesting, not from the size or the beauty and high finish of the workmanship, but from the ingenuity displayed in the mode of casting articles of this kind, in hollow net-work, &c. This is accomplished as follows:—A core is made of plastic clay, all carefully shaped to the internal form of the fish or other object to be imitated. This core is then baked and indurated. On this the pattern designed to be represented is formed with wax (ordinary clean bee's wax is used). This done, and the wax having cooled, it becomes tolerably hard. Soft clay is moulded over all. The whole is then again baked, the heat indurating the outer coating of clay, but softening the wax, which all runs out of the mould, leaving the space occupied by it empty. The mould being sufficiently dried, the molten brass is then poured into the empty space, and when cool the clay is broken away, when the result is as exhibited. These are untouched after the casting, excepting on the smooth and flat surfaces, which are roughly filed.
					These sell in the district at six pence to one shilling each, and are used and hung from the neck or waist for boxes for tobacco, pān, &c.—Contributed by Thos. Oldham, Esq., Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India.

CLASS XXXII.—STEEL AND CUTLERY.

5280-83	2388-91	4 specimens of Assamese Cutlery	Darrung	Presented by Lieutenant W. Phaire.
5284	3049	2 Assamese Knives	Golpore	Contributed by J. N. Martin, Esq.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
5285	2709	Casket of Koftgari-work, or Steel, inlaid with Gold			
5286	2710	Ditto ...			
5287	2711	Ditto ...			
5288	2712	Kalamdan, or Pen Case ...			
5289	2714	Pen Tray ...			
5290	2715	Ditto ...		Lahore	Koftgari is chiefly carried on in Goojerat and Kotli, in the Sealkote district. It was formerly much in vogue for decorating armour, and the blades and hilts of swords, but the artisans now confine themselves chiefly to the manufacture of ornamental paper knives, caskets, jewel boxes, &c., several specimens of which have been contributed by the Kotli artisans.— <i>Central Committee, Lahore.</i>
5291	2716	A Paper Weight			
5292	2717	A ditto ...			
5293	2718	A ditto ...			
5294	2719	A ditto ...			
5295	2720	A Paper Knife ...			
5296	2721	A Sword Hilt ...			
5297	2582	Steel Wire ...		Cuttack	Made in the Hill States of Keonjhar, and used for strings of a native musical instrument called " <i>Citar</i> ."— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>

CLASS XXXIII.—WORKS IN PRECIOUS METALS AND THEIR IMITATIONS, AND JEWELLERY.

5298	3814	Silver Utterdan, in form of a Fish		Philibheet	Presented to the Exhibition by Sheik Budroodeen, Tehsildar of Aoula.
5299	4086	Gold Bracelet, babool-work, 6 pieces ...			
5300	4037	Gold Bracelet, babool-work, light ornamental ...			
5301	4038	Gold Brooch, with large Amethyst in centre ...			
5302	4039	Circular Brooch, in Gold and Pearls			
5303	4040	Ditto ditto, with painting of Kotoob Minar, on Ivory		Delhi	Manufactured by Hurruk Chand, Jeweller, of Delhi.
5304	4041	Ditto ditto, with ditto Sufiar Jhung's Tomb...			
5305	4042	Ditto ditto, light Gold work, with Rubies and Pearls			
5306	4043	Indian Brooch, with Topaz and Carnucle.			

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
5307	4044	A Gold Filigree Brooch, Turquoise, with 1 Pearl in centre	Delhi	Manufactured by Hurruk Chand, Jeweller, of Delhi.
5308	4045	Brooch in the shape of a sword			
5309	4046	Crescent Brooch, light Gold and small Turquoise			
5310	4047-48	A pair of Gold Bracelets, babool-work			
5311	4049	Bracelet, with Amethyst			
5312	4050	Ditto, with Pictures on Ivory			
5313	4051	Small Turquoise Gold Bracelet			
5314	4052	Small Gold Bracelet, babool-work			
5315	4053	Small Gold Bracelet, in Pearls and Turquoise			
5316-17	5054-57	4 Gold Crescent Brooches			
5318	4058	Babool Brooch, Gold	Ditto	Manufactured by Jowallie Shaw.
5319-20	4059-60	2 pair of Babool Pendants			
5321	4061	1 pair of Babool Pendants			
5322-23	4062-63	A pair of Bracelets, Carbuncle and Turquoise, 9 pieces each			
5324	4064	Gold Brooch, with 6 large Carbuncles			
5325	4065	Ditto ditto, centre piece with 6 Carbuncles and Pendants			
5326	4066	Small square Brooch, of light Gold work, with 4 Pearls and Turquoise in the centre			
5327	4067	Corneelian Cross			
5328	4068	Gold Breast Pin			
5329	4069	Turquoise Brooch			
5330	4070	Round Turquoise Ornament	Ditto	Contributed by Bhayro Dass, Jeweller, of Delhi.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
5331-35	4071-75	5 Turquoise Crosses			
5336-38	4076-78	3 small ditto	.....	Delhi	Contributed by Bhyare Doss, Jeweller, of Delhi.
5339-40	4079-80	Two Horse Shoe Brooches ...			
5341	3980	Silver "Surota" for cutting hotel nuts. ...	.....	Shaljehanpore	Presented to the Exhibition by Kuthaye Lall, Tehsildar Jehanabad.
5342-46	4081-85	Set of Jewels worn by Females ...	Zewur Zenana ...		
5347	3066	Silver Hooks, with apparatus ...	Hookha Chaudai Mye Sas ...	Ulwur	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.
5348	3073	Necklace of Honor	"Har"	Lucknow	Placed round the neck of guests by the host.—Presented Nasab Shurf-pod-Dowlah.
5349	4108	Betel Box of filigree work ...	Pan Butta ...		
5350	4109	A smaller ditto ...	.....	Nepaul	Presented by His Highness Sir Jung Bahadur, &c. &c.
5351	4025	A Gold Bracelet, filigree work, with Onyx, five pieces			
5352	4026	Small Turquoise Bracelet ...			
5353-54	4027-28	Two Bracelets, Gold filigree, with centre Topaz, studded with small Stones ...			
5355	4029	Small Brooch, Gold and Garnets ...			
5356	4030	Ditto ditto, Turquoise ...	.....	Delhi	Manufactured by Bhyare Doss, Jeweller, of Delhi.
5357-58	4031-32	Two small Crescent Turquoise Brooches ...			
5359	4033	A small Circular Turquoise, with Locket ...			
5360	4034	A Crescent Brooch, with 3 pendant Green Stones ...			
5361	4035	A Gold Bracelet, bishool-work, ornamented with Turquoise ...			
5362	5010-376	A Box of Agate and Crystal, with Rubies ...	.....	Umritsur	A valuable relic of one of the Rulers of Cabul.—Contributed by Rai Nursing Dass, of Umritsur.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
5363	4107	An Antique Silver Vase, of Burmese manufacture, exhibiting the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac in baso-relievo, and supported by the shield of a Burmese Warrior...	Cattoral	Ava	Contributed by John Martin, Esq.
5364	4100	An Emerald and Pearl Necklace, containing 122 Pearls and Emeralds, and having Diamond and Topaz Enamelled Locket	Harr	Lucknow	Ditto ditto.
			Dook-dookie	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
5365	4101	A Gold Finger Ring, set with an Emerald, with the following Persian inscription engraved on the Emerald, viz., "Badsha Jinsie Nussar-woollah, Hyler Sultan"	Ungootie or Chul-lah	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
5366-67	4104-5	Two very curious shaped Pearls, plain	Moothee	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
5368	4102	A Gold Finger Ring, encircled with 20 Diamonds, also bearing a Persian inscription as under, viz., "Ghasie-rol Hyderabad Nussara Sultan"	Ungootie or Chul-lah	Lucknow	Ditto ditto.
5369	4103	A very curious Pearl, having the following inscription in Persian, viz., "Namee Shah Alau Gheer Bahadur Shah"	Moothee	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
5370	4106	A large Pearl, Gold mounted, and set with Rubies and other Precious Stones	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
5371 to 72	5635 to 36	2 Silver Antimony Boxes	.....	Umritsur	Made at Umritsur.
5373	5637	1 ditto, gilt			
		3 ditto Spindles for the same			

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
5374 to 78	5698 to 39	3 Silver gilt Mouth-pieces for Hlookahs ...	.....	Umritsur ...	Made at Umritsur.
5376	5713	Silver Tea Pot ...	Chadan ...	Puttecalah ...	Presented by the Maharajah of Puttecalah.
5377	6261	Ditto Butter Pot ...	Mukhundun ...		
5378	4132	A Silver Mangoe Tree ...	.....	Futteeput District ...	Presented to the Exhibition by Rai Lal Bahadoor of Jehanabad.
5379	4133	A ditto Pandan Box for holding betel leaf ...	.....	Futteeput ...	Presented by Lalla Thakoor Pershad, Malujan of Futteeput.
5380	4134	A Plate for the same ...	.....	
5381	2713	A Massive Silver Box, gilt inside, with Enamelled Lid ...	.....	Lahore.	
5382	3064	1 Silver Spice Holder ...	Pandan ...	Lucknow ...	Both contributed by Shu Makhum Lall, Mahajaun of Lucknow.
5383	3063	A ditto ditto ...	Ilaccheedan ...		
5384	3065	A Chased Silver Box ...	.....	Burmah ...	Exhibited by Major T. P. Sparks, of Rangoon.
5385	4087	Ruby ...	.....	Burmah Proper ...	<p>The ruby and sapphire mines are to the north of Mandalay, the present Capital of Burmah; all attempts of Europeans to visit them are frustrated by various impediments thrown in their way by the Burmese authorities, who are very jealous of too close a scrutiny into the source of wealth on which they so pride themselves.</p> <p>Great numbers of both these gems are brought down to Rangoon for sale, but a heavy price is always demanded for them, and it requires a very experienced eye to purchase them with a view to profit.</p> <p>Topazes are also found in the vicinity of the rubies and sapphires, but they are scarce, and fetch a higher price in Burmah than they would realize in England.—<i>Local Committee, Rangoon.</i></p>
5386	4086	Sapphire ...	.....	
5387	4110	A pair of Bangles, a fine specimen of Jade ...	.....	.....	<p>The bangles were manufactured in Yunnan, south-west frontier of China, by Chinese, from jade found in Mogoung, in the north of Burmah.</p> <p>The bright green tint seen in these specimens is the characteristic peculiarity of the Burmese jade, or precious serpentine. The Chinese have a perfect mania for it, using it for Mandarin's buttons, pipe, mouth pieces, and various articles of personal ornament and luxury. They estimate it according to the purity of the white and brightness of the green. The present specimens, the bangles, though of good quality, (they cost Rs. 125, and it was with great difficulty the owner was induced to part with them at that price,) are by no means of the finest description.</p>

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
5388	6326	4 Necklaces of Agate or Cornelian, from Kunaj	.....	Lahore	The Chinaman who sold the bangles showed the Committee a specimen which he assured them would fetch in China sixty times its weight in silver, and that the <i>really first rate</i> jade is sold for as much as forty times its weight in gold; this appears incredible, but all enquiry tends to show that the Chinese will give almost anything for fine jade.— <i>Local Committee, Rangoon.</i>
5389-90	5913-14	Two Brooches of Sangyashan or Jasper, from Yarkand	.....	Ditto	Maker Sobaran.
5391	4091	1 pair of Silver Bracelets	.....	Banda District	Contributed by Seth Oudey Kuri, of Banda.
5392-93	4088-89	2 pairs of Agate Bracelets, Silver mounted	.....	Ditto	
5394-98	4011-13	6 Coins	.....	Ulwār	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.
5399	.....	Tinsel Bracelets	.....	.....
5400	.....	Ditto Necklaces	.....	Lucknow	Presented by Sheikh Kootubodeen Hossein Khan, Lucknow.
5401	5077	Ditto Earrings	.....	.....
5402	5078	Tickles or Face Ornaments, as used by native females	.....	Patna	
5403	4098	1 Surpech	.....	Benares Division	Price—Ru. 175 0 0
5404	4090	A Garland of Pearls	.....	Ditto	Contributed by Choonee Lall, of Benares.
5405	4099	Dusta or Bracelet	.....	Ditto	100 0 0
5406	4095	A pair of Earrings	.....	Ditto	120 0 0
5407	4094	A Saffron Garland of Pearls	.....	Ditto	325 0 0
5408	4097	One Bunde	.....	Ditto	175 0 0
5409	4092	A pair of Bazoos	.....	Ditto	85 0 0
5410	4096	A pair of Pouches, Bracelet	.....	Ditto	65 0 0
5411	4093	1 Chumpe Kulle	.....	Ditto	175 0 0
5412	4116	Silver Bullion	Daing	.....
5413	4117	Ditto	Ban	Burmah	Bullion of this description is used as the currency of Burmah Proper, and was so of Pegu, until the British conquest, when the Indian coinage immediately supplanted it. The Burmese name of each kind is given.— <i>Local Committee, Rangoon.</i>
5414	4118	Ditto	Gooetnee	.....
5415-18	4120-23	4 Silver Poltas	.....	Calcutta	
5419-20	4124-23	2 ditto embossed	.....	Ditto	
5421	5714	A Silver Mug	.....	Puttalch	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Puttcalah.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
5422	6364	Amber Ear Plugs ...	.....	Burmah	These ear plugs are worn by all the Burmese, male and female, in a perforation made in the lobe of the ear, which is gradually enlarged, until it will admit an ornament of the proper diameter. These are made of gold, silver, pinch-beck, horn, wood, rock crystal, glass, &c., according to the means of the wearer. Amber is the favorite and most fashionable material, being worn now by the ladies of the Court of Ava. Amber is accordingly dear at present in Burmah. The pair of ear-plugs exhibited cost 100 Rupees.— <i>Local Committee, Rangoon.</i>
5423	6094	A double-branch Epergne ...	.....	Cuttack	Price—Rs. 599 1 0
5424	6695	An Epergne ...	.....	Ditto	" 377 8 0
5425	6696	A ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 285 5 0
5426	6697	Jewel Casket ...	.....	Ditto	" 165 0 0
5427	6698	A Basket ...	.....	Ditto	" 81 14 0
5428	6699	A pair of Bracelets ...	.....	Ditto	" 15 15 0
5429	6700	A ditto ...	.....	Ditto	" 24 3 6
5430	6701	A Brooch in the form of a cross ...	.....	Ditto	" 6 6 6
5431	6702	A Bouquet-holder ...	.....	Ditto	" 15 15 0
5432	6703	A Ring Stand ...	.....	Ditto	" 14 1 0
					The native-silver Smiths of Cuttack have long been noted for the fineness, neatness, and lightness of their filigree work. This kind of work is executed, for the most part, under supervision, by mere boys, whose nimble fingers and keener eyesight are supposed to enable them to bring out and put together the minute patterns with more distinctness and accuracy than their elders can, comparative cheapness is perhaps another reason for their employment. The ruling rates for this filigree work are from 2 to 2½ Rupees, that is to say, taking the first rate, you pay 2 Rupees or 4 Shillings for every Rupee worth of finished silver work, 1 Rupee, namely, for the workmanship, and 1 Rupee as the price of the silver. This branch of industry is, however, declining from want of sufficient demand. These articles are all of the purest silver. The filigree work in gold seems almost as good as that of Delhi.— <i>Local Committee, Cuttack.</i>
5433	6231	Silver Fountain ...	.....	Benares	Presented by Rajah Deonarayan Sing, of Syedpur, Bhittore, near Benares.
5434	6632	A Golden Tree or Touchlatah ...	.....	Ditto	Presented by Lalla Banaraseedass, of Lucknow.
5435	6637	A ditto ...	.....	
5436-40	5640-44	5 Wild Boar's Tusks, mounted in Silver as bottle labels ...	.....		Contributed by A. M. Dowleson, Esq.
5441	6739	Gold Thread ...	.....	
5442	6740	Gilt ditto ...	.....	Patna.	
5443	6741	Silver ditto ...	.....	

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
5444	2530	Gold Thread "Kal-labotoni" ...	.....	Peshawar.	
5445	2531	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto.	
5446	6719	Tiger Claws, mounted in Gold and Turquoise, forming a Brooch, Brouh, and Ear-rings ...			
5447	6720	A set ditto, set with Gold, chased ...			
5448	6721	A ditto ditto, engraved ...			
5449	6722	A Vinaigrette, chased ...			
5450	6723	A ditto, ditto ...			
5451	6724	A ditto, engraved ...			
5452	6725	A pair of Earrings ...			
5453	6726	A ditto ...			
5454	6727	A set of Sleeve Links ...	.....	Calcutta	Manufactured by native artizans, under the superintendence of Messrs. Allan and Hayes, Government Jewellers, Calcutta.
5455	6728	A ditto ditto ...			
5456	6729	A ditto ditto ...			
5457	6730	A Brooch ...			
5458	6731	A ditto ...			
5459	6732	A ditto ...			
5460	6733	A ditto ...			
5461	6734	A ditto ...			
5462	6735	A ditto ...			
5463	6736	A Breast Pin ...			
5464	6737	A ditto ...			
5465	6738	A ditto ...			
5465 A	6120	The Calcutta Trades' Plate for 1860-61 ...	.....	.....	Manufactured by native artizans, under the superintendence of Messrs. Hamilton and Co., of Calcutta.—Contributed by G. Pluedden, Esq.
5466	6713	Silver Vase ...	.....	.....	This vase, which has been presented by the Government of India to Rajah Deonarain Singh of Benares, bears the following inscription :— Presented to Rajah Deonarain Singh Bahadur, by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General and Vice Roy of India, for his loyalty and devotion to the British Government during the rebellion of 1857. The vase has been made by native artizans, under the superintendence of Messrs. Allan and Hayes, Government Jewellers, Calcutta.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
5467	6714	The Governor-General's Plate			
5468	6715	The Trades' Plate			
5469	6716	A Race Cup ...			
5470	6717	Sword presented to Major Davies by the Calcutta Volunteers ...	.....	Calcutta	Manufactured by native artisans, under the superintendence of Messrs. Allan and Hayes, Government Jewellers, Calcutta.
5471	6718	A Silver Salver, with Claret Jug and two Cups, presented by Lodge True Friendship to the W. M. ...			
5472	5816	Jade Long Box and Top, both Gold inlaid, No. 1			
5473	5817	Ditto leaf-shaped Box and Top, both ditto ditto, No. 2 ...			
5474	5818	Ditto carved octagon Box and Top, both jewelled ditto, No. 3 (defective) ...			
5475	5820	Ditto straight octagon Box and Top, both jewelled, No. 4 ...			
5476	5821	Ditto Pen Box and Top, both jewelled, with 6 fittings, all jewelled, viz., 2 Ink Bottles, 1 Pen Knife, 1 Pen Rubber, 1 Pencil, and 1 Spoon, No. 5 ...	.....	Ditto	Contributed by Colonel Guthrie, Calcutta.
5477	5822	Ditto small trifol-shaped Box and Top, jewelled, No. 6			
5478	5823	Ditto leaf-shaped Box and Top, carved in relief, No. 7 ...			
5479	5824	Ditto large Pen Box and Top, carved in relief, No. 8 ...			
5480	5825	White Jade Cup, 498 Jewels, 5 1/2 diameter, exclusive of handles, No. 9 ...			
5481	5826	Green Jade Bowl, with handles, No. 10			

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
5482	5827	White Jade Bowl, with handles, No. 11 ...			
5483	5828	Pure White Jade Abcoorah, with handles, No. 12...			
5484	5829	Jewelled Jade Abcoorah and top handles, No. 13			
5485	5830	Grey Jade Abcoorah and top, with handle, No. 14 (chipped) ...			
5486	5831	White Jade Jug, with handle and Gold rim, No. 15			
5487	5832	White Jade Bowl, very thin, carved in relief, No. 16...			
5488	5833	Ditto 17 (chipped)			
5489	5834	Very remarkably thin Jade Cup, carved all over, No. 18 (cracked)			
5490	5835	Thin Green Jade Bowl, carved all over, No. 19 (cracked) ...			
5491	5836	Small oval greenish Jade Cup, with duck's head handles, & jewelled eyes, No. 20			Contributed by Colonel Guthrie, Calcutta.
5492-94 {	5837-39 }	3 Pink Jade Trays, 22 inches, 15 inches, 12 in., cut out one within the other, Nos 21 to 23 ...			
5495	5840	Small Green Jade Cup, with handles, No. 24 ...			
5496	5841	Jade Cup, turned top, No. 25 ...			
5497	5842	Very thin ditto, No. 26 ...			
5498	5843	Jade Cup, No. 27...			
5499	5844	Ditto Saucer, No. 28			
5500	5845	Small plain Jade Cup, No. 29 ...			
5501	5846	Large coarse Jade Bowl, with handles, No. 30 ...			

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
5502	5847	Green Jade Dwat or Ink Bottle, carved in relief, No. 81 (shipped)			
5503	5848	Very thin Jade Saucer, No. 82...			
5504	5849	Jade Jug, with handle and top, No. 83			
5505	5850	Ditto ditto, with handle, No. 84...			
5506	5864	Gold Schist or Archer's Thumb Ring, inlaid with Rubies, No. 55...			
5507	5865	White Jade Schist, inlaid with Rubies and Emeralds, No. 56...			
5508	5866	One Jade Schist, prepared for inlaying ...			
5509-12	5867 to 70	4 plain Schists or Archer's Thumb Rings, No. 58...			
5513	5871	Gold Enamel Diamond (15) Schist or Archer's Thumb Ring, No. 59 ...	.....	.....	Contributed by Colonel Guthrie, Calcutta.
5514	5872	White Jade Schist, jewelled; 30 Rubies and 9 Emeralds, No. 60 ...			
5515	5873	Ditto ditto, ditto, 13 ditto and 7 ditto, No. 61 ...			
5516-17	5874-75	2 Jade Schists prepared for inlaying, No. 62 ...			
5518	5876	Silver enamelled Schist or Archer's Thumb Ring, No. 63 ...			
5519	5877	White Jade ditto, jewelled; 12 Emeralds, & 1 Diamond, No. 64 ...			
5520	5878	Ditto ditto, ditto, 20 Rubies and 2 Emeralds, No. 65			
5521-22	5879-80	2 ditto ditto, ditto, prepared for inlaying, No. 66...			
5523	5881	A pair White Jade Bangles, No. 67 (one cracked)...			

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
5594	5982	Jade Hooka Mouth-piece, jewelled, No. 68 ...			
5595	5983	White Jade Hooka Mouth piece, No. 69 ...			
5596	5984	Green Jade pierced work Mirror Frame, No. 70 ...			
5597	5985	Small jewelled Jade Round Mirror, No. 71 ...			
5598	5986	Jade jewelled Nyad Allee or Charm, 6 Diamonds, 30 Rubies, and 1 Emerald, No. 72			
5599	5987	Ditto ditto ditto, 25 Rubies and 6 Emeralds, No. 73			
5590	5988	5 Jade Finger Rings, No. 74 ...	.....	.....	Contributed by Colonel Guthrie, Calcutta.
5591	5989	White Jade jewelled Top for a Stick, No. 75 ...			
5592	5990	Green Jade ditto, carved in relief, No. 76 ...			
5593	5991	Black Stone ditto, jewelled, No. 78			
5594	5992	White small Jade Cup, jewelled, 12 Rubies, No. 79 (cracked) ...			
5595	5993	Jade inlaid Hooka Bottom, No. 80½			
5596	5994	Chowree, with Jade handle, gilt and jewelled (defective) ...			

CLASS XXXIV.—GLASS.

5597	5992	Rock Crystal, carved in relief, No. 77 ...			
5598	5993	Large plain Bowl, with handles, No. 81 ...	.....	.....	Contributed by Colonel Guthrie, Calcutta.
5599	5994	Bowl, fluted octagonal, No. 82 ...			

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
5540	5905	Small shouldered Vase, with handles, No. 83 (chipped)			
5541	5906	Ditto, without handles, No. 84			
5542	5907	Ditto rock crystal Waterpot and Top Spout, out of same piece, No. 85 (chipped)			
5543-44	5908-8	Ditto ditto pair Spoon Bowls, one ribbed, one leaf shaped, with handles, No. 86	.....	.....	Contributed by Colonel Guthrie, Calcutta.
5545-46	5910-11	Ditto ditto pair Spoon Bowls, carved in relief, No. 87			
5547	5912	Ditto ditto melon-shaped Bowl and top, No. 88 (cracked and chipped)			
5548	2485	Ink and Pen Tray of glass	.....	Meerut	Presented by Koorer Wuseer Ally Khan, Deputy Magistrate of Meerut.
5549	5963	Rock Crystal	.....	Jubbulpore.	
5550	2732	Ditto	.....	Ulwar	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.

CLASS XXXV.—POTTERY.

5551-55	850-854	5 specimens of Pottery	.....	Lucknow.	
		Covered Vases			
		Uncovered do.			
		Water Jar			
		Jug			
5556-66	839-49	Coffee Pot	.....	Baran	Forwarded by the Local Committee, Patna.
		Tea Pot			
		Sugar Basin			
		Milk Pot			
		Flower Pot			

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
5587-5595	820 to 830	2 Water Pots ... 1 Tea Pot ... 2 Soap Dishes ... 4 Salt-holder ... 4 Egg Cups ... 2 Plates ... 1 Sugar Basin ... 1 Milk Pot ... 4 Flower Pots ... 2 Butter Pots ...	Aroha ... Chahdan ... Saboondan ... Nimuckdan ... Undalan ... Rakab ... Mireedan ... Sheerdhan ... Pooldan ... Mukhundani ...		Contributed by Shaik Fakcer Hossain, Zemindar of Hossain-gunga.
5596	3044	A Chillumchee, with cover ...			
5597	2967	A large Hooks Bottom ...		Purneah	Of Bidree-ware.
5598	2968	A small ditto ...			
5599	2966	A Water Bottle, with cover ...			
5590-98	46-54	9 specimens of Machine Bricks		Calcutta	Manufactured by steam machinery for the drainage works of Calcutta.—Presented by the Municipality.
5599-601	55-57	3 ditto ditto from the Government works		Ditto	Made by, and for the use of the Department of Public Works.
5602	2497	Specimen of Puttan Pottery		Lahore.	
5603	2958	Saucer of painted Pottery			
5604	2959	Ditto ditto			
5605	2960	Plate ditto			
5606	2961	Ditto ditto			
5607	2962	Ditto ditto			
5608	2963	Salver ditto			
5609	2964	Coffee Pot of painted Pottery		Allahabad.	
5610	2965	Cup and cover ditto			
5611	2966	Ditto ditto			
5612	2967	Flower Pot ditto			
5613	2968	Cup, with cover...			
5614	2969	Ditto			
5615	2970	Ditto			
5616	2971	Plate ditto			

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number	Invoice Number	Scientific or English Name	Provincial Name	Locality where produced	Remarks
5617-24	2064-71	Specimens of Pottery		Rohitund District	
		Scent Bottles of ditto			
		Tumblers of ditto			
5625-57	5783-15	Cups of ditto ... Box for betel leaf, of ditto ... Plates for holding betel leaf, of ditto ...	.....	Ditto	These articles are made at Amroha, and are remarkable for the superior nature of the clay of which they are constructed. Many of them have, however, been received damaged, and it is feared that they will never reach London safe.— <i>Presented to the Exhibition by Syad Ahmed Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen.</i>
5658	6224	An Earthen Goblet	.....	Jaloun, Jhansie	
5659-66	4303-10	Specimens of Pottery	.....	Darjeeling	Contributed by Dr. A. Campbell, of Darjeeling.
5667-69	3205-7	En-Pisè, compression of Mortars, Cements, and Concretes in one durable mass of any size or shape	.....	Bhaugulpore	Contributed by T. Sandys, Esq.—Specimens of En-Pisè work, or compressions of mortars, cements, and concretes, being the invention of Teignmouth Sandys, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, Bhaugulpore, the Patentee. No. 1 is a pipe 8 feet 6 inches diameter, together with its joints. No. 2, pillars, gate posts, culverts, &c. No. 3, slabs. In mass there is no restriction as to size or thickness of these manufactures. In block it is restricted in size, whether in length or breadth, solely by portability, like in the specimens now exhibited. It is a perfect material for water reservoirs, baths, vaults, pillars, culverts, &c. These compressions are manufactured by suitable mechanical pressure, both internally and externally, but that pressure entirely depends upon the work required, must vary accordingly, and may extend to every description of mechanical power and machinery; but for ordinary purpose, as with these specimens, a rude lever press, acting on the material in suitable moulds, which might be set up on any road side, is quite sufficient. With the precaution that the compression is adequate, sufficient to extract all superfluous water out of the mortar, and that the lime and brick is well burnt, and free from all earthy particles, the best proof of successful manufactures is that it will harden with age, without showing a single crack.
5670	2566	Hooks Tobacco Holder	.....	Hooghly.	

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES—(Continued.)

CLASS XXXVI.—MANUFACTURES NOT INCLUDED IN PREVIOUS CLASSES.

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
5671-74	2654-57	Horn Ornaments...	Banaki Churree	Hooghly	Worn by native females.
5675-82	2558-66	Shellac ditto ...			
5683-87	2641-46	Bamboo Walking Sticks ...			
5688	761	One set of Buffalo Horn Ornaments ...	Burdwan	Ulwar	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.
5689	762	One ditto ...			
5690	763	A set of Ebony ditto ...			
5691-92	764-85	Two Bracelets ...	Burdwan	Moonghyr.	These chains are manufactured from lac, which is obtained from the bark of the old "Burr" (Banian Tree) " <i>Rosasia</i> " (<i>Ficus Feronia</i>) trees; the lac is melted, drawn into threads, which are then made into circles or rings; the rings are put into one another, and thus the chain is manufactured: the value of these chains is three annas each.
5693-98	2498-503	6 Scending Wax Chains ...			
5699-703	2571-79	5 Horn Combs...			
6704	3080	Pipe ...	Paindee or Chai-ai-dain ...	Arakan	Used for smoking. The pipe is of Arakanese or Mug fashion.—Contributed by "Phatway" Taramathoogrie, of Akyab, and to be sold for any sum not under 50 Rupees, the prime cost. The weight of silver is said to be 32 Rupees.— <i>Local Committee, Akyab.</i>
6705-707	2981-83	3 Large Ebony Combs ...		Bijnour District	Contributed by Saadat Allee.
6708-13	2984-89	6 ditto ditto ...		Ditto	Contributed by Kurroem Bux.
6714	7178	Small Peepshaw Shukurbum ...		Nepaul	Presented by His Highness Sir Jung Bahadoor, K. C. S.
6715	748	Office Letter-holder (double), of lac ...	Beerbhoom.		
6716-17	749-750	Ditto (single), ditto			
6718	750	Envelope Box, ditto			
6719	760	Small Box, ditto...			
6720	751	Pen-holding Tray (large), ditto ...			
6721	752	Ditto (small), ditto			
6722	757	Stand for Toilet Table, ditto ...			
6723-24	753-754	Two Tower Vases (large), ditto ...			

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
5725-26	755-756	Two Flower Vases (small) of lac ...	Hookee	Beerbhoom.	
5727	758	Watch Stand, ditto			
5728-29	743-744	Two black Paper Weights, ditto ...			
5730-31	745-746	Two colored Paper Weights, ditto ...			
5732	747	One Mango Paper Weight, ditto ...	Hookee	Hooghly	Made of the Cocoa-nut shell for holding water.
5733	2567	Smoking Apparatus ...			
5734	742	Basket of Lacquered Toys of different sorts ...			
5735	2580	2 Snuff Boxes ...			
5736	2581	2 ditto ditto ...	Lahore	Ditto.	Contributed by Moonshee Kufaitoolia.
5736 A	3009	Khalge or Sikh Plume ...			
5737	3089	Ivory Comb ...			
5738-61	2882-2905	24 specimens Stearine Candles ...			
5762	2697	A Tube for keeping Papers, &c. ...	Luckimpore	Cossipore, Calcutta	Contributed by Baboo Gobind Ram Shurmah, Luckimpore.
5763-64	2693-94	2 Betel Stands ...			
5765-68	2689-92	4 large Circular Boxes ...			
5769-71	2678-80	3 Flower Vases ...			
5772-73	2676-77	2 Candlesticks ...	Lahore		These articles have been manufactured by the turners of Pak Puttan, in the Googaira District.
5774-78	2699-2703	5 Cigar Cases ...			
5779-81	2673-75	3 Pen-holders ...			
5782-89	2681-88	8 small Circular Boxes ...			
5790-94	2704-2708	5 Plates ...	Lahore		
5795	2695	Glass, with Cover...			
5796	2696	Glass, without Cover ...			
5797	2698	10 Toys			
5798	1593	{ Chessmen in wood Draughtsmen in wood Napkin Ring ... }	Lahore	Cuttack.	
5799	1594	Sealing Wax ...			
5800	1595	Cup made of Camphor ...			

Contributed by Baboo Gopaul Chunder Gempta.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name	Locality where produced	REMARKS.
5801	2438	Trumpet of Human thigh Bone	Contributed by Dr. A. Campbell, of Darjeeling.
5802	194	Ivory Back Scratcher	Seebaugur ...	Presented by Lieutenant W. Phaire.
5803-806	3081-844	4 Ivory Combs	Ditto.	
5807	3078½	An Ivory Comb ...	}	Ditto	Contributed by Baboo Poornanund Booroah, Peshkar.
5808	3079	8 ditto Ear-picks ...			
5809	3080	12 Silk ditto ...			
5810	3073	Walking Stick of Rago Palm ...			
5811	1503	Wood-oil Torches	Burmah.	Presented by Moonashee Kufaitoola
5812	1634	Squash ...	}	Lucknow	Imitation Fruits.
5813-14	1535-1536	2 Bael Apples ...			
5815-16	1537-1538	2 Mangoes ...			
5817-18	1539-1540	2 Guavas ...			
5819-20	1541-1542	2 Custard Apples			
5821-23	1543-1544	2 Oranges ...			
5823-24	1545-1546	2 Camracks ...			
5825-26	1547-1548	2 Plantains ...			
5827-28	1549-1550	2 Kurkus or Cucumbers ...			
5829-5830	1551-1553	3 Peaches ...			
5831-32 A	1554-1555	2 Limes ...			
5833 B	3050	Ivory Comb	Assam	Contributed by Moonashee Kufaitoola, Moonsiff.
5834 C	2486	Bangles and Rings, glass	Supposed to have been sent from Meerut.
5835 D	2489	2 Eggs, ornamented in Tinzel	Meerut	Presented to the Exhibition by Lalla Bankry Bae, of Meerut.
5836 E	2564	Naga Necklace	Assam	Presented by Lieutenant W. Phaire.
5837 F	2669	Specimens of Assamese Necklaces	Ditto	
5838 G	2616	Pencock Feather Umbrella, with Silver handle and gilt top piece ...	}	Nepal	Presented by His Highness Sir Jung Bahadoor, K. C. S.
5839 H	2617A	Insignia of Royalty ...			
5840 I	2618	Pencock Feather Fly Flapper ...			
5831-914	5030-115	Sandal-wood Toys	Umrissur	Made at Umrissur.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
5916-16	5711-12	2 pairs of Wood Sandals ...	.....	.....	Made at Umritsur.
5917	5762	Walking Stick ...	Churroe ...	Puttecalah ...	Contributed by the Maharajah of Puttecalah.
5918-28	5977-87	11 pairs White Metal Bangles, worn by women of the lower orders ...	.....	Jhansie Division.	
5929	3003	Bamboo Walking Stick, made in imitation of a Cue ...	.....	Philibheet District ...	Presented to the Exhibition by Sheik Budrooddeen, Tahseeldar of Aoula.
5930	3748	Bangles ...	.....	.....	Contributed by Dr. Sutherland, of Monghyr, Malda.
5931-40	3749-58	10 Wooden Spoons ...	.....	Budaon.	
5941-90	3761-3810	80 Imitations of Indian Fruits...	.....	Jarcilly.	Presented to the Exhibition by Sheik Budrooddeen, Tahseeldar of Aoula.
5991-92	3812-13	2 Horn Combs ...	.....	Philibheet.	
5993-94	3820-21	Two Whips ...	.....	Puttehpore.	
5995	3836	Walking Stick ...	.....	Lahore.	
5996	3650	Playing Cards ...	.....	Chota Nagpore.	
5997	5715	Specimen of Modelling in Wax...	.....	Calcutta ...	Contributed by Mr. J. M. Gomes.
5998	5777	3 pairs of Shell Bracelets ...	.....	Dacca.	
5999-6613	6016-30	13 Specimens of Indian Fruits in clay ...	.....	Rampore ...	Presented by His Highness the Nawab of Rampore.
6014	6033	Imitation Pan in clay ...	.....	.....
6016	5709	Cheese Board worked in beads ...	.....	Puttecalah ...	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Puttecalah.
6016-44	4655-83	Pen Cases ...	.....	Kashmora.	
6045	5770	A Walking Stick, with top carved in Ivory ...	.....	Lahore.	
6046	193	Wooden Comb ...	.....	Assam	Presented by Lieutenant W. Phaire.
6047-52	4458-63	6 packets of Stearine Candles, 1st size ...	.....	.....
6053-81	4464-73	9 ditto, 2nd ditto...	.....	Calcutta ...	Presented by the manufacturers, Messrs. Sainte Brothers, of Cossipore.
6062-66	4478-74	5 ditto, Carriage Candles ...	.....	.....
6067	730	A Watch Stand...	.....	Patna.	
6068	737	2 Flower Holders ...	.....	.....

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
6069	738	2 Candle Sticks	Patna.	
6070	739	2 Wafer-holders			
6071	740	2 ditto ...			
6072	741	2 Bottles ...			
6073	5710	2 specimens of in- laid Turnery	Unrisaur.	
6074	4281	Thibetan Cup ...			
6075	4282	Mane or Praying Wheel ...			
6076	4283	Drinking Cup of the Lamas ...			
6077	4284	Ditto common ..			
6078	4293	Murra Infusing Bucket ...			
6079	4297	Gourd Ladle ...			
6080	4314	A piece of Wood, with carved Images ...			
6081-83	6249-51	3 Rosaries ...			
6084	6254	A Lamas Corona, with 5 images...			
6085	6256	A Bone Rosary ...			
6086	6270	Purse of Thibetan Character ...			
6087	6649	Pallitos	Darjeeling	Contributed by Dr. A. Campbell, of Darjeeling.
6087 A	6232	Gold Locket ...			
6088	6238	Silver ditto ...			
6089	6234	Silver & Malachite Clasp ...			
6090	6235	Silver Locket and Coral Necklace			
6091	6236	A Bootmese Silver Bangles ...			
6092	6237	Silver Locket Necklace ...			
6093	6238	Silver Chain Clasp Clasp ...			
6094	6239	Gilt and Mal- achite Locket...			
6095	6240	2 Turquoise Rings			
6096	6241	2 Silver Earrings, as worn by the Tumbow tribe...			
6097	6242	A Silver Locket ..			

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
6098	6243	A gilt Image, set in Turquoise ...			
6099	6244	A pair of Malachite Earrings ...			
6100	6245	A Gentleman's Earring, Silver, Coral, and Malachite ...			
6101	6246	Silver and Coral Earrings worn by Tumboos ...			
6102	6248	Gentleman's Earring ...			
6103	6259	An Agate Thumb Guard ...			
6104	6259	A Gentleman's Earring ...			
6105	6233	5 Tibetan Combs			
6106	.....	8 Boxes containing insects from the Himalayas...			
6107	5017	Munal Pheasant...	.....	Darjeeling	Contributed by Dr. A. Campbell, of Darjeeling.
6108-11	5019-22	4 Eyaas Pheasants			
6112	6252	A Saddle Horse's Ornament ...			
6113	6272	Tibetan Saddle Cloth ...			
6114	6638	A stuffed Peacock			
6115	2437	Horn Bells ...			
6116	6247	Brass Cloak Clasps			
6117	6255	A Brass Comb ...			
6118	6260	A Brass and Copper Cloak Clasp			
6119	6277	Iron Spoon, with Dorje Head ...			
6120	4316	A Copper Vessel			
6121	4158	A Copper Amulet Case ...			
6122	6628	Skull and Horns of a Stag ...			
6123	932	Bangles ...	.....	Cuttack.	
6124	3090	A Burmese Figure			
6125	3001	A ditto ...	.....	Assam.	
6126	3093	A ditto ...			

SECTION IV.

MODERN FINE ARTS.

SECTION IV.—MODERN FINE ARTS.

CLASS XXXVII—ARCHTECTURE.

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
6127	154	Model in Alabaster of a Burmese Pagoda ...	.....	Burmah ...	Contributed by Lieut.-Colonel Phayre, Commissioner of the Province of Pegu.
6128	152	Model in Wood of a Thsoung or Burmese Pavilion ...	.....	Ditto ...	
6129	6502	Model in Sandalwood of a Hindoo Temple ...	.....	Benares ...	
					Presented by Rajah Dhenarayan Sing, Rai Narayan Doss, Baboo Gourao Doss Mitter, and Baboo Sheopershad, of Benares.

CLASS XXXVIII.—PAINTINGS IN OIL AND WATER COLORS, AND DRAWINGS.

6130	6133	View of the Sikh Temple ...	.....	Umritsur	...	Drawn at Umritsur.
6131	6134	Book, representing various trades ...	.....	Ditto.		
6132	6743	A set of Pictures on Tale ...	}	Patna	...	Representing the various domestic occupation and religious ceremonies of Hindoos.	
6133	6744	Ditto ...					
6134	6745	Ditto ...					
6135	6746	One large Tale Picture ...					
6136	6747	One ditto ...					
6137	6234	Portrait of Rajah Dhocan Singh	.....	.....	}	Forwarded by the Central Committee, Lahore.
6138	6235	Ditto Ramee Surdan, wife of ditto	.....	.....	
6139	6236	Ditto H. H. Maharajah Ranjeet Singh, with his Court ..	.....	.....	
6140	6237	Ditto Sirdar Shere Singh of Ulares	}	Umritsur			...
6141	6238	Ditto ...					
6142	6239	Ditto H. H. Ranjeet Singh, with his Court			.....	
6143	6240	Ditto H. H. Ranjeet Singh					
6144	6241	Ditto ...					

SECTION IV.—MODERN FINE ARTS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
6145	5242	Portrait of Amcer Dost Muhammed Khan	Cabul ...	Forwarded by the Central Committee, Lahore.
6146	5243	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto* ...
6147	5244	Ditto Maharajah Golab Singh ...	.....	Kashmere ...
6148	5245	Ditto Rajah Heera Singh, son of Rajah Dheeran Singh ...	.....	.....
6149	5246	Ditto Ranees Sir- dan, wife of H. H. Hunjeet Singh, with her associates ...	.....	Umritsur ...
6150	5247	Ditto Maharajah Dulcep Singh...	.....	.....
6151	5248	Ditto Maharajah Sheer Singh	Water color drawings by a native artist at Ulwar, and presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.
6152	.....	Likeness of Rajah Bukhtwar Singh	.....	.....
6153	1669	Ditto grandfather of the present Chief of Ulwar	.....	.....
6154	1570	Ditto of Rajah Bunney Singh	.....	.....
6155	.....	Ditto of father of ditto ...	.....	.....
6156	.....	Ditto of Rajah Sheodon Singh	.....	.....
6157	1564	Ditto of the pre- sent Chief of Ulwar ...	.....	.....
6158	3010	View of the Town of Ulwar ...	.....	Ulwar ...
6159	1666	Picture of an Ele- phant Carriage, with four Ele- phants attached to it ...	.....	.....
6160	10-65	Ditto of "Umbe- pershad" Tohbig	.....	.....
6161	.....	Ditto of the Ele- phant of the Rajah, with trappings ...	.....	.....
6162	1567	Ditto of "Hoor," the big horse of the Rajah, with trappings ...	.....	.....
6163	1568	Picture of "Kaisar," Mare	Presented by Nawab Shurf-ood-Dowlah.
6164	1671	Portrait of Nawab Shurf-ood-Dowlah	.....	Lucknow ...

SECTION IV.—MODERN FINE ARTS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
6165	3094	Picture of Kaiser Bagh ...	.....	Lucknow ...	Presented by Sah Makhnun Loll.
6166	3095	Ditto State Procession of the late King ...	.....	Ditto	
6167	3096	Tracing of the Rangoon Rice Mills ...	.....	Rangoon	
6168	4024	Large Sandalwood Box, Silver mounted, with Painting of Umritsur Temple and four other pictures ...	.....		Contributed by T. Sutherland, Esq. Exhibited as a specimen of painting.
6169	3953	Picture of Umritsur Temple ...			
6170	3964	Ditto of the ex-King of Delhi			
6171	3985	Ditto of Zinat Mahal, wife of the ex-King of Delhi ...	.....	Delhi ...	Paintings on ivory, exhibited by Ishmail Khan, of Delhi.
6172-83	3068-99	12 Portraits of Begums ...			
1184-95	3086-87	A dozen Sleeve Lilius ...			
6196	3937	Ivory Cigar Case, with portrait of Zinat Mahal ...			
6197	3940	Lahore Palace Gate at Delhi, inside ...			
6198	3941	Lahore Palace Gate at Delhi			
6199	3942	Taj at Agra ...			
6200	3943	Jummal Musjeed, Delhi ...			
6201	3944	Dewan Khas at Delhi ...			
6202	3945	Umritsur Temple	.....	Ditto	Twelve paintings on ivory, mounted on a card.
6203	3946	La Martiniere, Lucknow ...			
6204	3947	Mosque Koogat			
6205	3948	Ramanbarrah, Lucknow ...			
6206	3949	Peacock Throne in the Palace of Delhi ...			
6207	3950	Inside of the Taj at Agra ...			
6208	3951	Nurud Shaw Mosque, Delhi			

SECTION IV.—MODERN FINE ARTS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
6209	3952	The Taj, from the river side, Agra	Delhi	Single picture.
6210	3953	Unrutsar Temple			
6211	3954	Interior of Dewan Khas, Delhi ...			
6212-23	3955-66	12 Views of Agra, Delhi, and Lucknow	Ditto	One card.
6224	3967	Lahore Palace Gate			
6225	3968	Dewan Khas ditto			
6226	3969	King's House, Delhi	Ditto	One picture.
6227	3970	Kootub Pillar ...			
6228	3971	Sufdur 'Tuncas' Tomb, Delhi ...			
6229	3972	Hoomayoon's Tomb, Delhi	Ditto	Ditto.
6230	3973	Paintings containing 8 portraits of Kings and Queens ...			
6231	3974	Kootub Pillar ...			
6232	3975	9 Views of Delhi	Ditto	Ditto.
6233-40	3976-80	8 Views of Delhi			
6241	3984	Ex-King of Delhi			
6242	3985	Peanut Mehal	Ditto	For shirt studs.
6243	3986	6 Sleeve Links, portraits of Kings and Queens ...			
6244	3987	6 ditto ditto ...			
6245-49	3988-93	6 Portraits of Wives of the ex-King of Delhi	Ditto	Ditto.
6250-52	3994-96	3 ditto ditto ...			
6253-55	3997-99	Portraits of Golab Sing, Runjeet Sing, and Bulad Shaw ...			
6256-59	4000-4003	4 Views of Lucknow	Ditto	Contributed by Ismail Khan.
6260-63	4004-4007	4 ditto of Delhi			
6264-67	4008-11	4 ditto of Lucknow ...			
6268-71	4012-15	4 ditto of Agra...	Ditto	Contributed by Ismail Khan.
6272-75	4016-19	4 ditto of Agra, Lucknow, and Delhi ...			
6276-79	4020-23	4 ditto of Delhi			

SECTION IV.—MODERN FINE ARTS.—(Continued.)

CLASS XXXIX.—SCULPTURE, MODELS, DIE SINKING, AND INTAGLIOS.

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
6280	2669	Stone Cup, with heads of 4 Mussulmen ...	.....	Gya.	
6281	2670	Small Stone Goblet ...	.....	Patna.	
6282-83	860-830	A Brahmince Bull and Cow ...	.....	Gyah	
6284-85	861-862	A Buffalo and Cow ...			
6286	857	A Rhinoceros ...			
6287	858	A Camel ...			
6288	856	An Elephant ...			
6289	863	A Figure of Runjeet Sing seated in a chair ...	.....	
6290	855	A Bear ...	.....	Patna.	
6201	864	A Bull ...			
6292	865	A Stag ...			
6293	866	Religious Mendi-cant ...			
6294	867	Ditto ...			
6295	3088	Ivory Back Scratcher ...	.....	Gowhatty	Contributed by Baboo Pursooran Borooah.
6296	1692	Set of Ivory Chessmen ...	Suttrouj Khell ...	Debrooghur, Lackimpore, Upper Assam	Contributed by Baboo Lohondhur Phookin, Serishtadar, Debrooghur. Names of the pieces are marked on the bottom of them. Value of the set, £2.
6297	868	A Stone Cup and Cover, gilt edge ...	.....	Patna.	
6298	883	Stone Dish ...	Kutturah	Ditto.	
6299	884	Stone Cup from Nilgiri ...	.....	Cuttack.	
6300-301	885-886	Two Stone Cups for drinking ...	.....	Ditto.	
6302	5132	A set of Ivory-carved Chessmen ...	.....	Umritsur	Khoda Bukah, ivory-maker, Lahore.
6303	2482	Ivory carved Ink and Pen Tray ...	.....	.....	Supposed to have been sent from Meerut.
6304	2486	Ivory Chessmen in box ...	.....	Lahore.	
6305	2560	1 Cup of Stone called Zahmora ...	.....	Kashmere.	
6306	3815	1 Carved Sandal-wood Box Ink-stand ...	.....	Bijnour District	Contributed by Abdoola, of Nugeera, in Bijnour.

SECTION IV. MODERN FINE ARTS—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
6307	2979	1 Carved Ebony Platter ...	.....	Bijnore District ...	Contributed by Abdoolah, son of Noor Mahomed.
6308	2977	1 ditto Box ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
6309	2978	1 ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Contributed by Ismail
6310	2976	1 ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Contributed by Ahmad.
6311-15	5522-26	Umritsur Ivory Combs ...	.....	Umritsur ...	Europe pattern; best workmanship. Contributed by Missur Gema Chaud.
6316-17	5527-28	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Europe pattern, with handle. Ditto.
6318-20	5528-30	Ditto Ivory Paper Cutters ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto. Ditto.
6321-22	5561-62	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto. Ditto.
6323-27	5529-33	Ditto Ivory Combs ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto. Ditto.
6329-31	5534-37	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Oriental fashion, for men. Ditto.
6332-34	5538-40	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto for women. Ditto.
6335-39	5541-45	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Europe pattern, best workmanship.
6340-44	5546-50	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
6345-49	5551-55	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
6350-51	5556-57	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
6352	5634	Ditto Ivory Buttons and Studs, 3 dozens ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
6352 A	5132	16 Ivory Men and 3 Dice ...	.....	Ditto ...	Each four of the men are of one color, red, green, yellow, and black, respectively.
6353-61	5563-71	9 Ivory large Combs ...	.....	Ditto.	
6362-65	5572-75	4 ditto small ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Europe pattern, made at Umritsur.
6366-75	5576-85	10 Ivory Paper Cutters ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto, ditto.
6376-80	5586-90	5 ditto small Tooth Combs ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto, ditto.
6381-84	5604-07	4 long Combs ...	.....	Ditto.	
5386-88	5591-94	4 small Tooth Combs ...	.....	Ditto ...	Native pattern. Used by women.
6389-97	5595-603	9 Ivory ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Used by men.
6398-406	5608-16	9 Ivory Boxes of Antimony ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
6407	5617	1 ditto Pin Cushion ...	.....	Ditto ...	Made at Umritsur.
6408-12	5618-22	5 Ivory Boxes, with Images in them ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
6413	5623	1 Ivory Chunkum ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto.

SECTION IV.—MODERN FINE ARTS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
6414-16	5624-26	3 Ivory Salt Cellars ...	.....	Umritsar ...	Made at Umritsar.
6417-19	5627-22	3 ditto Thimbles ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
6420	5630	1 Ivory Box, with Gold edges ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
6421-22	5631-32	2 ditto Cups ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
6423	5633	4½ dozens Ivory Buttons ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
6424	5707	Carved Ornament	Gooldusta ...	Putturalah ...	Contributed by the Maharajah of Putturalah.
6425	5710	Set of Ivory Chessmen ...	.....	Ditto ...	
6426	2482	A carved Ivory Penstand and Dish	.....	Meerut Division ...	Presented to the Exhibition by Koor Wazirally Khan, Deputy Magistrate of Meerut.
6427	5723	Box inlaid with Ivory ...	.....	Delhi.	
6428	5702	A Marble Chess-board ...	Kulundian ...	Agra.	
6429	5704	Ditto Inkstand ...			
6430	5703	Ditto Chessboard			
6431	5717	Ditto Inkstand ...			
6432	5722	Ditto Tray ...			
6433-36	5718-21	4 ditto Paper Presses ...			
6437	577	Inkstand of Soap Stone ...			
6438-39	6078-79	Large Tray of ditto ...	Kulundian ...	Agra.	
6440-41	6082-83	Small ditto, broken			
6442	6080	Large Plate of do.			
6443-45	6084-86	Small ditto ...			
6446	6081	Square ditto ...			
6447	6076	Inkstand of do.			
6448	6230	Temple in the Decan, of Soap Stone ...			
6449	6070	Octagon Box do.			
6450-54	6225-29	5 Vessels in Soap Stone ...	.....	Jhansi ...	Presented by Kharee Rambux.
6455	5250	A set of Chessmen	.....	Borhampore ...	Made to special order by Nawab of Borhampore.
6456	5251	Royal Vase ...			
6457	5252	Elephant ...			
6458	5253	Palanquin ...			

SECTION IV.—MODERN FINE ARTS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
6460	5254	Juggernath Cart			
6460	5255	Travelling Cart...			
6461	5256	Eekha ...			
6462	5257	A set of Drafts- men ...			
6463	5258	A Statuette ...			
6464	5259	Ditto ...	.....	Berhampore ...	Made to special order by Bawal, of Berhampore.
6465	5260	Country Boat ...			
6466	5261	Small ditto ...			
6467	5262	Paper Knife ...			
6468	5263	Ditto ...			
6469-80	5264-75	12 Puzzles of sorts			
6481	2730	A Cow and Calf, Ivory ...	.....	Ulwar ...	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.
6482	3085	Ivory Back Scratcher ...	.....	Assam.	
6483	3087	Ivory Fan ...	.....	Chittagong ...	Presented by the Rajah of Tipperah.
6484	5645	Carved Sandle- wood Spoon ...	.....	Pattreelah ...	
6485	5708	Carved Sandle- wood Box ...	.....	Ditto ...	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Pattreelah.
6486	2733	Plate of Sandstone	.....	Shahabad.	
6487	2734	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto.	
6488	2735	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto.	
6489	2735	Cup ditto ...	.....	Ditto.	
6490-95	3840-51	Six Domestic Utensils, made of Stone ...	.....	Chota Nagpore.	
6496	3045	A Stone Plate or Dish ...	.....	Gyrah, Patna.	
6497	3046	Ditto ...	.....	Cuttack.	
6498	2722	Ruler of Pink tinted Marble ...			
6499	2723	A Paper Weight of Pink tinted Marble ...			
6500	2726	Ditto ditto ...			
6501	2727	Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ulwar ...	Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar.
6502	2728	Ditto ditto ...			
6503	2729	Cup ditto ...			
6504	2731	Spoon of Pink Marble ...			
6505	834	Straining Cup of Fossiliferous Stone			

SECTION IV.—MODERN FINE ARTS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
6506	2865	A Sikh ...		Lucknow.	
6507	2870	A Rajpoot ...			
6508	2868	A Mahratia ...			
6509	2863	A Bengalee Baboo ...			
6510	2868	A Brahmin ...			
6511	2864	A Moulvie or Mus- sulman Priest ...			
6512	2871	A Hindoo Faqucer ...			
6513	2867	A Musulman Fa- qucer ...			
6514	2872	A Tailor ...			
6515	2873	A Cloth Merchant ...			
6516	2869	A Cabool Fruit Seller ...			
6517	2862	A Sweetmeat Sel- ler ...			
6518	2798	A Bazar ...			
6519	2799	A ditto ...			
6520	2800	A Plough ...			
6521	2801	Bengalee Cart ...		Kishnaghur	Made by a native artist at Kishnaghur, who received a medal in 1851.
6522	2802	Rajmahal Cart ...			
6523	2 03	Ferry Boat ...			
6524	2804	Palanquin ...			
6525-81	2805-81	57 Figures repre- senting dif- ferent trades and professions ...			

CLASS XL—ETCHINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

6582	6747	Atlas of the Himalayas.	Calcutta	<p>Atlas of a Topographical Survey in the Himalaya Mountains, under Colonel Sir A. S. Waugh. Lithographed in colors at the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, by Mr. H. M. Smith, Superintendent, Lithographic Branch.</p> <p>This Atlas is intended as a specimen of the Topographical Survey of a portion of the stupendous Himalaya Mountains ranging from 22,832 feet above mean sea level, as well as to exhibit a new style of representing such difficult hilly ground and intricate details by a combination of chalk and ordinary transfer drawing, and printing in colors from separate stones, as first introduced by the Contributor in the publication of the</p>
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SECTION IV.—MODERN FINE ARTS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
		Maps			<p>results of the Indian Survey, at the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, whereby the details on the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Geographical scale may be more easily read than by line engraving.—Contributed by Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Thuillier, Bengal Artillery, Surveyor General of India.</p> <p>The Geological Survey of India was first established on a systematic basis in 1856. Previously to that year several detached districts had been examined and reported on, but these being isolated and unconnected, no general results of any value could be looked for. In 1856 a systematic and continuous examination of the entire country was commenced on a plan suggested by the present Superintendent of the Survey, and this plan has been steadily maintained since.</p> <p>Very large portions of the Indian territories have not as yet been Topographically surveyed, and of these no trustworthy maps exist. The Geological Survey is, therefore, compelled to confine its examination, for the present, to such districts as have been mapped. In some cases where maps did not exist, Topographical Sketch Surveys have been made by the Geological Survey as the examination of the country progressed.</p> <p>Wherever maps on a large scale could be procured, they have invariably been used as the records of the Geological Survey; but for many districts the only maps available are on the small scale of four miles to the inch or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. This is the scale of the Indian Atlas Sheets, the only permanent or engraved maps issued by the Government of India, all others being only lithographed, and a limited number of copies printed.</p> <p>The following statement gives a brief outline of the progress already made in the examination of the country :—</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MADRAS.</p> <p>The examination of the Madras Presidency was commenced in 1857. The Nilghiri Hills have been mapped and reported on, (<i>Memoirs of Geological Survey of India</i>, Vol. I.) and the districts of Trichinopoly, Salem, and South Arcot, with parts of adjoining districts (Tanjore, &c.) have been nearly completed. These contain the Cretaceous Rocks from which an immense collection of fossils has been made, and partly described (<i>Paleontologia Indica</i>, Vol. I.)</p> <p>The maps sent show the structure of the Trichinopoly District, marked A (scale half inch to the mile); and the sheet 79 of the Indian Atlas, marked B, shows that and the adjoining country; scale quarter inch to the mile.</p> <p>In the Madras Presidency an area of more than 18,500 square miles has been completed.</p>
6583	6748	Geological Map of the Trichinopoly District...			
6584	6749	Geological Map of the Country adjoining the above District			

SECTION IV.—MODERN FINE ARTS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.																																						
6585	6750	Geological Map of a part of the Nerbudda Valley			<p style="text-align: center;">CENTRAL INDIA.</p> <p>The Geological map of part of the Nerbudda Valley, marked C, represents about 8,200 square miles, that of Bundelkhand about 6,000 square miles. In addition to the geological mapping of the Nerbudda Valley, the greater portion of the district was also topographically surveyed. The examination of the country adjoining this on the east, and along the valley of the Soane River, had completed (up to 1861) about 5,000 square miles in addition to that now published.</p>																																						
6586	6751	Geological Map of Bundelkhand			<p style="text-align: center;">BENGAL AND THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.</p> <p>In Bengal the following districts have been completed, and in every case (where the maps were available) on the scale of one inch to the mile: of these only a few are sent as specimens, as the size of the maps, if combined, would be far greater than space could be obtained for.</p> <table><tr><th>Area in Sq. Miles.</th><th>Districts.</th></tr><tr><td>2,698</td><td>Pooree,</td></tr><tr><td>3,062</td><td>Cuttack,</td></tr><tr><td>1,876</td><td>Balasore,</td></tr><tr><td>600</td><td>Talcher Coal field, Orissa.</td></tr><tr><td>6,032</td><td>(Midnapore.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Hidgellee.</td></tr><tr><td>1,319</td><td>Bancoorah.</td></tr><tr><td>2,002</td><td>Burdwan.</td></tr><tr><td>2,007</td><td>Hoochly.</td></tr><tr><td>3,114</td><td>Beerblom.</td></tr><tr><td>2,634</td><td>Moorsheadabad.</td></tr><tr><td>7,804</td><td>Bhangulpore.</td></tr><tr><td>3,035</td><td>Rajshahye.</td></tr><tr><td>1,288</td><td>Maldah.</td></tr><tr><td>6,878</td><td>Patnaah.</td></tr><tr><td>3,509</td><td>Monghyr.</td></tr><tr><td>1,829</td><td>Patna.</td></tr><tr><td>48,195</td><td></td></tr></table> <p>In addition to the above large portions of Dinapore, Tirhoot, Behar, Shahabad, Mirzapore, Benares, Goruckpore, &c., (in all about 15,000 square miles,) have been examined, although the entire districts are not yet completed.</p> <p>In Eastern Bengal the Khosia Hills and parts of adjoining districts have also been examined.</p> <p>In the North-West of India the country, extending from Hurdwar on the Ganges to the Beas along the Sewalik and Sub-Himalaya ranges has been mapped, embracing an area of about 6,000 square miles.</p>	Area in Sq. Miles.	Districts.	2,698	Pooree,	3,062	Cuttack,	1,876	Balasore,	600	Talcher Coal field, Orissa.	6,032	(Midnapore.		Hidgellee.	1,319	Bancoorah.	2,002	Burdwan.	2,007	Hoochly.	3,114	Beerblom.	2,634	Moorsheadabad.	7,804	Bhangulpore.	3,035	Rajshahye.	1,288	Maldah.	6,878	Patnaah.	3,509	Monghyr.	1,829	Patna.	48,195	
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12
SECTION IV.—MODERN FINE ARTS.—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
					<p>In <i>Pegu</i>, the examination of which was commenced in 1880-81, 3,000 square inches have been completed, while portions of the Burmese Empire and of the Tenasserim Provinces had also been reported on.</p> <p>In addition to the foregoing, preliminary examinations of large areas have been completed (Guzerat, &c., &c.)</p> <p>A total area, therefore, of more than 84,000 square miles has been completed and Geologically mapped; an area much larger than the whole of Great Britain.</p>
6587	6762	Maps of the Ranergunge Coal Field			
6588	6763	Atlas Sheets			
6589	6751	Geological Map of Bancoorah			
6590	6755	Ditto Burdwan			
6591	6756	Ditto Beerbhoom			
6592	6757	Ditto Monghyr			<p>The maps of the Ranergunge Coal Field on the larger scale of one inch to the mile, marked E, and the Atlas Sheets No. 112, 113, 114 F, which embrace a large portion of the country, which has been examined in Bengal, will show the amount of detail and care which has been applied, while the full maps of a few of the districts are sent to show the character of the original field work. (Bancoorah G, Burdwan H, Beerbhoom I, Monghyr J.)</p> <p>Owing to the peculiar mode of publication of these Topographical maps, no general or combined map of the whole area can be exhibited on the larger scale.</p> <p>* The above maps have been prepared by the Geological Survey of India, and are forwarded by Thomas Oldham, Esq., Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India.</p>

SUPPLEMENT I.

SECTION I--RAW MATERIALS

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
			CLASS II. --(a) BARKS.		
	6819	A specimen of Pipe Clay ...	Chooee Mutty ...	Racpore.	
				(c) OILSEEDS.	
	6814	Poppy Seeds ...	Muskus ...	Racpore.	
	6815	Mustard ditto ...	Surso ...	Ditto.	
				(d) STARCHES.	
	6797	Indian Arrowroot	Tekoor ...	Racpore.	
	6798	Ditto ...	Singgarah ...	Ditto.	
	6799	Exudation from the Surry tree	.....	Ditto.	
	6800-82	Bechandel ...	.....	Ditto.	
				(h) GUMS.	
	6816	Gum from the Dowrah tree ...	.....	Racpore.	
				(i) MEDICAL SUBSTANCES.	
	6821	Wax ...	.....	Racpore.	
	6363	Black Salt ...	.....	Calcutta.	
	6364	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto	
	6789	Nux Vomica ...	}		
	6790	Species of Gall Nut ...			
	6791	Kurrail ...			
	6792	Hurra ...		Racpore.	
	6793	Helharrah ...			
	6794	Deekamul ...			
	6795	Loah ...			
	6796	Owlah ...			
				CLASS III. --(a) CEREALS.	
	6811	.....	Raj Jeerah ...	Racpore.	
	6812	.....	Chacroungee ...	Ditto.	
	6813	.....	Murreah ...	Ditto.	
				(b) PULSES.	
	6817	.....	Burbutty ...	Ditto.	
	6818	.....	Themrah ...	Ditto.	

SECTION I. RAW MATERIALS. (Continued)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name.	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	Remarks.
				(d) SPICES.	
	6807	.....	Mathce	Racpore.	
	6808	.....	Huldee	Ditto.	
	6809	.....	Dhunncah	Ditto.	
	6810	.....	Ujwinc	Ditto.	
				(e) SUGARS.	
	6365	Sugar	Daloo		
	6366	Ditto	Ach Bornh, 1st quality		
	6367	Ditto	Ditto, 2nd ditto	Calcutta.	
	6368	Ditto	Dobarrah		
	6369	Ditto	Casaco Cheenec		
				(f) DISTILLED SPIRITS.	
	6353	Country Spirit	Allachee		
	6356	Ditto	Cumlaha		
	6357	Ditto	Auniah		
	6358	Ditto	Joobabee		
	6359	Ditto	Atturce	Calcutta	
	6360	Ditto	Backerkhatoo		
	6361	Ditto	Pattaha		
	6362	Country Ram	.....	
				CLASS IV. (b) SILKS.	
	6820	Tussur Cocoons	Komah (Tussur Silk)	Racpore.	
				(f) DYES.	
	6803	Lao			
	6804	Koosoom			
	6805	Gharoo		Racpore.	
	6806	Bheelawal			
	6778	Vegetable Green			
		Jyo			
	6781	Ditto		Malda.	

These ardent spirits are distilled from sugur-cane, and used by the Hindoos of the lower order. Backerkhatoo is the spirit distilled, in which cardamum is put and weakened with water, and called "allachee"; "cumlaha" with orange peel; "Joobabee" and "Pattaha" are adulterated with tobacco leaf, and "atturce" is scented with uttur. "Auniah" is the only pure spirit distilled from Anniseed.

SECTION I—RAW MATERIALS—(Continued.)

General Number.	Invoice Number.	Scientific or English Name	Provincial Name.	Locality where produced.	REMARKS.
CLASS IX—AGRI CULTURAL MACHINERY.					
6706		Model of a Machine for cleaning cotton ...	.....	Bohar.	
6829		Ditto .....	.....	Cuttack.	
CLASS XX—MANUFACTURES IN SILK.					
6849		A piece of Silk Cornu .....	.....	
6850		Ditto .....	.....	
6851		Ditto .....	.....	Jungypore	Contributed by Baboo Mittunjoy Chaudhury.
6852		Ditto .....	.....	
6853		Ditto .....	.....	
6854		Ditto .....	.....	
CLASS XXII—EDUCATIONAL WORKS.					
6777		Goldsmith's Traveller and Described Village paraphrased ...	.....	Cocutta	Paraphrased by Baboo W. C. Mitter and G. C. Mitter.

SUPPLEMENT II

RAW COTTON.

Number	Name of Locality where received	Name of Exhibitor or Cultivator	Place of Growth	Nature of Soil	Seed Employed	Date and Month of Plantation
6707 & 6768	Collector of Mymensing	.....	Garrow Hills—Goja and Dohunba, Garrow, Bhakumara Hill, Pergunnah Soosong ...	.....	Originally brought from Gawalpe-rah ...	March and April ...
6711	Assessor of Native Circle, Rajshy	Buhmoo Surker, Cultivator ...	Village Narainpore, in Pergunnah Tuharpore ...	Black loam or "Donno" ...	Indigenous ...	September & October
6768	Collector of Backergunge...	Shaik Ukbar, Cultivator ...	Chur Burreca ...	Earth and Sand ...	Produced in the district ...	Middle of October or beginning of Nov.
6775	Collector of Sylhet ...	Senchenpore and other Trepoorus ...	Range of small Hills	Reddish color, called "Ataloo" ...	Seeds of last year's plant ...	15th April to 15th June ...

COTTON.

Average height of Plant.	Average number of Bolls.	Implement used for separating the Seed.	Approximate Clean Cotton per Acre.	GENERAL REMARKS.
3 to 6 feet	.....	Kharkeo	.....	<p>New ground is selected every year about the end of February; the jungle is burnt down to the ground, which is covered with the ashes of the burnt jungle; holes are dug at sufficient intervals, and two or three seeds thrown into each hole along with the seeds of other vegetables, such as pumpkins, and covered.</p> <p>The picking goes on, as bolls get ripe, from November to January.</p> <p>The specimens sent are from the lower hills, but a large quantity is grown beyond the limits, to which the natives of the plains dare not go by the uncivilized hill tribes, who bring it for sale to the hats, on the British Frontier; no irrigation is needed, there being pretty constant rain from May to October.—<i>A. Smith, Esq., Officiating Collector of Mysore.</i></p>
6 feet	20 Bolls in each plant	Churkee	5 seers: the proportion of Wool to Seed is $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	<p>It is planted in the mulberry fields; when the latter plant is cut down the field is ploughed up, and the clots of earth are broken down by harrowing over; the cotton seed is then sown down, previously to rubbing it well with earth. The field is dug and weeded as often as the process becomes necessary.</p> <p>The picking commences in the middle of June and ends in that of September. The samples collected are from the first and second pickings.—<i>Daboo Shewaprasad Sangal, Assessor and Deputy Collector, Nattore Circle.</i></p>
2 to 3 feet	5 to 6 Bolls	All sorts of rude machine	About $\frac{1}{2}$ maund if the season is favorable, 1 seer of Wool is produced in 4 seers of Cotton	<p>Ploughing is necessary in sowing the seed: no irrigation is required. Seasons are always rainy here.</p> <p>Picking commences in May.—<i>C. H. Harvey, Esq., Collector of Buckergunge.</i></p>
5 feet	10 Bolls	Churkee	30 seers of Cotton and 18 seers of Seed	<p>The lands selected, or spots which have been cultivated for some ten years. The jungle is fired and holes there made, and the seed sown at the rate of 4 seers to 1 kayer, or approximately some 15 to 16 seers to the cotah.</p>

Invoice Number.	Name of Locality whence received.	Name of Exhibitor or Cultivator.	Place of Growth.	Nature of Soil.	Seed employed.	Date and Month of Plantation.
6776 & 6777 6784 & 6785	Superintendent of Cachar...	Purchased from Koo- kee and Nagn Villages ...	North bank of the River Barak, in Cachar, on the southern slope of the Burail Moun- tain ...	Reddish Clay, mixed with Sand ...	Seeds handed to them by their ancestors	April generally ...

COTTON.—(Continued.)

Average height of Plant.	Average number of Bolls.	Implement used for separating the Seed.	Approximate Clean Cotton per Acre.	GENERAL REMARKS.
4 to 5 feet	20 to 30 in each Plant	Two wood Cylinders revolving in contiguity	The proportion of Wool to Seed is 3 to 5	<p>There are two pickings, the first in the end of October, and the second in the end of November.</p> <p>Irrigation is not used, but during its growth the root of the plant is kept free from weeds, &c. The price of the cotton, when cleaned, is at Sylhet 8 annas per seer, and 3 annas per seer for cotton with seed.—F. Smith, Esq., Officiating Deputy Collector in charge, Sylhet.</p> <p>The soil upon which the cotton plant in Cachar is grown, consists of a rich red clay, considerably mixed with sand, which forms the soil of the principal hills in the district, and also of the small ranges of hillocks that run through it. The cultivation lies on the slopes of these hills and mountains, such lands being never inundated, although they are wonderfully retentive of moisture. The hill tribes, to whom the cultivation is limited, raise all that is necessary for their subsistence on the same fields which produce cotton. These products are rice, indian-corn, tobaccos, castor, and the more common vegetables. And the same hills and slopes are now in great request for the cultivation of the Tea plant, the soil being peculiarly adapted for its growth: when left to nature the soil is such as to produce the most dense jungle, and in cultivation it is fertile enough for any purpose.</p> <p>2nd.—The soil of the plains of Cachar is a rich alluvial one, formed from the washings of the mountains which surround it on three sides. The country is drained by the River Barack, which runs in a most tortuous direction right through the whole of it from east to west. The banks of this river are the highest parts of the plain country, and are about 200 feet above the level of the sea. The ground slopes inland from these banks for several miles, and then gradually ascends towards the foot of the mountains on either side, leaving a long line of jheels and swamps between the river and high land. In the cold season the bed of the stream is about 30 feet below the top of the banks, but in the rains the waters overflow the banks and inundate the low tracts. Low ranges of hillocks intersect the country in many places, chiefly at right angles to the river. The soil of these ranges, on which the cotton is chiefly cultivated, is, as before mentioned, a red sandy clay, and rests on a base of conglomerate rock, which, in many places, is seen to lie exposed. The red clay and the conglomerate also lie below the alluvium of the plains, and are met with in the bed and deep-cut bank of the river.</p> <p>3rd.—The climate of Cachar is a very temperate one for Bengal, the thermometer in the shade, rarely if ever, rising above 91° or 94° Fahrenheit in the hottest weather of July and August. The rains cease in November, and the cold season, is marked by an extreme dryness, which parches and cracks plain lands to a considerable depth.</p>

RAW

Invoice Number.	Name of Locality whence received.	Name of Exhibitor or Cultivator.	Place of Growth.	Nature of Soil.	Seed employed.	Date and Month of Plantation.

COTTON.—(Continued.)

Average height of Plant.	Average number of Bolls.	Implement used for separating the Seeds.	Approximate Clean Cotton per Acre.	GENERAL REMARKS.
				<p>below the surface. A few light showers fall about Christmas time, but the dryness continues till April. During the cold weather a thick fog envelops the plains during the night, and is dispelled by the sun at eight or nine o'clock in the morning, often later. It slowly rolls away towards the hills, ascends them and clings about their peaks in a condensed form during the day, precipitating itself again in the evening, when the sun has disappeared, acquiring volumes as it descends. April and May bring violent showers and storms, accompanied with hails, generally from the north-west, but the rains do not regularly set in until June. The fall averages under a hundred inches, and yet the climate is a damp one. The flatness of the land in general does not allow of speedy natural surface draining. Vast surfaces of water are in consequence exposed to evaporation. The air is heavily charged with moisture; vegetation becomes rank, and fungi and mildew cover all articles not especially looked after. No irrigation is ever found necessary for the cotton crops.</p> <p>4th.—The seed produced upon the land is the same that is again sown upon it. Several endeavors have been made by myself and my predecessor, Major Verner, to introduce Mauritius and Sea-Island Cotton, and other varieties, but without avail. These varieties do not appear to suit the primitive mode of cultivation to which they are subjected.</p> <p>5th.—The mode of cultivation is a peculiar one, and requires description. I have before described the cotton-bearing tracts as forming the slopes of the hills in the district, which, in their virgin state, are covered either with glorious timber forests or dense jungles of bamboo. The latter, being more easily cut, is considered better for the cultivation, but the former is also frequently cleared for the purpose. Early in the cold season large parties of the cultivators, the wild tribes of Kookoos and Nagahs, proceed to the jungles in the vicinity of their village, and selecting good patches, commence felling the forest. The bamboos and small trees are cut off about two feet from the ground, and the stumps allowed to remain in the soil. The larger trees are merely ringed and allowed to die away. When a sufficient space has been cleared, the felled bamboos and jungles are left to rot on the ground, and the effect of one or two showers at intervals, coupled with the continued dryness of the cold season, renders them by the months of March and April as inflammable as jin cotton. Towards the end of the cold season these fields of cut bamboos and jungles, sometimes embracing the whole of a hill, at other times stretching along the faces of long ridges and valleys, are set on fire in various places. Nothing can exceed the fierceness of the conflagration, or the glorious effect produced by such large masses of flame roaring and leaping the hills on all sides, and the enormous volumes of smoke that are emitted and hover like clouds in the air. The conflagration is over in a few hours, and leaves on the ground a coating of ashes about an inch or two in thickness, and this is the only manner necessary to make these hills yield fertile crops of almost every kind. By means of a small hoe, or kudaloe, the soil lying below the ashes is mixed with them in the places between the stumps of the felled trees and bamboos, which are still left to cumber the ground. Nor is the immunity enjoyed by these stumps the effect of intolerance, or a desire to save labor</p>

Invoice Number.	Name of Locality whence received.	Name of Exhibitor or Cultivator.	Place of Growth.	Nature of Soil.	Seed employed.	Date and Month of Plantation.
667 to 6669 and 671 to 6678	H. Rowe, Esq., Collector of Sarun or Chuprah...	Chutter Dharee, Mubto, and Ramnagrah Towary	Bondosaree, Purgannah Barrah ...	.....	Country Seed ...	June ...
		Jodhee Mubto and Bhowanee Mubto	Bysakhree, Purgannah Barrah ...			
		Buhorn Sing, Mun-gros Sing, Diljore Roy, and Ramyad Sing ...	Mosruck, Pergunnah Guah ...			
		Gudharee Dooby ...	Dewreah, Pergunnah Burrye ...			
6779	E. F. Latour, Esq., Collector of Patua ...	Bahoo Gouree Shunker ...	.....	Black loam and lands in the villages which have been manured ...	"Bangoula," Indigenous ...	"Bercia" is planted in July, "Bercia" is planted in November ...

COTTON.—(Continued.)

Average height of Plant.	Average number of Bolls.	Implement used for separating the Seeds.	Approximate Clean Cotton per Acre.	GENERAL REMARKS.
				<p>at the expense of the crop on the part of the cultivators, but, on the contrary, an established custom, which experience has forced them to adopt, for the roads and stumps serve in a great measure to prevent the loose soil being washed away from the faces of the hills, and furthermore facilitate the re-growth of the jungle when cultivation on the spot is abandoned. The soil being thus prepared, the seeds are dropped in, nor is care taken to allot the different vegetables different compartments, but paddy, sugar-cane, tobacco, cotton, and cucumbers are found growing on the same beds. The harvest is reaped in September and October, sometimes as late as December, and the same ground is again made in many instances to yield for another year or two, after which it is abandoned and reclaimed by its pristine jungle. In seven years' time, if bamboo jungle, it is again fit for cultivation, but not for twenty or thirty if tree forests had to be cleared.</p> <p>The cotton seeds, together with others, are put in in March and April, they are planted irregularly, but never closer than from 3 or 4 feet apart. The whole cultivation is weeded three or four times during the rains. The cotton flowers in July and August, the picking commences in September, and is continued till December. In such a system of cultivation of course it is impossible to obtain correct statistics as to the weight produced per acre, or to the amount of labor required. Suffice to say, that although carried on a very small scale, it is the most profitable cultivation practised by the hill tribes, for not only does it supply them with their own scanty clothing, but it is almost their sole article of barter with the people on the plains for salt, iron, gunpowder, cattle, and ornaments.</p> <p><i>Bk.</i>—No manure, save the ashes of the jungle, is ever used. When the cotton seed is returned to the same soil, the stalks of the last crop are again burned on the surface. No irrigation is ever required.—<i>Captain H. Stewart, Superintendent of Coochab.</i></p>
<p>Bhogla Cotton Plant is 4 feet</p> <p>Bhoosree Cotton Plant is 3 feet</p>	<p>30 in each Plant ...</p> <p>25 in each Plant ...</p>	As usual	<p>32 acres, 1 acre to 4 acres of Seed...</p> <p>33 acres and 5 chittucks, 1 acre to 5 acres of Seed</p>	<p>The Bhogla Cotton is superior in quality, and is grown in small quantities on all sorts of land, excepting the low land.</p> <p>The fields are ploughed three or four times according as the soil is soft or hard, and weeded after the plants have germinated.</p> <p>The date of picking is the beginning of "Jail" or May.</p> <p>The above remarks are also applicable to the Bhoosree Cotton, but this cotton is inferior in quality.—<i>H. Rose, Esq., Collector of Sarun.</i></p>
"Buraia" Plant, 5½ to 6 feet; "Buraia" Plant 2½ feet	.....	Churkhua	"Buraia" Cotton is 1 maund 31 seers, with Seeds 8 mds., or 640 lbs. "Buraia," 1 maund 21 seers, or 128 lbs., with Seed 6 mds., or 480 lbs.	Irrigation employed. The samples are of last year's.— <i>E. F. La-tour, Esq., Officiating Collector of Patna.</i>

Invoice Number.	Name of Locality, whence received.	Name of Exhibitor or Cultivator.	Place of Growth.	Nature of Soil.	Seed employed.	Date and Month of Plantation.
6680 to 6684	W. S. Wells, Esq., Collector, Baneorah	J. Andrews, Esq., Jailor	Baneorah Jail Garden	Clay and Sand, and very damp	Egyptian and New Orleans, from Agricultural Society	This seed was planted about the end of August, the ground having been first prepared by being carefully tilled by the prisoners, the seed was then sown in ridges 3 feet apart and 2 feet between each ridge...
		Raine Hazare	Gungajulhalee	Very sandy, mixed with Clay	Country Seed	Middle of September or beginning of October
		Kenarain Dutt	Souamoukley	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
		Nuffer Dey	Bishempore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
6787	Capt. T. Lamb, Kamroop, Assam		Belutiah Deworah Rance Lohce, Garrow Hills	Loamy lightness and poisonous	Indigenous	April to May

COTTON.—(Continued.)

Average height of Plant.	Average number of Bolls.	Implement used for separating the Seeds.	Approximate Clean Cotton per Acre.	GENERAL REMARKS.
6 feet	50 to 60 in each Plant	Churkhee	About 14 mds. were planted, and 3 mds. of Cotton has been the production, with about 9 mds. of Seed	<p>It was irrigated very little. The unusual heavy rains this year caused the trees to shoot up somewhat quickly; consequently the production has been small and untimely, and much of the strength of the plant wasted in height and leaves.</p> <p>The sample now sent is from the second picking; the bolls commenced ripening about December, and it was then picked by the prisoners.—<i>H. S. Wells, Esq., Officiating Collector of Bancorah.</i></p>
3 feet	30 to 40 Bolls in each Plant	Ditto	1 maund 35 seers of clean Cotton, and about 3 maunds and 30 seers of Seed	<p>After ploughing the land three times before planting, water is sprinkled on the seed, and it is mixed with cow-dung and covered with earth, and allowed to remain two or three days in this state, and then planted out.</p> <p>It is three or four times a month irrigated from the time it is planted till bolls show themselves.</p> <p>Picking generally commences in April, and lasts to the middle of July; it is not known whether the present sample is 1st or 2nd picking.—<i>H. S. Wells, Esq., Officiating Collector of Bancorah.</i></p>
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto Ditto.
2 or 3 feet	10 or 12 Bolls	Ditto	Ditto	<p>The hills are said to be more favorable than the plains for its growth; irrigation is not employed.</p> <p>It is not to be inferred that the above garden plants are indigenous to the province, and I am inclined to believe that cotton also was originally introduced from the hills.</p>

Invoice Number.	Name of Locality whence received.	Name of Exhibitor or Cultivator.	Place of Growth.	Nature of Soil.	Seed Employed.	Date and Month of Plantation.
6708, 6709, and 6710	Collector of Tirhoot	Chowdhury pershad Rooder	Nanpore, Zillah Tirhoot	Sand and earth, "Bulluak"	Native Seed	November
.....	Collector of Shahabad	Mr. Mylne	.....	.....	.....	.....

COTTON.—(Continued.)

Average height of Plant.	Average number of Bolls.	Implement used for separating the Seeds.	Approximate Clean Cotton per Acre.	GENERAL REMARKS.
				<p>After the surface soil has been broken up with a native plough, which turns up only about 2 or 3 inches, or hood, the seeds are sown broad-cast from the middle of April till the middle of May. When grown on level lands the seeds are sown in ridges, and lightly covered with about half inch of soil.</p> <p>It ripens and is ready for picking in the plains from the middle of September to the end of October, and in the hills much later.</p> <p>The sample forwarded was grown in the plains, where there is only one picking.</p> <p>The fibre, it will be noticed, is exceedingly short and fine in proportion, whilst that of the hill plant is said to be longer. If sufficient inducement were offered, the ryots would, I think, be glad to increase the cultivation to a great extent, and as the movement on lands suited for the purpose in this Province is very light, if they found a ready market and much competition, they would doubtless gladly avail themselves of it on receiving advances, without which it would be useless to hope for any work at all. The system is highly objectionable, and gives rise to much litigation and oppression, but it has taken such root from long established custom, that nothing can be done without it. At present the trade is entirely in the hands of Ryals, who have their agents in all directions, and recover at the rate of Rupees 4-8 per maund. In the bazaar it is sold from Rupees 5 to 7 per maund at this season, and the carriage to Calcutta, at the I. G. S. N. Company's rates, is 1-4 per maund, making the cost before landing in Calcutta 7 to 9 Rupees.</p>
		Clarkhoe	1 maund 28½ seers, the proportion of Wool to Seed is about 1 to 4	<p>In Tirhoot the cotton produced is of the kinds called Bhogja, Bhogla, and Kooktee, but the two former do not ripen till April and May, and I have not therefore been able to forward samples of these, as none of the information required in your 2nd paragraph could be obtained after a lapse of ten months. The Kooktee ripened in September last, and it was found possible to learn something about this crop, though owing to the expiry of four months since, it was gathered, perfectly reliable, and complete details are not procurable.</p> <p>The fabric manufactured from the Kooktee Cotton is, I understand, not white, but of a stained white color, the white cotton being produced only from the Bhogja and Bhogla kinds.—T. B. Lane, Esq., Collector, Tirhoot.</p> <p>The samples forwarded are those of last years' crop, and as Mr. Myne has only of late commenced growing cotton experimentally in his private gardens, I do not think the samples sent by him call for any comment.—J. Twiss, Esq., Deputy Collector, Arrah.</p>

Invoice Number.	Name of Locality whence received.	Name of Exhibitor or Cultivator.	Place of Growth.	Nature of Soil.	Seed employed.	Date and Month of Plantation.
6704, 6705, and 6706	Collector of Behar ...	Bejoo Sing. Teka, Mahto, Chundham, Muktoo, and Robee Muktoo ...	Mouzah Klinjoor, Pergunnah Nurbut, Zillah Behar ...	Sandy "Woorus" ...	Produce of the same village ...	Beginning of October
6685 and 6686	Collector of Midnapore ...	Joyasing and Bagroy Sootol, of Hataemo-hun, Seedookotal of Guarma, Doorgam Sing, of Ekoor, and Pooroo Sing, of Moorakatu ...	.....	In almost all the higher lands the same soil as that for the rubber crop	Indigenous to the locality ...	May ...
6677 to 6682	J. Tweedie, Esq., Secretary, L. C., Burdwan ...	.....	Poobthul, Gungoorah, Mungalkote City, Burdwan, Montesar, Cutwa, Bood-Bood, Culnea ...	Sandy ...	Indigenous ...	September & October

COTTON.—(Continued.)

Average height of Plant.	Average number of Bolls.	Implement used for separating the seeds.	Approximate Clean Cotton per Acre.	GENERAL REMARKS.
4 feet	24 to each Plant	Primitive Machine	40 lbs., the proportion of Wool to Seed one part of the former to 3 part of the latter...	<p>The field in which the cotton was grown was twice ploughed, once in the month of June, and again immediately prior to the sowing. Previous to sowing the seed is allowed to soak in water and saltpetre-earth for about a couple of hours.</p> <p>The date of picking also could not be accurately ascertained, but the sample sent was gathered about the end of May or the commencement of June. I was unable to discover from what picking it was obtained, but judging from its appearance, it was probably gathered at a late picking, as no considerable deterioration in the article is said to take place up to the sixth picking: the sample sent is very poor.</p> <p>The seed is separated from the cotton by a primitive machine of the description of the model forwarded.</p> <p>Irrigation takes place four times. Once about a fortnight after the sowing, and afterwards at intervals of twenty-days or a month, as the land may require it, and the land is always manured with a-bes, of cowdung, each time previous to the irrigation.—<i>J. S. Drummond, Esq., Officiating Collector, Bolar.</i></p>
From 1 to 5 feet	10 Bolls in each	Khawee	18 seers of cotton and 64 seers of seed	<p>The bolls are picked from the month of October up to the middle of January, after that the bolls are destroyed in the plant. The sample has been obtained from the second picking.</p> <p>The rains have been particularly heavy; no irrigation was employed.—<i>R. T. Cockerell, Esq., Collector, Midnapore.</i></p>
From 4 to 7 feet	20 to 80 Bolls in each	Churkee	6 maunds, 1 clean Cotton and 1 Seeds	<p>The soil is ploughed four or five times before the seed is put into the ground. For three or four days previous to sowing the seed is kept in water, and is taken out on the day before it has to be sown. It is then mixed with ashes and cow-dung, and in this state is scattered</p>

RAW

Invoice Number.	Name of Locality whence received.	Name of Exhibitor or Cultivator.	Place of Growth.	Nature of Soil.	Seed employed.	Date and Month of Plantation.
	W. L. Incey, Esq., Secy., Local Committee of Cut- tack			Dark looking mould, a light clay or a loose reddish gravi- lly one		
			Dhenkanal & Khoor- dah	Light sandy soil		

COTTON.—(Continued.)

Average height of Plant.	Average number of Bolls.	Implement used for separating the Seeds.	Approximate Clean Cotton per Acre.	GENERAL REMARKS.
				<p>over the ground, which is then again ploughed. Some cultivators, however, put four or five seeds in small holes at the interval of about 1½ cubit. No irrigation is employed just after the seed is sown. When in the month of Magh (corresponding with January and February) the plants become ½ cubit high they are watered. This practice is not followed in the species of cotton called "<i>Nurma</i>," which is cultivated in the month of Assar, corresponding with June. The roots of the plants are well covered with earth, so as to avoid the rains entering into them. No irrigation is required, as "<i>Nurma</i>" cotton is a rainy season plant.</p> <p>The picking of the species of cotton called in Native "<i>Wenboe</i>" is commenced in the month of <i>Chey</i>, corresponding with April and finished in June and July (<i>Joyte</i>). The pods of "<i>Nurma</i>" cotton are picked in the months of November and December.</p> <p>As above mentioned, the cotton called "<i>Nurma</i>" requires no irrigation, as it has the advantage of the rains, while the Native (<i>Wenboe</i>) cotton, which is sown in "<i>Assin</i>," requires to be watered three or four times during the course of cultivation.—<i>J. Tweedie, Esq., Secretary, Local Committee, Burdwan.</i></p>
Daloo or tale Cotton, plant 9, 10, 11, or 12 feet ...				
Yellow upland Plants, 6 & 7 feet			50 lbs. of a raw Seed Cotton, or 40lbs. of clean good Cotton ...	
4 to 5 feet, and sometimes 6 ...			200 lbs.	<p><i>The samples of Cotton consists of the undermentioned varieties :—</i></p> <p>6834.—Yellow upland cotton from Dhenkanal—the wool.</p> <p>6835.—White ditto.</p> <p>6824.—Yellow upland from Dhenkanal—the cotton in seed.</p> <p>6836.—Yellow lowlands from Cuttaek District—the wool.</p> <p>6825.—Ditto from ditto cotton in seed.</p> <p>6826.—Upland cotton from Sumbulporo—cotton in seed.</p> <p>6827.—Yellow and white uplands from Autgar—cotton in seed.</p> <p>6837.—Ripe bolls of yellow and white upland cotton, grown in Autgar.</p> <p>6828.—Ripe bolls of yellow highland cotton, grown in Dhenkanal.</p> <p>6829.—A gin to free cotton.</p> <p>These varieties may be described as two highland or upland varieties, the one called the Dalooa, a name given probably because the plants throw out numerous branches and grow to a great height—some specimens being 12 feet. The second kind of upland is what is called the yellow, from the color of the flowers; the flower of the Dalooa being white. The third variety may be called the lowland, and is known locally as the "<i>Keda</i>." They would all appear to be indigenous, in this sense at least, that there exists no tradition or recollection of their first introduction into the province. But it is proper to remark,</p>

Invoice Number.	Name of Locality, whence received.	Name of Exhibitor or Cultivator.	Place of Growth.	Nature of Soil.	Seed employed.	Date and Month of Plantation.

COTTON.—(Continued.)

Average height of plant.	Average number of bolls.	Implement used for separating the bolls.	Appropriate class of cotton per acre.	General Remarks.
				<p>that although out of deference to the locally received opinion and other circumstances, the varieties have been classed as three, the probabilities are that there are actually only two kinds, the white and yellow; and that the latter, which, when planted on virgin forest soil, thrives without much care, and any artificial irrigation, when tried in lowlands, where the soil is impoverished and annually yields one or more crops, is a stunted crop, and requires much labor and mixture to make it yield.</p> <p>The upland varieties are grown more or less all over the gurjats or hill states, and, in short, wherever the single condition of a virgin forest soil exists. They are the kinds the most extensively cultivated, and which yield the great bulk of the cotton used in, and exported from, this province. They are grown generally in the Sumbulpore District and its dependencies, throughout the tributary estates, and share the cultivation with the overland variety in Dhenkanal and Khoordah. A virgin forest soil, as it has been remarked, is the only requisite for the successful cultivation of these varieties. In different localities there are variations in the mode adopted in regard to the sowing of the seed and the after-tending of the plants. In Sumbulpore, for example, more attention is paid to the ploughing of the land before the seed is put in, and to the young plant. And the very utilitarian method which is below described, though common to some extent, is not general. But, as a rule, the trouble taken with the crop is almost nominal, the vigor and richness of the new soil being looked to, to compensate for the absence of these auxiliary efforts of the planter, which are absolutely necessary in the case of the lowland cotton on soil which every year is called on to yield one or two crops of one kind or another. Of course there cannot be a doubt but that even with a virgin soil, the crop of cotton would be much more valuable, the staple larger and finer, and the yield longer just in proportion to the amount of judicious labor and pains expended on the plants. But this is a consideration which has no practical weight at present with the cultivators of the upland cottons.</p> <p>The ground selected for the cultivation of upland cotton is then, in the first instance, a patch of jungle. The site is elevated, the soil may be a dark-looking mould, a light clay, or a loose reddish gravelly one. All these varieties exist, but whichever it be, it teems with productive energy, having been for years well manured by the decaying vegetation, which has covered it, and which, at the same time, has screened it from the parching sun-rays. The jungle is cut down, all the brush-wood cleared, heaped and burnt on the spot. But much trouble is not taken in the clearing, and the stems and roots of the larger trees are left in the ground. The ground thus cleared then receives a superficial ploughing and is weeded. These clearings are here called "Tallas," and the cotton grown in them known in most places as Talla cotton. These preparatory processes are attended to in Sumbulpore, just before and during the first falls of rain, which would be in the latter half of May, and the first half of June. The same is the case in Khoordah, and Dhenkanal generally, so that the plants shoot and grow and arrive at maturity through the rainy months. Whether the same utilitarian custom obtains to the same degree, the custom that is which I am about to describe in Sumbulpore</p>

Invoice Number.	Name of Locality whence received.	Name of Exhibitor or Cultivator.	Place of Growth.	Nature of Soil.	Seed employed.	Date and Month of Plantation.

COTTON.—(Continued.)

Average height of Plant.	Average number of Bolls.	Implement used for separating the Seeds.	Approximate Clean Cotton per Acre.	GENERAL REMARKS.
				<p>or elsewhere, where these varieties of the cotton plant are cultivated, besides, in the places where it has been personally observed, cannot be stated with positiveness. The probabilities are, that the custom is pretty common, especially throughout the hill tracts, and perhaps more commonly adopted with the "Daloons" or tall upland variety. It is as follows, as practised within a few miles of the Sudder station of Cuttack.</p> <p>A selection is made from the following seeds, dwarf paddy, soos, panicum, italeum, cleusina corocana, bajra, a species of pulse, castor oil, melons, and pumpkins, and others. Two, three, or more of these kinds of seed are with the cotton seed scattered broad-cast over the ground which has been prepared as before described. No artificial irrigation is of course applied. The edible seed crops spring up and mature rapidly, and in the third or fourth month are ripe, and gathered successively as they ripen. After they have been taken off the ground, say the castor-oil plants and the cotton remain. These then receive a little attention; the ground is weeded and turned about, and the luxuriant masses of light green foliage, which every stump in the clearance has meantime put forth, are all cut away. After this the two crops thrive rapidly together. In January and February the cotton plants yield the first picking, and a month after the castor-oil seed is ripe, and the plants are plucked and removed, leaving the cotton alone. If the variety of cotton be the Daloona or tall cotton, the plants last for two or even three years, and yield three pickings annually, and reach a height of 9, 10, 11, or even 12 feet. With the yellow upland, it is not so generally the practice of sowing many other crops. The plants of this variety also seem to be more extensively cultivated. In Koordah, for example, it is principally cultivated to the exclusion, to a certain extent, of the taller white flower cotton. Its yield is considered more abundant, the plants average a height of 6 and 7 feet, but are treated as animals, and except when cultivated along with the white, in the newest soil and in cool sheltered positions, die off, or are abandoned after the first year.</p> <p>Above has been described a very common method of treating upland cottons, and it has been premised that in different localities there exist differences in that treatment. The main features are, however, the same, and may be summed up as cleared forest land as the site; no artificial irrigation whatever; the seed being put into the ground at the commencement of the first rains: very slight cultivation: one variety of the plant growing very tall, and yielding three pickings annually for two or three years, and the other variety, the yellow, generally averaging 6 or 7 feet, yielding a more abundant crop, but lasting generally only one year.</p> <p>The yield of the uplands so cultivated may be said, from the imperfect information on that point furnished, to average about 50 lbs. of raw seed cotton per local beegahs, and taking the Khoogdah beegah, three of which are the equivalent of an English acre, 40 lbs. of clear good cotton (seedless) per English acre. Land of the character indicated is abundant in the province. The whole of the wood-land estate of Ungool, which is Government property, is well adapted to the growing of upland cottons. A similar remark may be made of Khoordah. The extensive tract of country called the Gurjato, or hill states, which, for</p>

Invoice Number.	Name of Locality whence received.	Name of Exhibitor or Cultivator.	Place of Growth.	Nature of Soil.	Seed employed.	Date and Month of Plantation.

COTTON—(Continued)

Average height of Plant.	Average number of Bolls.	Implement used for separating the Seeds.	Approximate Clean Cotton per Acre.	GENERAL REMARKS.
				<p>the most part are covered with luxuriant forest jungle, are also well suited to the same purpose. No opinion can here be ventured as to the quality of the staple produced in these tracts, of which specimens are submitted. It is probably short and poor, while the yield is undoubtedly small. Faults there are, which may arise more from the rude and negligent treatment of the plant, than from any other cause.</p> <p>The cultivation of the lowland variety of cotton is confined almost to the settled and open districts of Cuttack, Pooree, and Balasore; a little is raised in Dhenkanal and Khoordah. This alleged variety is here treated as such, but it has been before remarked, that it is probably only a dwarf growth of the yellow upland, its inferior height and the necessity of more laborious cultivation and artificial irrigation in its case arising from the circumstances that it is planted in soil not suited to it, and at a time of year when little or no rain falls. The soil selected for this variety is the best that is available and suitable; it is called do-fuslee, or double crop soil, or a soil that is made to yield from its site or other cause, two crops of one kind or another in the year. It is generally a light sandy soil, handy for irrigation purposes. The seed used throughout the district for lowland cotton is procured from Khoordah and Dhenkanal, it being alleged that none other will germinate in the lowland districts. It undergoes the following preparatory processes, before being placed in the ground.</p> <p>It is placed in a pot, and soaked in dung and water for a night, and then dried by exposure to the sun on the following day. It is afterwards laid on straw contained in an earthen vessel covered over with castor oil leaves and placed near a fire. So soon as the seed splits and shoots it is carried away and planted. After two leaves have sprouted water is applied to the plant at intervals of two, three, and four days.</p> <p>This kind is planted, for it cannot be said to be sown in ridges, the intervening channels being necessary for irrigation, which in this case is indispensable, and must be abundant and frequent. November and December are the usual months for the planting. The plants are annual, and attain a height of 4 to 5 or sometimes 6 feet. The cold weather showers falling occasionally in December, January and February, favor the plants, and when plentiful, constitute a good season. The pickings are obtained continuously in April, May, and June. In the latter month all the bolls are picked off the plants, and, after exposure to the sun, open. The same plan is adopted with the uplands, when an anticipated down pour is likely to interfere with the natural development of the mature cotton bolls on the plants at the time. After the month of June, the lowland cotton plants are plucked up, and the land cleared for a pulse crop.</p> <p>The yield of this variety may be said to be 200 lbs. of raw cotton per every acre, giving in the usual proportions about 50 lbs. of clear cotton per acre.</p> <p>The proportion of wool to seed and loss for all the varieties is very uniformly stated to be as 1 to 4, that is out of 4 lbs. of raw cotton there is obtained 1 lb. of good clean staple.—W. C. Lacey, Esq., Secretary, Local Committee, Cuttack.</p>

Invoice Number.	Name of Locality whence received.	Name of Exhibitor or Cultivator.	Place of Growth.	Nature of Soil.	Seed employed.	Date and Month of Plantation.
6788	T. P. Larkins, Esq., Secretary, L. C., Bograh	Doorgakanth Hore	Deogong Village	"Khar"	Indigenous	April
6782 and 6783	W. H. Henderson, Esq., Monghyr	Shaik Yar Ally Ruhman Khan, Cultivator	Mouzah Huseungunge	Bhitta Dhorus, a sort of clay and mud	From Tirhoot	June
.....	.....	W. H. Henderson, Esq., Exhibitor; Haril Mallic, Cultivator	Fort Garden	Dhorus	American, bought from Calcutta	August
6830 to 6833	Rev. Geo. Taylor, Cuttack	Rev. Geo. Taylor	Piplee	.....	New Orleans Seed	.....

COTTON.—(Continued.)

Average height of Plant.	Average number of Bolls.	Implement used for separating the Seeds.	Approximate Clean Cotton per Acre.	GENERAL REMARKS.
3 to 4½ feet ...	100 Bolls ...	"Kerkhee" ...	1½ maund a "beegah" ...	<p>The cotton sent was cultivated in the beginning of Bysakh (April) 1267 B. S., and is called the Chaughtah cotton. The month of Bysakh (April) is the proper time for the cultivation of such cotton. There is another sort of cotton called the <i>Baredttee</i>, which is cultivated in the month of Kartick (October). Before sowing the seed the land is repeatedly ploughed and watered.</p> <p>The average number of bolls grown on both the plants is 100 or upwards, according to the soil.</p> <p>The picking of the Chaughtah Cotton commences in the beginning of Asein (September), and that of the <i>Baredttee</i>, in Bysakh (April). The sample sent was obtained from the last picking, which took place in Anghran (November) last.</p> <p>The approximate quantity of seed required to cultivate a beegah of land with cotton is 10 or 12 seers, and the average produce of cotton per beegah will be about 1½ maund, which being cleaned, would yield 20 seers of clean cotton.</p> <p>There being no demand for country cotton in the market, the cultivation is very indifferent at present. If proper encouragement was held out, a vast extent of land could be cultivated in this district. The time for sowing being Bysakh (April) next, no tillage has yet been resorted to.—<i>T. P. Larkins, Esq., Secretary, Local Committee, Dugrah.</i></p>
½ or 6 feet ...	20 Bolls ...	Churkee ...	1 maund 10 seers, the proportion of Wool to Seed is as 1 to 10 to 120 seeds ...	<p>In the month of Aasar, corresponding with the month of June. The soil is first of all well ploughed, and the seed is scattered broadcast with Indian Corn of "Urhar."</p> <p>In the month of Bysakh, corresponding with April, the first picking, little is obtained, and the second more, and more after several pickings.</p> <p>Cotton is not generally cultivated in this district. Irrigation is very seldom employed.—<i>W. H. Henderson, Esq., Collector, Monghyr.</i></p>
... ..	25 Bolls ...	By hand ...	Clean Cotton 1 maund 20 seers ...	<p>The soil is well ploughed when seed is sown, and from the first picking ample cotton was obtained.—<i>W. H. Henderson, Esq., Collector, Monghyr.</i></p> <p>Information is furnished on this specimen under the head of "Fibrous Substance."</p>

Lapine Number.	Name of Locality whence received.	Name of Exhibitor or Cultivator.	Place of Growth.	Nature of Soil.	Seed employed.	Date and Month of Plantation.
Capt. H. M. Boddam, Hasarobangh	...	Mr. C. E. Blechyn-den	Burhee and Bazar-roah	Black	New Orleans Egyptian Seed	New Orleans Seed from 6th to 10th July, on ridges 2 feet apart, and ridges of 3 feet for Egyptian Seed

COTTON—(Continued.)

Average height of Plant.	Average number of Bolls.	Implement used for separating the Seeds.	Approximate Clean Cotton per Acre.	GENERAL REMARKS.
New Orleans from 2 to 3 feet, Egyptian from 1 to 3 feet ...	New Orleans from 25 to 30 per Plant, Egyptian from 6 to 10 per Plant ...	J. M. Dunlop's Patent Roller Gin ...	<p><i>New Orleans.</i> 4½ dozen of Wool, 1 lb., and 11½ dozen of Seed, 1 lb. ...</p> <p><i>Egyptian.</i> 4½ dozen of Wool, 1 lb., and 11½ dozen of Seed, 1 lb. ...</p>	<p>New Orleans and Egyptian seed, the former received in June 1860, from the Manchester Cotton Supply Association; first grown at Champarru, 12 miles further west of this station, and the seed produced there, sown here this year, 1861, from which the specimens now sent has been obtained. The Egyptian seed was received in the beginning of July 1861, from the Manchester Supply Association.</p> <p>New Orleans commenced picking in November. Sample of first picking plants now covered with bolls and flowers. Egyptian first picking plants with bolls and flowers.</p> <p>The season has been very much against cotton cultivation, I mean the latter part too much moisture, and cloudy weather every change of the moon, with rain sometimes. The cloudy weather has prevented the usual fall of dew, and deteriorated the quality of cotton, the heat not being sufficient to bring the bolls to maturity and make them burst. No irrigation has been given.</p> <p>The advanced period of the season, in which the cultivation was commenced, has also tended to make this season's results unfavorable, both as to quality and quantity. As I am only now gathering my crop, the yield of clean cotton per acre has not been determined, the same cause has prevented my sending the quantity of sample cleaned cotton as required.</p> <p>I have forwarded a specimen of cotton grown by me from indigenous seed; this is my second year of cultivation, and marked improvement will be observed. The plants are 7 to 8 feet high. It is worthy of remark that this cotton has changed its time of bearing, the cotton crop of the country having been gathered two months ago, whereas my plants are continuing to blossom and bear bolls, the same as the New Orleans and Egyptian.—<i>Mrs C. E. Blchynen.</i></p>

Invoice Number.	Name of Locality whence received.	Name of Exhibitor or Cultivator.	Place of Growth.	Nature of Soil.	Seed employed.	Date and Month of Plantation.
6874 to 6876	Deputy Commissioner, Singhbhum ...	Captain R. C. Birch, Commissioner of Chybassa ...	Chybassa Jail Garden ...	Gravelly ...	Indigenous to Singhbhum, <i>Boraskaps</i> .	June, in drills at intervals of 3 feet, 2 Seeds in each drill.
6855 to 6856	Captain G. N. Oakes, Maunbhum ...	Jadoo Manjee and others ...	Every part of the district ...	"Danga" (highland)	Country Seed ...	June and July ...
6838 to 6848	Captain R. C. Birch, Loharduggah ...	Agricultural Class of men ...	Pectoria, Tamar, Torwa, Lohardugga, Chuttur, Bolosmai, Munika, Rahoy, Sillee, Burgur, Lohgunga.	.....	Indigenous ...	July ...

OTTON.—(Continued.)

Average height of Plant.	Average number of Bolls.	Implement used for separating the Seeds.	Approximate Clean Cotton per Acre.	GENERAL REMARKS.
$\frac{1}{2}$ feet	70 in each Plant	Village gins	50 seers in proportion of Wool to Seed 25 per cent.	<p>The first picking of this cotton commences in November.</p> <p>This plant is a perennial, and for three years is considered good by the people, it requires little irrigation.—<i>W. H. Hayes, Deputy Commissioner, Singhbhoon.</i></p>
to 5 feet	40 in each Plant	A wooden reel	3 to 4 maunds	<p>This cotton is called "Kherooa," and in this district any other specimen is very scarce.</p> <p>The land is ploughed five or six times, and then the seed is sown. After the plants have grown a little, the land is required to be kept clean.</p> <p>The cotton is picked in "Kartick" (October), and the sample has been obtained from the third picking.</p> <p>This kind of cotton requires no irrigation.—<i>Captain G. N. Oakes, Deputy Commissioner, Maunbhoon.</i></p>
to 7 feet	15 to 25 and others 8 or 9	Churkee	5 maunds, one-third is clean Cotton and two-thirds Seed	<p>The cotton or the native "Kapis," is generally grown in this district on the hill and high land, where the soil is naturally dry and undulating, and is well drained over the underlying rocks and gravels.</p> <p>The mode of planting is as follows: From the month of February the people burn their fields with wood procured from the jungles, and leave the ashes there until a shower or two falls in July, when the seeds are sown, and the soil is then slightly ploughed; on sprouting in August, the fields are carefully weeded, which is continued till the plants are grown up. The trees shelter in September, and the bolls are fully open in October. In some parts of Nagpore the field is tilled and manured with ashes and cow-dung before sowing. In Purgannah Boudoo, beside the common "Kapis," there are two other sorts of cotton called "Tureea" and "Gutah." The former is sown in October and picked in April and May, the field being tilled ten or twelve times before sowing. The latter is sown in July and grows in two years; cotton is picked two or three times in April, the trees last from three to four years, producing cotton every year, and they are $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards high. This is grown by the poorest class in their own premises.</p> <p>The time of picking, speaking generally, is the whole of November and December, excepting in Purgannah Boudoo, where, as already stated above, the "Tureea" and "Gutah" are picked in the months of</p>

Invoice Number.	Name of Locality whence received.	Name of Exhibitor or Cultivator.	Place of Growth.	Nature of Soil.	Seed employed.	Date and Month of Plantation.
	Captain A. P. S. Moncrieff, Palamow, in Chota Nag- pore	.....	Jalum, in Palamow.	Clay mixed with gravel	Country Seed	July

COTTON.—(Continued.)

Average height of Plant.	Average number of Bolls.	Implement used for separating the Seeds.	Approximate Clean Cotton per Acre.	GENERAL REMARKS.
				<p>April and May. With regard to the samples, I am unable to say whether they are of the first or second picking.</p> <p>In this country rain falls abundantly from the middle of June to the end of September, consequently no irrigation is employed or necessitated.—<i>Captain P. C. Birch, Deputy Commissioner, Loharduggah.</i></p>
3 feet	5 to 6 in each plant	The above samples were picked in November, and there is only one picking from plant of this description.

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